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BUSINESS BANKRUPTCY AND BUSINESS FAILURE

Utah, Mountain States Region and the United States

1978 - 1985

Part I

Holly S. Southwick, Research Assistant

Introduction

Utah and the Mountain States Region* have suffered high bankruptcy and business failure rates during the early 1980s, but general failure patterns for the state and the region are not alarmingly different than those of other areas of the United States. The peak in bankruptcies and business failures occurred in the aftermath of high business growth rates in the early 1970s, high interest rates, and a slowdown in the national economy.

This two-part article examines the available bankruptcy and business failure data and compares Utah and the Mountain States Region with other states and regions throughout the United States. Part I provides important definitions pertaining to bankruptcy and business failure, explains the sources of data and their inherent weaknesses, describes the different methods of debt resolution, and finally provides business bankruptcy and business failure statistics for the period 1978-1985. Part II will explore the trends associated with business bankruptcy and business failure data, and discuss the external and internal conditions that existed during the 1978-1985 period to explain those causes which contributed to the high bankruptcy and failure rates. (Part II will appear in the September 1985 issue of the *Utah Economic and Business Review*.)

Business Failure Terms

Merchants in medieval Venice conducted business on wooden benches in the town square. When business was poor and capital dried up, creditors sought justice by breaking the merchant's wooden bench, thus putting him out of business. The word "bankrupt" comes from banca rotta, Italian for "broken bench."[1]

Because a variety of terms is used when discussing bankruptcy and business failure, it is necessary to understand how the terms are defined and used in this article.

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*The Mountain States Region includes Montana, Idaho, Wyoming, Colorado, New Mexico, Arizona, Utah, and Nevada.

Insolvency occurs when the liabilities of a company, excluding equity capital, exceed total assets. The terms "technical insolvency" and "insolvency in bankruptcy" explain insolvency in more specific detail. Technical insolvency occurs when a firm cannot meet current obligations as they come due. This denotes a lack of liquidity, which may only be a temporary state. A firm is insolvent in bankruptcy when total liabilities exceed the true valuation of assets. This condition is much more serious.

The term bankruptcy is used when there is a "legal" recognition that an individual or company is insolvent. Bankruptcy has a more narrow definition than business failure because a business failure does not necessarily involve bankruptcy proceedings. The Administrative Office of the United States Courts in Washington, D.C., uses this narrower definition in their data collection. They compile bankruptcy statistics according to voluntary and involuntary bankruptcy petitions commenced, terminated and pending for a particular period.

The term business failure includes any business which has terminated operations resulting in a loss to the creditors. Business failure is defined as "the cessation of operations by a business concern because of involvement in court procedures or voluntary actions which will result in loss to creditors."[2]

Dun & Bradstreet, the major compiler of business failure statistics, uses the business failure definition in gathering and disseminating data. Their definition specifically states:

> Business failures include those businesses that ceased operations following assignment or bankruptcy; ceased with loss to creditors after such actions as execution, foreclosure or attachment; voluntarily withdrew leaving unpaid obligations; were involved in court actions such as receivership, reorganization or arrangement; or voluntarily compromised with creditors.[3]

The term business discontinuances represents an additional statistical category which pertains to the closure of a business. Business discontinuances are defined as:

> Closures of all kinds without reference to reason for discontinuing—e.g., failure, retirement, illness of proprietor, etc. In fact, a sizeable majority of discontinuances results from factors other than business failure, such as ill health, retirement, death, loss of capital, and inadequate profits, and merger or consolidation with another firm.[4]

Sources of Business Failure Information

Two major sources of bankruptcy and business failure data are the Administrative Office of the United States Courts in Washington, D.C., and The Dun & Bradstreet Corporation, in New York City. The U.S. Small Business Administration in Washington, D.C. provides business bankruptcy information, but the data is largely based on D & B business failure statistics.

United States Court Data

The Bankruptcy Code petition filing data contained in the publication, *Federal Judicial Workload Statistics*, have been compiled by the Statistical Analysis and Reports Division of the Administrative Office of the United States Courts since 1905, and represent the total Bankruptcy Code petitions filed with United States Bankruptcy Courts throughout the U.S. and its territories.

Weaknesses associated with the Courts' statistics diminish the reliability of the data. The Administrative Office of the Courts counts the number of "cases" and not "businesses" in their statistics. As a result, when a partnership files for bankruptcy, each partner could be assigned a case number; consequently, the failed partnership would be counted more than once. Likewise, in the case of large conglomerates, each subsidiary may file separate bankruptcy petitions, similarly distorting the bankruptcy data.

Another weakness in the Courts' data is that the cases are assigned into business and non-business categories by bankruptcy court clerks, or debtor's council. Arbitrary classifications may result which could further distort the true nature of bankruptcy in the particular jurisdiction.

Another shortcoming in the Courts' data is that one small business failure may result in bankruptcy petitions in both the business and non-business bankruptcy categories. This can occur when a business owner becomes personally liable for the business' debts, so that when the business fails he must file both for himself and his business. This further adds to the distortion of the true bankruptcy picture.

Dun & Bradstreet Data

Dun & Bradstreet business failure data have been collected since 1857, and are gathered by reporters located throughout the United States. Data on bankruptcy court actions are obtained from daily checks on court records, and data on non-court actions are obtained from a variety of other sources, including auction and foreclosure notices, local Boards of Trade and Credit Managers Associations, as well as the regular process of interviewing for other D & B business information.[5]

The Dun & Bradstreet business failure analysis includes businesses of all sizes and all types of legal organization; i.e., corporations, partnerships, and individual proprietorships. Major business areas which D & B exclude in their statistics are finance, insurance, real estate, amusement and recreation services, health services, legal services, educational services, social services, museums, membership organizations, private households, and miscellaneous services. Major numerical differences in the statistics obtained from D & B and the United States Courts can be attributed to D & B's exclusion of failure data from the areas mentioned above.[6]

Weaknesses in the Dun & Bradstreet data include the exclusion of the previously mentioned major business areas, the fact that many small businesses are excluded because credit data are unavailable or of minimal importance, and the D & B data base has been shown to include less than a third of the total business population.[7]

The Congressional Research Service, the information and research arm of the United States Congress, after weighing the weaknesses of the two sources has determined that for purposes of analyzing business failures, the Dun & Bradstreet data are superior to the statistics of the Administrative Office of the United States Courts.[8]

Methods of Debt Resolution

There are two major courses of action a debtor and a creditor can take to resolve their financial difficulties. The first course is voluntary and informal between the debtor and the creditor; the second is formal and involves the United States Bankruptcy Court system.

Informal Resolution

If a company is not currently paying debt obligations, but is fundamentally sound and the problem appears to be only temporary, creditors will likely choose to work directly with the company to help it recover. These voluntary plans usually involve "extension," which postpones the date of required payments of past-due obligations, and/or "composition," a situation where creditors voluntarily reduce their claims on the debtor.

Extension and composition are procedures designed to keep the debtor in business and to eliminate high court costs. This method of collection is usually more beneficial to the creditors because they will likely recover more money and in a shorter amount of time than they would from formal bankruptcy proceedings. In addition, if the business is able to recover, a business relationship will continue to exist, thus preserving a customer for the creditor.

One possible disadvantage of voluntary debt repayment is that the current management continues to control company assets. The result may be an erosion of assets, which could leave creditors in a worsened position. If this risk is great, then it is advisable to use the formal procedures provided by the Bankruptcy Code.

Formal Resolution

Bankruptcy is the legal or formal procedure for liquidating or reorganizing a business, with the liquidation or reorganization being carried out under the supervision of the Bankruptcy Court. Bankruptcy can either be voluntary, with the debtor petitioning the Court for protection; or involuntary, with the creditors petitioning the Court.

The Bankruptcy Reform Act of 1978 (Public Law 95-598) made changes in the Bankruptcy Code altering previous bankruptcy laws.

Chapter 7 - Chapter 7 liquidation is one of three major bankruptcy procedures, and results in the termination of business activity and the liquidation of assets. This chapter is generally utilized when the Bankruptcy Court has established that little or no possibility of recovery exists and that creditors would benefit most from liquidation, or if the company chooses to cease operating.

In the United States between 1979 and 1984, an average of 69.0 percent of the total bankruptcy petition filings were Chapter 7 (Table 1); however, there is a decreasing trend in the use of this type of debt resolution. Chapter 7 petitions as a percentage of the total filings declined during the six-year period. In 1979, 77.1 percent (5,290) of the total petitions were Chapter 7 filings; but in 1984 only 61.5 percent (39,019) of the filings were Chapter 7.

The Mountain Region's Chapter 7 statistics resemble those of the United States. (The nine regions and the states within them are listed below.) In the Mountain Region between 1979 and 1984, Chapter 7 filings comprised an average of 68.8 percent of the total bankruptcy petitions filed (Table 1). The Mountain Region is also experiencing a decline in the percentage of Chapter 7 filings, from 78.6 percent (463) in 1979 to 63.1 percent (4,136) in 1984.

Utah's Chapter 7 statistics differ from those of the Mountain Region and the United States. Between 1979 and 1984, Utah's Chapter 7 filings averaged 62.3 percent of the total number of petitions filed (Table 1), which is 6 to 7 percent lower than the Mountain Region and the U.S. However, Utah's decline is much more significant. In 1979, 76.6 percent (72) of the petitions were Chapter 7 filings; but in 1984 only 49.3 percent (514) of the filings were Chapter 7.

Chapter 9 - Chapter 9, a minor chapter of the Bankruptcy Code, deals with the adjustment of debts of a municipality, and was used only 12 times in the United States between 1979 and 1984. The Mountain Region and Utah have not used this chapter during the 1979-1984 period.

Chapter 11 - Chapter 11 of the new Bankruptcy Code offers debtors an opportunity to reduce or extend their debts in anticipation that once again the company can become a viable financial entity. Congress' underlying belief at the time of the bankruptcy reforms was that because jobs and assets can be preserved, it is more economically efficient to reorganize than to liquidate a business. The survival of the company is considered a benefit, not only to the debtor, but also to creditors, employees, and the general public.

Reorganization under Chapter 11 can be the best formal system of debt repayment for both the creditors and the failing company, allowing the business to continue operating while reorganizing under court protection and supervision. The purpose of the court's protection is to assure that the corporation is preserved as an ongoing business, so that it can eventually be brought out of Chapter 11.[9]

In the United States between 1979 and 1984, an average of 21.1 percent of the total bankruptcy petition filings were Chapter 11 (Table 1); however, this type of debt resolution is growing in popularity. In 1979, 14.7 percent (1,009) of the petitions were Chapter 11 filings; but in 1984 they rose to 27.7 percent (17,589).

The Mountain Region's Chapter 11 statistics are similar to those of the United States. In the Mountain Region between 1979 and 1984, Chapter 11 filings averaged 19.0 percent of the total Bank-

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Note: The nine regions and the states in each are as follows: New England – Maine, New Hampshire, Vermont, Massachusetts, Rhode Island, Connecticut; Middle Atlantic – New York, New Jersey, Pennsylvania; East North Central – Ohio, Indiana, Illinois, Michigan, Wisconsin; West North Central – Minnesota, Iowa, Missouri, North Dakota, South Dakota, Nebraska, Kansas; South Atlantic – Delaware, Maryland, District of Columbia, Virginia, West Virginia, North Carolina, South Carolina, Georgia, Florida; East South Central – Kentucky, Tennessee, Alabama, Mississippi; West South Central – Arkansas, Louisiana, Oklahoma, Texas; Mountain – Montana, Idaho, Wyoming, Colorado, New Mexico, Arizona, Utah, Nevada; Pacific – Washington, Oregon, California, Hawaii, Alaska.

Table 1
Total Business Bankruptcy Petition Filings by Chapter of the Bankruptcy Code the United States, Mountain Region and Utah
1979-1984
(number and percent)

Areas	1979	1980	1981	1982	1983	1984	Average 1979-84
Total United States							
Total Filings	6,857	43,313	47,621	68,477	58,356	63,407	
Chapter 7	5,290	33,574	33,942	44,768	35,637	39,019	
Percent of Total	77.1	77.5	71.3	65.4	61.1	61.5	69.0
Chapter 11	1,009	5,763	8,762	16,364	16,581	17,589	
Percent of Total	14.7	13.3	18.4	23.9	28.4	27.7	21.1
Chapter 13	558	3,975	4,915	7,342	6,135	6,790	
Percent of Total	8.1	9.2	10.3	10.7	10.5	10.7	9.9
Mountain							
Total Filings	589	3,969	4,914	5,804	4,709	6,558	
Chapter 7	463	3,109	3,529	3,598	2,769	4,136	
Percent of Total	78.6	78.3	71.8	62.0	58.8	63.1	68.8
Chapter 11	57	424	718	1,407	1,433	1,587	
Percent of Total	9.7	10.7	14.6	24.2	30.4	24.2	19.0
Chapter 13	69	436	667	799	507	835	
Percent of Total	11.7	11.0	13.6	13.8	10.8	12.7	12.3
Utah							
Total Filings	94	728	942	1,045	558	1,042	
Chapter 7	72	602	673	537	235	514	
Percent of Total	76.6	82.7	71.4	51.4	42.1	49.3	62.3
Chapter 11	8	91	174	377	245	343	
Percent of Total	8.5	12.5	18.5	36.1	43.9	32.9	25.4
Chapter 13	14	35	95	131	78	185	
Percent of Total	14.9	4.8	10.1	12.5	14.0	17.8	12.3

Note: The U.S. has had only 12 Chapter 9 filings between 1979 and 1984. Utah and the Mountain States region have had no Chapter 9 filings during that same period.

Source: Administrative Office of the United States Courts, "Federal Judicial Workload Statistics," December 31, 1978-1984 (Annual).

ruptcy Code petitions filed (Table 1). The use of Chapter 11 filings is likewise increasing in the Mountain Region. In 1979, only 9.7 percent (57) of the petitions were Chapter 11 filings, but in 1984 they comprised 24.2 percent (1,587) of total filings.

Utah's Chapter 11 statistics are slightly higher than those of the Mountain Region and the United States. Between 1979 and 1984, Utah's Chapter 11 filings averaged 25.4 percent of the total number of petitions filed, 4 to 6 percent higher than the Mountain Region or the U.S. (Table 1). Utah is also experiencing the same increasing trend in Chapter 11's use. In 1979, 8.5 percent (8) of the petitions were Chapter 11 filings, compared with 1984's 32.9 percent (343).

Chapter 13 - Chapter 13 garnishment may likewise be chosen as a procedure for debt repayment. In this chapter, all or a percentage of earnings or other income is paid to a trustee who is responsible for executing the repayment plan.

In the United States between 1979 and 1984, an average of 9.9 percent of the total bankruptcy petition filings were Chapter 13 (Table 1). The statistics show only a slight increase in the use of this type of debt resolution. In 1979, 8.1 percent (558) of the petitions were Chapter 13 filings, compared with 1984's 10.7 percent (6,790).

The Mountain Region's use of Chapter 13 of the Bankruptcy Code is slightly higher than the United States. In the Mountain Region between 1979 and 1984, Chapter 13 filings comprised an average of 12.3 percent of the total bankruptcy petitions filed; however, increases were only slight for the six-year period. In 1979, 11.7 percent (69) of the petitions were Chapter 13 filings, compared with 1984's 12.7 percent (835).

Utah's Chapter 13 statistics are more similar to the Mountain Region's higher statistics than to the United States' statistics. Between 1979 and 1984, Utah's Chapter 13 filings averaged 12.3 percent of the total number of petitions filed, virtually the same as the Mountain Region and about 2 percent higher than the U.S. Utah is likewise experiencing the increasing use of Chapter 13 filings, but the data fluctuate. In 1979, 14.9 percent (14) of the petitions were Chapter 13 filings, compared with 1984's high of 17.8 percent (185).

Business Bankruptcy Filings, 1978-1984

The data analyzed in this article have noncorresponding years. Bankruptcy data by chapter is available only for the period between 1979 and 1984, but total bankruptcy filing data is available from 1978 through 1984. Dun & Bradstreet's business failure information is analyzed only for the period between 1980 and 1983.

United States

The United States began the 1978-1984 period with 27,867 business bankruptcy petition filings (Table 2). During 1979, the year the new Bankruptcy Code was enacted (October 1979), the U.S. experienced a 75.4 percent decline in filings. The most significant jump in filings occurred in 1980, the year following the new Code's enactment, with 43,313 filings, a 531.7 percent increase over 1979. Part II will discuss in more detail the impact the Bankruptcy Reform Act of 1978 had on bankruptcy petition filings.

The peak in the number of business bankruptcy petition filings occurred in 1982 with 68,477 filings, a 43.8 percent increase over 1981's 47,621 filings. The number of filings in 1983 decreased 14.8 percent to 58,356, over 1982's 68,477, but filings again rose in 1984 to 63,407, an 8.7 percent increase (Table 2).

Business Bankruptcy Filings 1978 - 1984
1978 = 100

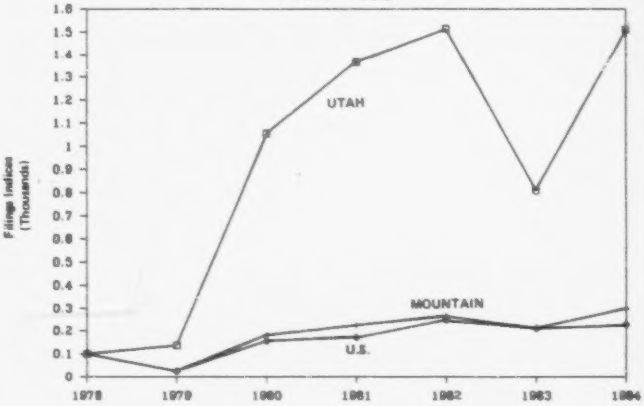


Table 2
Business Bankruptcy Petition Filings for Utah, the Mountain Region and the United States
1978 - 1984

States	Total Filings 1978	Total Filings 1979	Percent Change 1978-1979	Total Filings 1980	Percent Change 1979-1980	Total Filings 1981	Percent Change 1980-1981
Utah	69	94	36.2	728	674.5	942	29.4
Montana	139	23	–83.5	190	726.1	223	17.4
Idaho	220	83	–62.3	468	463.9	374	–20.1
Wyoming	63	7	–88.9	115	1542.9	140	21.7
Colorado	733	109	–85.1	1,104	912.8	1,604	45.3
New Mexico	296	41	–86.1	164	300.0	153	–6.7
Arizona	439	167	–62.0	841	403.6	992	18.0
Nevada	245	65	–73.5	359	452.3	486	35.4
Total Mountain	2,204	589	–73.3	3,969	573.9	4,914	23.8
Total United States	27,867	6,857	–75.4	43,313	531.7	47,621	9.9

	Total Filings 1982	Percent Change 1981-1982	Total Filings 1983	Percent Change 1982-1983	Total Filings 1984	Percent Change 1983-1984
Utah	1,045	10.9	558	–46.6	1,042	86.7
Montana	192	–13.9	271	41.1	216	–20.3
Idaho	421	12.6	615	46.1	667	8.5
Wyoming	243	73.6	368	51.4	447	21.5
Colorado	1,747	8.9	700	–59.9	1,995	185.0
New Mexico	213	39.2	146	–31.5	275	88.4
Arizona	1,312	32.3	1,468	11.9	1,392	–5.2
Nevada	631	29.8	583	–7.6	524	–10.1
Total Mountain	5,804	18.1	4,709	–18.9	6,558	39.3
Total United States	68,477	43.8	58,356	–14.8	63,407	8.7

Note: Data for the remaining eight regions and the states within them are available upon request.

Source: Administrative Office of the United States Courts, "Federal Judicial Workload Statistics," December 31, 1978-1984 (Annual).

Table 3
Business Bankruptcy Petition Filings by Region
Percent Change, 1978-1984

Region	Percent Change 1978-79	Percent Change 1979-80	Percent Change 1980-81	Percent Change 1981-82	Percent Change 1982-83	Percent Change 1983-84	Average Percent Change 1978-84
New England	(81.9)	465.4	(12.7)	38.7	(19.8)	(16.0)	62.3
Middle Atlantic	(81.1)	590.5	(6.4)	40.4	(27.3)	3.0	86.5
South Atlantic	(74.5)	459.5	3.3	45.1	(18.3)	10.4	70.9
East North Central	(67.8)	543.6	(3.3)	59.5	(8.4)	0.2	87.3
West North Central	(72.1)	550.1	(5.7)	54.2	(21.9)	31.4	89.3
East South Central	(73.3)	505.0	28.0	31.7	(30.8)	9.7	78.4
West South Central	(82.3)	521.8	15.0	61.3	9.1	17.7	90.4
Mountain	(73.3)	573.9	23.8	18.1	(18.9)	39.3	93.8
Pacific	(73.9)	536.4	34.7	40.3	(11.4)	(4.0)	87.0
Total U.S.	(75.4)	531.7	9.9	43.8	(14.8)	8.7	84.0

Source: Administrative Office of the United States Courts, "Federal Judicial Workload Statistics", December 31, 1979-1984 (Annual).

Mountain States Region

The Mountain Region ranked first in the average percent change in bankruptcy petition filings between 1978 and 1984, with a 93.8 percent average increase per year (Table 3). Although the Mountain Region's filings were frequently more pronounced than those of all the states combined, the general bankruptcy patterns were the same. Part II of this article will discuss further regional statistics and comparative rankings.

The Mountain Region experienced a decline in bankruptcy filings between 1978 and 1979 similar to that of the United States. The significant drop in filings was likely influenced by the passage of the new Bankruptcy Code which was to go into effect in October 1979. The Mountain Region's filings dropped 73.3 percent from 2,204 failures in 1978 to 589 in 1979 (Table 2). The United States' decline between 1978 and 1979 was 2.1 percent greater. The Mountain Region likewise experienced the same alarming increase in 1980 filings, likely attributable to the new Code's enactment in October 1979; 3,969 filings were recorded for the Mountain Region in 1980, a 573.9 percent rise over 1979's extremely low filing number. In 1981 filings rose 23.8 percent (4,914) over 1980's filings, and 1982's bankruptcies rose again by 18.1 percent to 5,804 filings. Petition filings in 1983 experienced a decline of 18.9 percent (4,709), but 1984's numbers were up again by 39.3 percent (6,558), Table 2.

Utah

The State of Utah ranked seventh out of the 50 states and the District of Columbia for the highest net percent increase in the number of bankruptcy petition filings for the period between 1978 and 1984 (Table 4). Part II of this article contains other state data and additional comparative rankings.

Table 4
Total Business Bankruptcy Petition Filings by State
Ranked According to Net Percent Increase in Bankruptcy Petition Filings
1978-1984

States	Total Filings 1978	Total Filings 1979	Percent Change 1978-1979	Total Filings 1980	Percent Change 1979-1980	Total Filings 1981	Percent Change 1980-1981
1 Wyoming	63	7	−88.9	115	1542.9	140	21.7
2 Hawaii	94	14	−85.1	224	1500.0	249	11.2
3 Vermont	65	8	−87.7	100	1150.0	80	−20.0
4 New Hampshire	108	13	−88.0	159	1123.1	137	−13.8
5 Colorado	733	109	−85.1	1,104	912.8	1,604	45.3
6 Wisconsin	449	85	−81.1	836	883.5	941	12.6
7 Utah	69	94	36.2	728	674.5	942	29.4
8 Oklahoma	618	76	−87.7	587	672.4	481	−18.1
9 Mississippi	259	23	−91.1	178	673.9	319	79.2
10 Montana	139	23	−83.5	190	726.1	223	17.4

States	Total Filings 1982	Percent Change 1981-1982	Total Filings 1983	Percent Change 1982-1983	Total Filings 1984	Percent Change 1983-1984	Net Percent Increase 1978-1984
1 Wyoming	243	73.6	368	51.4	447	21.5	1622.2
2 Hawaii	254	2.0	275	8.3	225	−18.2	1418.1
3 Vermont	139	73.8	106	−23.7	99	−6.6	1085.7
4 New Hampshire	213	55.5	175	−17.8	115	−34.3	1024.6
5 Colorado	1,747	8.9	700	−59.9	1,995	185.0	1007.0
6 Wisconsin	1,839	95.4	1,726	−6.1	1,951	13.0	917.3
7 Utah	1,045	10.9	558	−46.6	1,042	86.7	791.2
8 Oklahoma	999	107.7	830	−16.9	1,057	27.3	684.7
9 Mississippi	473	48.3	354	−25.2	334	−5.6	679.5
10 Montana	192	−13.9	271	41.1	216	−20.3	667.0

Source: Administrative Office of the United States Courts, "Federal Judicial Workload Statistics," December 31, 1978-1984 (Annual).

Table 5
Dun & Bradstreet Business Failure Totals
1980 - 1983

Regions and States	1980	1981	Percent Change 1980-81	1982	Percent Change 1981-82	1983	Percent Change 1982-1983
New England							
Maine	62	72	24.2	94	22.1	90	-4.3
New Hampshire	15	11	-26.7	56	409.1	72	28.6
Vermont	12	25	108.3	14	-44.0	32	128.6
Massachusetts	235	226	-3.8	331	46.5	398	20.2
Connecticut	122	178	45.9	97	-45.5	163	68.0
Rhode Island	18	36	100.0	58	61.1	76	31.0
Total New England	464	553	19.2	650	17.5	831	27.8
Middle Atlantic							
New York	593	823	38.8	1,273	54.7	1,468	15.3
New Jersey	430	521	21.2	512	-1.7	689	34.6
Pennsylvania	557	799	43.4	1,069	33.8	1,192	11.5
Total Mid Atlantic	1,580	2,143	35.6	2,854	33.2	3,349	17.3
South Atlantic							
Maryland	127	177	39.4	193	9.0	313	62.2
Delaware	17	48	182.4	31	-35.4	56	80.6
District of Columbia	na	24	na	47	95.8	61	29.8
Virginia	234	378	61.5	549	45.2	601	9.5
West Virginia	36	136	277.8	241	77.2	259	7.5
North Carolina	194	305	57.2	441	44.6	480	8.8
South Carolina	na	41	na	98	139.0	145	48.0
Georgia	237	283	19.4	550	94.3	459	-16.5
Florida	282	550	95.0	914	66.2	1,425	55.9
Total South Atlantic	1,127	1,942	72.3	3,064	57.8	3,799	24.0
East North Central							
Ohio	432	660	52.8	1,165	76.5	1,467	25.9
Indiana	211	219	3.8	405	84.9	628	55.1
Illinois	653	726	11.2	1,087	49.7	1,445	32.9
Michigan	604	867	43.5	1,216	40.3	1,327	9.1
Wisconsin	191	353	84.8	406	15.0	499	22.9
Total E. No. Central	2,091	2,825	35.1	4,279	51.5	5,366	25.4
West North Central							
Minnesota	280	343	22.5	430	25.4	452	5.1
Iowa	100	252	152.0	179	-29.0	220	22.9
Missouri	112	176	57.1	551	213.1	682	23.8
North Dakota	61	51	-16.4	77	51.0	92	19.5
South Dakota	69	67	-2.9	86	28.4	70	-18.6
Nebraska	119	133	11.8	146	9.8	104	-28.8
Kansas	142	187	31.7	362	83.6	460	27.1
Total W. No. Central	883	1,209	36.9	1,831	51.4	2,080	13.6

Table 5 (continued)

Regions and States	1980	1981	Percent Change 1980-81	1982	Percent Change 1981-82	1983	Percent Change 1982-1983
East South Central							
Kentucky	153	223	45.8	367	64.6	467	27.2
Tennessee	449	603	34.3	814	35.0	989	21.5
Alabama	154	148	–3.9	377	154.7	356	–5.6
Mississippi	85	160	88.2	178	11.3	184	3.4
Total E. So. Central	841	1,134	34.8	1,736	53.1	1,996	15.0
West South Central							
Arkansas	93	138	48.4	170	23.2	216	27.1
Oklahoma	254	216	–15.0	559	158.8	858	53.5
Louisiana	133	205	54.1	328	60.0	589	79.6
Texas	898	1,040	15.8	1,359	30.7	1,980	45.7
Total W. So. Central	1,378	1,599	16.0	2,416	51.1	3,643	50.8
Mountain							
Montana	86	64	–25.6	61	–4.7	106	73.8
Idaho	58	59	1.7	71	20.3	137	93.0
Wyoming	2	2	0.0	31	1450.0	138	345.2
Colorado	133	224	68.4	653	191.5	1,501	129.9
New Mexico	53	80	50.9	217	171.3	163	–24.9
Arizona	16	91	468.8	505	454.9	534	5.7
Utah	28	155	453.6	147	–5.2	338	129.9
Nevada	40	82	105.0	183	123.2	196	7.1
Total Mountain	416	757	82.0	1,868	146.8	3,113	66.6
Pacific							
Washington	696	820	17.8	1,146	39.8	1,222	6.6
Oregon	225	820	264.4	1,174	43.2	1,292	10.1
California	1,849	2,849	54.1	3,673	28.9	4,423	20.4
Alaska	79	54	–31.6	71	31.5	74	4.2
Hawaii	83	89	7.2	146	64.0	145	–0.7
Total Pacific	2,962	4,632	56.4	6,210	34.1	7,156	15.2
Total United States	11,742	16,794	43.0	24,908	48.3	31,333	25.8

Source: The Dun & Bradstreet Corporation, Unpublished data, 1980-1983.

Utah's business bankruptcy filing patterns did not follow those of the Mountain Region or the United States. Only in 1983, did Utah experience a decline in filings. In 1978 when every other state in the nation was experiencing a significant decline in petition filings, Utah had a 36.2 percent increase. Utah's 1980 increase, 674.5 percent, was even more pronounced than the Mountain Region's 573.9 percent rise, and the U.S.'s 531.7 percent increase (Table 2). The largest number of Utah petitions were filed in 1982, with 1,045 filings, a 10.9 percent increase over 1981's 942 bankruptcy petitions.

Dun & Bradstreet Business Failures, 1980-83

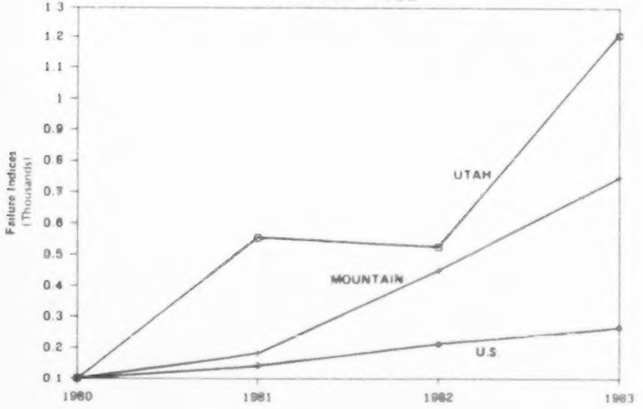
United States

The number of business failures recorded by Dun & Bradstreet for the United States significantly increased each year between 1980 and 1983. During 1980 there were 11,742 failures, and in 1981, there were 16,794 failures, a 43.0 percent increase (Table 5). The year 1982 experienced another significant increase of 48.3 percent with 24,908 filings; and the number of filings peaked in 1983 with 31,333 failures, a 25.8 percent increase over 1982 (Table 5).

Mountain States Region

The Mountain Region was also ranked first in average percent change in the number of business failures per year between 1980 and 1983 (Table 6). Increases in business failures were more significant in the Mountain Region than the United States, but the failure patterns were similar. The Mountain Region recorded 416 business failures in 1980 (Table 5). In 1981 the failures rose sharply to 757, an 82.0 percent increase, but the most alarming percentage increase was experienced in 1982 with 1,868 failures, a 146.8 percent rise. The Mountain Region's 1982 peak in failure rates occurred in the same year as that of the United States. The highest number of Mountain Region failures occurred in 1983 with 3,113 failures, a 66.6 percent increase over 1982's failures (Table 5).

D & B Business Failures 1980-1983
1980 = 100



Utah

Utah ranks third out of the 50 states and the District of Columbia for having the highest net percent increase in the number of business failures between 1980 and 1983 (Table 7). Utah's business failures differed not only in the general pattern over the three years, but its percentage increases were also significantly higher. Utah had 28 business failures in 1980, but that number increased 453.6 percent in 1981 to 155 failures (Table 5). Utah had a slight 5.2 percent decline in 1982, when the region and the nation were experiencing substantial increases, but Utah failures again rose in 1983 by 129.9 percent to

Table 6
Dun & Bradstreet Business Failure Data by Region, 1980-1983 (Percent Change)

Region	Percent Change 1980-81	Percent Change 1981-82	Percent Change 1982-83	Average Percent Change 1980-83
New England	19.2	17.5	27.8	21.5
Middle Atlantic	35.6	33.2	17.3	28.7
South Atlantic	72.3	57.8	24.0	51.4
East North Central	35.1	51.5	25.4	37.3
West North Central	36.9	51.4	13.6	34.0
East South Central	34.8	53.1	15.0	34.3
West South Central	16.0	51.1	50.8	39.3
Mountain	82.0	146.8	66.6	98.5
Pacific	56.4	34.1	15.2	35.2
Total U.S.	43.0	48.3	25.8	39.0

Source: The Dun & Bradstreet Corporation, Unpublished data, 1980-1983.

Table 7
Dun & Bradstreet Business Failure Totals by State
Ranked According to Net Percent Increase in Business Failure Totals
1980 - 1983

States	1980	1981	Percent Change 1980-1981	1982	Percent Change 1981-1982	1983	Percent Change 1982-1983	Net Percent Increase 1980-1983
1 Wyoming	2	2	0.0	31	1450.0	138	345.2	1795.2
2 Arizona	16	91	468.8	505	454.9	534	5.7	929.4
3 Utah	28	155	453.6	147	−5.2	338	129.9	578.3
4 New Hampshire	15	11	−26.7	56	409.1	72	28.6	411.0
5 Colorado	133	224	68.4	653	191.5	1,501	129.9	389.8
6 West Virginia	36	136	277.8	241	77.2	259	7.5	362.5
7 Oregon	225	820	264.4	1,174	43.2	1,292	10.1	317.7
8 Missouri	112	176	57.1	551	213.1	682	23.8	294.0
9 Nevada	40	82	105.0	183	123.2	196	7.1	235.3
10 Delaware	17	48	182.4	31	−35.4	56	80.6	227.6

Source: The Dun & Bradstreet Corporation, Unpublished data, 1980-1983.

338 failures, a more significant rise than those of the region or the nation.

Business Bankruptcy and Failure Data for 1985

Business bankruptcy and business failure data for 1985 for Utah, the Mountain Region and the United States has not been analyzed in this article. Business failure data from Dun & Bradstreet is not yet available for 1984 or 1985, however 1985 data from the United States Courts is available on a 12-month quarterly basis. Since 1985 data is not yet complete, three Dun & Bradstreet indices have been included to show the national trends in business failures for 1985.

Business Failure Statistics for 1985

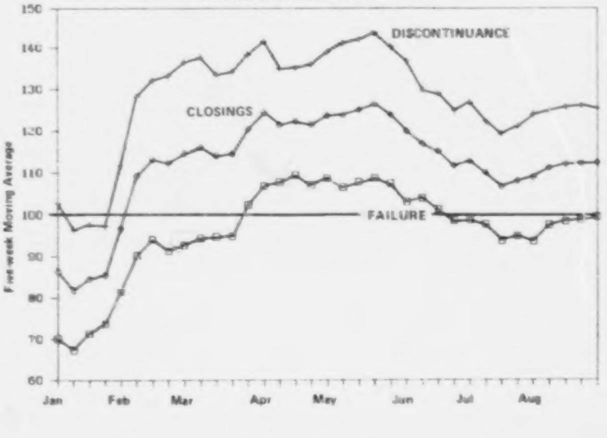
Dun & Bradstreet collects data for three indices pertaining to business failure which they publish in a weekly newsletter, *The Dun & Bradstreet Record of Business Closings.*[10] These three five-week moving average indices are: the Business Failures Index; the Business Discontinuances Index; and the Total Business Closings Index. A base period of October 1983 is used, the year D & B's business failures reached their all-time high. The number of business failures, discontinuances, and closings which occurred during that month equal 100.

The Business Failures Index peaked during the week of April 19, 1985 with 109.4 (Table 8). The low for the year was in the first week of January with 70.1. The most recent data available, the week of August 30, 1985, shows business failures at 99.4, 0.6 percent below the base period of October 1983.

The Business Discontinuances Index peaked during the week of May 24, 1985 with 143.7. The low for the year was in the second week of January with 96.5. The week of August 30, 1985 showed discontinuances at 125.3, 25.3 percent above the base period of October 1983.

D & B Business Closings Indices, 1985

October 1983 = 100



The Total Business Closings Index peaked during the week of May 24, 1985 with 126.3. The low for the year was in the second week of January with 81.9. The week of August 30, 1985 showed closings at 112.4, 12.4 percent above the base period of October 1983.

Each of the three indices has shown an increasing trend in failures, discontinuances, and closings since the middle of July, 1985. The fact that these indices are about equal to or greater than the base period, when reported failures reached their high, shows that business failure is still an area which merits the attention of those who are affected by and can influence companies on a path toward failure.

Table 8
Dun & Bradstreet Business Closings Indices for 1985*
(Five-Week Moving Average)

Week	Business Failure Index	Business Discontinuance Index	Total Business Closings
January 4	70.1	102.9	86.5
January 11	67.4	96.5	81.9
January 18	71.4	97.7	84.6
January 25	73.7	97.2	85.5
February 1	81.6	111.8	96.7
February 8	90.3	128.1	109.2
February 15	94.2	132.1	113.2
February 22	91.4	133.2	112.4
March 1	92.7	136.5	114.6
March 8	94.4	137.7	116.1
March 15	94.8	133.4	114.1
March 22	94.9	134.0	114.5
March 29	102.3	138.4	120.4
April 5	106.9	141.5	124.3
April 12	107.8	134.9	121.4
April 19	109.4	135.1	122.2
April 26	107.0	135.9	121.5
May 3	108.7	138.9	123.6
May 10	106.5	141.0	123.8
May 17	107.7	142.0	124.9
May 24	108.7	143.7	126.3
May 30	107.4	140.2	123.8
June 7	103.1	136.8	119.9
June 14	104.0	129.6	116.9
June 21	101.3	128.9	115.1
June 28	98.6	124.7	111.6
July 5	98.7	126.7	112.7
July 12	97.7	122.1	109.9
July 19	93.8	119.3	106.6
July 26	94.9	121.0	108.0
August 2	93.6	123.9	108.8
August 9	97.5	124.7	111.1
August 16	98.5	125.6	112.1
August 23	98.7	125.9	112.3
August 30	99.4	125.3	112.4

*100 = Average for the Base Period October 1983

Source: Economic Analysis Department, The Dun & Bradstreet Corporation, "The Dun & Bradstreet Record of Business Closings," 1985 weekly newsletter.

Endnotes

[1] Anna Cifelli, "Management by Bankruptcy," *Fortune*, October 31, 1983, p. 69.

[2] *McGraw-Hill Dictionary of Modern Economics*, 2nd Edition, McGraw Hill, New York, 1973, p. 66.

[3] Julius W. Allen, "Business Failure: A Review of the Concept and Its Significance in the American Economy." The Library of Congress Congressional Research Service, Report No. 81-195 E, September 16, 1981, p. 8.

[4] Allen, pp. 8, 9.

[5] Joseph W. Duncan, The Dun & Bradstreet Corporation, *Private Sector Data on Business Failure*, 1983, p. 30.

[6] Duncan, p. 31.

[7] Allen, pp. 3, 4.

[8] Allen, p. 6.

[9] Fred J. Broviak and Donald E. Hammerstrom, "Chapter 11: Tell It All Before You Fail," *Financial Executive*, November 1983, p. 29.

[10] Economic Analysis Department, The Dun & Bradstreet Corporation, *The Dun & Bradstreet Record of Business Closings*, 1985 weekly newsletters.

Note: As two sets of statistics for both Utah and the nation appear in this issue the data for May for the U.S. appear here and the month of June is presented on page 20.

NATIONAL DATA

	May 1985	May 1984	% Change from Year Ago	12 Month Average 1985	12 Month Average 1984	% Chg.
U.S. Gross National Product[1] (seasonally adjusted)(bil.)(qtly.)	3,870.2[e]	3,644.7	6.2	3,764.7	3,462.6	8.7
Total Personal Income[1] (seasonally adjusted)(bil. of dol.)	3,164.3[r]	2,978.8	6.2	3,102.2	2,853.5	8.7
Industrial Production Indexes (seasonally adjusted)(1977=100)	124.3[r]	162.8	2.5	123.5	115.6	6.8
Total Bus. Expend. for New Plants & Equip.[1] (bil.)(qtly.)	385.3[ra]	348.3	10.6	368.1	325.7	13.0
Index of Leading Indicators[2] (1967=100)	167.4	168.3	-0.5	165.9	163.3	1.6
Price Indexes						
Consumer Price Indexes (not seasonally adjusted)(1967=100):						
CPI-U (All Urban Consumers) All Items	321.3	309.7	3.7	315.8	303.9	3.9
CPI-U (All Urban Consumers) Food & Beverages	301.0	293.6	2.5	298.2	288.8	3.2
CPI-U (All Urban Consumers) Housing	348.5	334.6	4.2	341.9	328.3	4.2
CPI-U (All Urban Consumers) Transportation	321.4	312.2	2.9	315.6	305.2	3.4
CPI-U (All Urban Consumers) Medical Care	399.5	376.8	6.0	388.6	366.5	6.0
CPI-U (All Urban Consumers) Energy	431.7	426.1	1.3	423.3	423.5	-0.1
Producer Price Index (not seasonally adjusted)(1967=100):						
Producer Price Index, All Finished Goods	294.2	291.1	1.1	292.1	288.1	1.4
GNP Price Deflator (1972=100)(qtly.)	230.9[e]	222.3	3.9	227.0	218.6	3.8
Employment (seasonally adjusted):						
Civilian Labor Force (mil.)	115.4	113.8	1.4	114.5	112.4	1.9
Total Employed Persons (mil.)	107.0	105.3	1.6	106.1	102.8	3.2
Unemployment Rate	7.3	7.5	-2.7	7.3	8.5	-14.4
Construction:						
Total Construction (mil. of dol.)	21,832.0	21,989.5	-0.7	17,840.8	17,078.5	4.5
Residential	10,330.7	10,831.3	-4.6	8,294.8	8,539.4	-2.9
Nonresidential	7,351.0	7,275.3	1.0	6,360.8	5,590.1	13.8
Non-Building	4,150.3	3,882.9	6.9	3,185.2	2,969.9	7.2
New Dwelling Units (no.)	167,797	184,953	-9.3	140,071.7	154,162.1	-9.1
Interest Rates:						
Short Term (3-month Treasury Bill rate)	7.56	9.90	-23.6	9.0	9.1	-1.6
Long Term (30-year Treasury Bond yields)	10.96	12.89	-15.0	11.7	11.5	2.0
Prime Rates Charged by Banks on Short-term Business Loans (ave.)	10.31	12.39	-16.8	11.6	11.1	4.5
Mortgage Rates (new homes)	11.55	11.68	-1.1	11.8	11.8	0.1

[p]Preliminary [r]Revised na - Not available [a]Anticipated [ra]Revised Anticipated [e]Expected [f]Forecasted

FOOTNOTES:

[1] The series on expenditures for new plant and equipment by U.S. nonfarm business has been revised for the period 1947 to date. These revisions reflect the source agency's introduction of new benchmarks, incorporation of information not available when the previously published estimates were prepared, and updating of industry and size classifications. Further information concerning these revisions may be obtained from the U.S. Department of Commerce, Bureau of Economic Analysis, Business Outlook Division, Business Conditions Digest, April 1985, p. iv.

[2] Excluding Series 36, 111.

Sources:

Business Conditions Digest, U.S. Department of Commerce: U.S. Gross National Product, Total National Personal Income, Industrial Production Indexes, Total Business Expenditures for New Plant and Equipment, Index of Leading Indicators, GNP Price Deflator, National Employment Data, Interest Rates.

F. W. Dodge Report, McGraw-Hill: National Construction Data.

Monthly Labor Review, U.S. Department of Labor: Producer Price Indexes.

Survey of Current Business, U.S. Department of Commerce: New Home Mortgage Rates.

Utah Labor Market Report, Utah Department of Employment Security: Consumer Price Indexes (data from Bureau of Labor Statistics).

Utah Business Statistics

UTAH DATA

	May 1985	May 1984	% Change from Year Ago	12 Month Average 1985	12 Month Average 1984	% Chg.
Total Personal Income (seasonally adjusted)(mil. of dol.)(qtly.)	na	15,976	na	na	15,246.7	na
New Corporations (no.)	486	493	-1.4	460.8	493.0	-6.5
New Cars, Truck and Motorhome Sales (no.)	na	7,875	na	na	6,006.9	na
Agriculture						
Average Prices Recorded by Farmers (dol.):						
Beef Steers and Heifers (cwt)(thous.)	56.30	61.80	-8.9	59.4	56.2	5.7
Lambs (cwt)	57.50	60.60	-5.1	58.9	51.4	14.5
Milk Wholesale (cwt)	12.00	12.40	-3.2	12.9	12.9	0.3
Alfalfa Hay, Baled (per ton)(mid-month price)	74.00	88.00	-15.9	75.1	82.7	-9.2
Cattle Slaughtered (live weight)(thous. of lbs.)	33,446	27,033	23.7	31,459.3	25,592.8	22.9
Construction						
Total Construction[1] (thous. of dol.):	144,500	176,600	-18.2	124,533.3	146,533.3	-15.0
Residential	94,400	97,200	-2.9	63,408.3	67,316.7	-5.8
Nonresidential	38,500	55,000	-30.0	35,616.7	39,725.0	-10.3
Public Works and Utilities	11,600	24,300	-52.3	25,483.3	37,466.7	-32.0
Total Permit Construction[2] (thous. of dol.):	128,078.0	174,493.2	-26.6	122,252.7	107,377.2	13.9
Residential	73,622.9	77,318.3	-4.8	63,607.2	60,808.5	4.6
Nonresidential	33,372.9	73,993.1	-54.9	44,676.2	32,511.2	37.4
Additions, Alterations and Repairs	21,082.2	23,181.8	-9.1	13,969.3	14,057.5	-0.6
New Dwelling Units (no.)	2,106	1,553	35.6	1,578.3	1,320.6	19.5
Employment						
Civilian Labor Force (thous.)	731.0^{r}	719.4	1.6	733.2	700.6	4.7
Total Employed Persons	686.7^{r}	674.3	1.8	685.6	646.0	6.1
Unemployed Persons	44.3^{r}	45.1	-1.8	47.6	54.6	-12.8
Percent Total Labor Force	6.1^{r}	6.3	-3.2	6.5	7.8	-16.9
Employees on Nonagricultural Payrolls (thous. of jobs):	622.6	597.9	4.1	613.5	580.8	5.6
Manufacturing	96.1	93.9	2.3	95.7	89.7	6.8
Mining	9.6	13.5	-28.9	11.4	14.0	-18.7
Contract Construction	35.4	33.7	5.0	36.5	31.0	17.6
Transportation, Communication and Utilities	36.7	36.3	1.1	36.5	36.3	0.6
Wholesale Trade	35.7	34.4	3.8	35.4	34.4	2.8
Retail Trade	111.4	104.5	6.6	109.2	101.6	7.5
Finance, Insurance and Real Estate	31.1	29.7	4.7	30.5	28.7	6.2
Services[3]	126.9	117.7	7.8	125.4	115.5	8.6
Federal Government	39.5	37.6	5.1	38.1	37.1	2.7
State Government[4]	36.8	36.1	1.9	35.3	34.6	1.9
Local Government[4]	63.4	60.5	4.8	59.6	58.0	2.8
Average Weekly Hours:						
Manufacturing	40.3	39.6	1.8	39.9	40.1	-0.5
Mining	44.0	43.0	2.3	43.8	42.3	3.6
Contract Construction	36.9	38.5	-4.2	38.2	37.6	1.6
Wholesale Trade	35.7	36.5	-2.2	36.5	37.5	-2.6
Retail Trade	28.5	28.8	-1.0	28.8	29.0	-0.6
Amount of Unemployment Compensation (thous. of dol.)	6,575.1^{p}	5,486.9	18.9	6,464.5	6,568.4	-1.6
Finance						
Savings, Savings and Loan Association (mil. of dol.)	2,326.9	2,033.2	14.4	2,227.3	,890.3	17.8
Tax Collections by the State of Utah (thous. of dol.):						
Total Tax Collections	259,824.9	243,863.9	6.5	121,710.7	103,585.7	17.5
Sales and Use Tax	114,986.6	99,252.5	15.9	45,049.5	35,937.5	25.4
Motor Fuel Tax	11,437.9	5,061.8	126.0	7,380.2	5,499.7	34.2
Individual Income Tax	70,909.5	68,237.7	3.9	36,133.6	32,388.7	11.6
Corporation Franchise Tax	10,433.4	10,262.5	1.7	4,638.6	3,554.6	30.5
Production						
Net Electric Power Utilized[5] (mil. of kwh)	1,077.0	1,123.1	-4.1	1,115.1	1,133.4	-1.6
Crude Oil to Refineries (thous. of bbls.)	4,585.5	4,595.1	-0.2	4,234.0	4,250.8	-0.4
Crude Oil (thous. of bbls.)	na	3,338.0	na	na	2,531.5	na
Natural Gas (mil. of cu. ft.)	na	14,128.1	na	na	8,921.7	na
Coal (thous. short tons)	808	1,034	-21.9	985.9	991.8	-0.6
Copper (thous. metric tons) (last issue containing copper data)						
Tourism/Travel						
Air Passengers (total no. on and off)(S.L. Int'l. Airport)	761,877	583,552	30.6	675,276.7	588,414.8	14.8
Highway Traffic Count Across State Lines	36,697	35,735	2.7	33,888.2	34,485.3	-1.7
Transient Room Taxes (thous. of dol.)	1,343.9	1,169.4	14.9	409.5	348.5	17.5
Visits, State, Nat'l. Parks, Monuments (thous.)	na	1,300.4	na	na	926.7	na
Utilities						
Telephone Lines in Service (Mt. Bell)(residential)	458,880	449,743	2.0	455,894.9	447,164.5	2.0
Telephone Lines in Service (Mt. Bell)(nonresidential)	166,260	162,158	2.5	164,968.8	155,842.2	5.9
Electric Customers (residential)	437,980	424,152	3.3	430,993.9	413,937.7	4.1
Electric Customers (commercial)	42,981	41,348	3.9	42,071.3	39,901.0	5.4
Natural Gas Customers (residential & commercial)	421,960	411,261	2.6	416,684.8	406,985.3	2.4
Natural Gas Customers (industrial)	562	530	6.0	531.7	528.4	0.6

Utah Business Statistics

	June 1985	June 1984	% Change from Year Ago	12 Month Average 1985	12 Month Average 1984	% Chg.
Davis County						
Non-Ag. Employment (thous.)	52.0	49.6	4.8	50.3	47.4	6.1
Unemployment Rate	3.9	4.7	-17.0	4.2	5.8	-27.7
Auth. Permit Construction (thous. of dol.)	15,967.9	19,998.3	-20.2	10,728.9	11,226.9	-4.4
New Dwelling Units (no.)	176	563	-68.7	136.8	196.0	-30.2
Postal Receipts[6] (thous. of dol.)	313.2	281.4	11.3	340.8	322.1	5.8
Electric Customers (residential)	32,462	30,569	6.2	32,506.3	30,109.7	8.0
Electric Customers (commercial)	2,417	2,306	4.8	2,428.3	2,293.0	5.9
Natural Gas Customers (residential)	44,023	42,147	4.5	43,233.4	41,573.8	4.0
Natural Gas Customers (industrial)	50	45	11.1	46.8	44.4	5.4
Telephone Lines in Service (Mt. Bell)(residential)	39,229	37,815	3.7	38,597.5	37,598.5	2.7
Telephone Lines in Service (Mt. Bell)(nonresidential)	7,568	6,862	10.3	7,303.9	6,638.7	10.0
Salt Lake County						
Non-Ag. Employment (thous.)	327.4	316.5	3.4	320.9	304.7	5.3
Unemployment Rate	6.0	5.7	5.3	6.1	7.0	-12.5
Auth. Permit Construction (thous. of dol.)	46,669.9	74,297.9	-37.2	61,532.2	53,399.7	15.2
New Dwelling Units (no.)	445	1,633	-72.7	834.9	724.6	15.2
Postal Receipts[6] (thous. of dol.)	6,307.4	5,504.7	14.6	6,807.0	6,294.7	8.1
Electric Customers (residential)	221,951	215,263	3.1	218,522.8	208,282.2	4.9
Electric Customers (commercial)	18,495	17,939	3.1	18,218.0	16,859.4	8.1
Natural Gas Customers (residential)	203,457	198,022	2.7	202,105.5	195,583.8	3.3
Natural Gas Customers (industrial)	269	239	12.6	244.8	239.8	2.1
Telephone Lines in Service (Mt. Bell)(residential)	215,854	211,079	2.3	214,218.4	209,788.8	2.1
Telephone Lines in Service (Mt. Bell)(nonresidential)	109,512	107,808	1.6	108,609.8	103,445.2	5.0
Utah County						
Non-Ag. Employment (thous.)	69.9	66.9	4.5	70.2	66.2	6.0
Unemployment Rate	6.7	6.1	9.8	7.0	7.7	-8.1
Auth. Permit Construction (thous. of dol.)	8,801.1	13,409.5	-34.4	13,287.1	10,217.1	30.0
New Dwelling Units (no.)	102	219	-53.4	89.6	122.8	-27.0
Postal Receipts[6] (thous. of dol.)	845.8	669.8	26.3	883.7	788.9	12.0
Electric Customers (residential)	47,409	46,530	1.9	47,780.3	46,624.5	2.5
Electric Customers (commercial)	5,661	5,499	2.9	5,620.3	5,434.8	3.4
Natural Gas Customers (residential)	58,111	56,964	2.0	58,103.1	56,641.4	2.6
Natural Gas Customers (industrial)	72	67	7.5	67.8	65.3	3.7
Telephone Lines in Service (Mt. Bell)(residential)	59,256	58,706	0.9	60,825.1	60,141.5	1.1
Telephone Lines in Service (Mt. Bell)(nonresidential)	14,650	14,422	1.6	14,642.9	13,670.3	7.1
Weber County						
Non-Ag. Employment (thous.)	56.2	53.2	5.6	54.9	51.4	6.8
Unemployment Rate	5.9	6.4	-7.8	6.5	8.5	-23.6
Auth. Permit Construction (thous. of dol.)	11,191.5	7,091.8	57.8	8,465.5	10,846.7	-22.0
New Dwelling Units (no.)	88	76	15.8	77.0	69.3	11.1
Postal Receipts[6] (thous. of dol.)	538.8	449.1	20.0	580.8	555.5	4.6
Electric Customers (residential)	50,086	49,749	0.7	50,352.1	49,649.9	1.4
Electric Customers (commercial)	4,583	4,434	3.4	4,547.7	4,419.7	2.9
Natural Gas Customers (residential)	46,833	46,098	1.6	46,637.7	45,829.1	1.8
Natural Gas Customers (industrial)	85	78	9.0	76.5	77.0	-0.6
Telephone Lines in Service (Mt. Bell)(residential)	44,956	44,376	1.3	44,734.1	44,065.9	1.5
Telephone Lines in Service (Mt. Bell)(nonresidential)	10,349	10,228	1.2	10,264.0	9,980.1	2.8

Sources:
Personal Income: Bureau of Economic Analysis, U.S. Department of Commerce
New Corporations: Utah Secretary of State
New Cars and Truck Sales: Utah State Tax Commission, Economic and Statistical Unit
Agriculture: U.S. Department of Agriculture, Agriculture, Utah: Utah Crop and Livestock Reporting Service (U.S. Department of Agriculture)
Construction Data: F.W. Dodge and Utah Construction Report
Employment Data: Utah Department of Employment Security
Savings, Savings and Loan Associations: Utah Savings and Loan Institutions
Tax Collections: Utah State Tax Commission
Net Electric Power Utilized: Cooperating Utah power companies
Crude Oil: Area oil refineries
Natural Gas: Utah Division of Oil, Gas, and Mining
Coal: Department of Energy
Air Passengers: Salt Lake International Airport, Statistics Service
Highway Traffic Count: Utah Department of Transportation, Travel Analysis Unit
Visits to State and National Parks and Monuments: U.S. Forest Service, Utah State Parks and Recreation Department
Utilities Data: Cooperating Utah utility companies
Postal Receipts: Postmasters in Davis, Salt Lake, Utah, and Weber Counties

Footnotes:

[1] Obtained from F.W. Dodge Statistics

[2] Obtained from Utah Construction Report

[3] Includes services by nonprofit and religious institutions

[4] Includes public schools and colleges institutions

[5] Beginning January 1984, the Net Electric Power utilized number includes the addition of Murray City Power Department's electric power utilization. This will cause an overstatement of the percent change in the 12-month average from 1983 to 1984.

[6] Postal receipts are reported every four weeks. Sales report for one month during each year includes total sales of two four-week periods. In 1984, this double-reporting occurred in the month of August.

Utah Business Statistics

UTAH DATA

	June 1985	June 1984	% Change from Year Ago	12 Month Average 1985	12 Month Average 1984	% Chg.
Total Personal Income (seasonally adjusted)(mil. of dol.)(qtly.)	na	15,976	na	na	15,372.8	na
New Corporations (no.)	422	476	-11.3	456.3	489.5	-6.8
New Cars, Truck and Motorhome Sales (no.)	na	7,369	na	na	6,087.7	na
Agriculture						
Average Prices Recorded by Farmers (dol.):						
Beef Steers and Heifers (cwt)(thous.)	55.50	62.10	-10.6	58.9	56.6	4.1
Lambs (cwt)	66.00	54.10	22.0	59.8	51.6	15.9
Milk Wholesale (cwt)	11.30	12.20	-7.4	12.8	12.9	-0.1
Alfalfa Hay, Baled (per ton)(mid-month price)	76.00	83.00	-8.4	74.5	82.8	-10.1
Cattle Slaughtered (live weight)(thous. of lbs.)	28,693	30,148	-4.8	31,338.1	26,115.9	20.0
Construction						
Total Construction[1] (thous. of dol.):	129,600	130,200	-0.5	124,483.3	142,683.3	-12.8
Residential	58,600	74,600	-21.4	62,075.0	67,075.0	-7.5
Nonresidential	56,000	27,400	104.4	38,000.0	37,700.0	0.8
Public Works and Utilities	15,100	28,100	-46.3	24,400.0	35,875.0	-32.0
Total Permit Construction[2] (thous. of dol.):	108,120.2	155,139.9	-30.3	118,334.4	110,857.8	6.7
Residential	59,200.9	97,037.5	-39.0	60,454.2	62,062.3	-2.6
Nonresidential	35,502.0	44,873.6	-20.9	43,895.2	34,393.2	27.6
Additions, Alterations and Repairs	13,417.3	13,228.8	1.4	13,985.0	14,402.3	-2.9
New Dwelling Units (no.)	1,150	2,836	-59.4	1,437.8	1,380.9	4.1
Employment						
Civilian Labor Force (thous.)	741.9^{r}	729.7	1.7	734.2	703.2	4.4
Total Employed Persons	697.4^{r}	684.9	1.8	686.6	650.7	5.5
Unemployed Persons	44.5^{r}	44.8	-0.7	47.6	52.5	-9.3
Percent Total Labor Force	6.0^{r}	6.1	-1.6	6.5	7.5	-13.4
Employees on Nonagricultural Payrolls (thous. of jobs):	624.0^{r}	603.7	3.4	615.2	584.2	5.3
Manufacturing	96.2^{r}	95.1	1.2	95.8	90.5	5.9
Mining	9.7^{r}	13.5	-28.1	11.1	14.0	-21.0
Contract Construction	37.7^{r}	36.7	2.7	36.6	31.6	15.8
Transportation, Communication and Utilities	36.9^{r}	36.5	1.1	36.5	36.3	0.6
Wholesale Trade	36.0^{r}	34.8	3.4	35.5	34.5	2.9
Retail Trade	111.6^{r}	106.4	4.9	109.6	102.2	7.2
Finance, Insurance and Real Estate	31.2^{r}	30.2	3.3	30.6	28.9	5.8
Services[3]	129.5^{r}	120.3	7.6	126.2	116.3	8.5
Federal Government	39.5^{r}	37.8	4.5	38.2	37.1	3.1
State Government[4]	34.5^{r}	34.1	1.2	35.3	34.7	1.9
Local Government[4]	61.4^{r}	58.3	5.3	59.9	58.1	3.1
Average Weekly Hours:						
Manufacturing	40.5	39.6	2.3	40.0	40.1	-0.4
Mining	45.5	41.3	10.2	44.2	42.3	4.5
Contract Construction	38.3	38.7	-1.0	38.2	37.7	1.3
Wholesale Trade	35.8	37.3	-4.0	36.4	37.5	-2.9
Retail Trade	29.7	29.5	0.7	28.8	29.0	-0.6
Amount of Unemployment Compensation (thous. of dol.)	5,639.9	4,166.3	35.4	6,587.3	6,183.8	6.5
Finance						
Savings, Savings and Loan Association (mil. of dol.)	2,435.9	2,005.4	21.5	2,263.2	1,911.2	18.4
Tax Collections by the State of Utah (thous. of dol.):						
Total Tax Collections	135,750.6	141,469.4	-4.0	121,234.1	109,583.4	10.6
Sales and Use Tax	55,169.9	54,939.9	0.4	45,068.7	40,051.7	12.5
Motor Fuel Tax	11,413.9	10,638.4	7.3	7,444.8	5,748.2	29.5
Individual Income Tax	28,223.9	25,242.5	11.8	36,382.1	32,357.7	12.4
Corporation Franchise Tax	1,882.4	4,374.0	-57.0	4,431.0	3,758.3	17.9
Production						
Net Electric Power Utilized[5] (mil. of kwh)	1,081.7	1,115.8	-3.1	1,112.2	1,136.7	-2.1
Crude Oil to Refineries (thous. of bbls.)	4,253.3	4,412.3	-3.6	4,220.8	4,266.2	-1.1
Crude Oil (thous. of bbls.)	na	3,876.5	na	na	2,654.7	na
Natural Gas (mil. of cu. ft.)	na	15,971.9	na	na	9,632.4	na
Coal (thous. short tons)	892	1,101	-19.0	968.5	1,005.2	-3.6
Copper (thous. metric tons) (last issue containing copper data)						
Tourism/Travel						
Air Passengers (total no. on and off)(S.L. Int'l. Airport)	866,931	676,615	28.1	691,136.3	591,800.2	16.8
Highway Traffic Count Across State Lines	46,360	42,527	9.0	34,207.6	34,454.5	-0.7
Transient Room Taxes (thous. of dol.)	64.1	51.6	24.2	410.5	343.2	19.6
Visits, State, Nat'l. Parks, Monuments (thous.)	na	1,813.1	na	na	931.8	na
Utilities						
Telephone Lines in Service (Mt. Bell)(residential)	457,495	448,087	2.1	456,678.9	447,844.0	2.0
Telephone Lines in Service (Mt. Bell)(nonresidential)	167,042	163,106	2.4	165,296.8	156,940.9	5.3
Electric Customers (residential)	434,217	422,992	2.7	431,929.3	415,673.9	3.9
Electric Customers (commercial)	42,608	41,444	2.8	42,168.3	40,127.9	5.1
Natural Gas Customers (residential & commercial)	419,992	409,923	2.5	417,523.8	407,903.3	2.4
Natural Gas Customers (industrial)	580	530	9.4	535.8	527.1	1.7

Utah Business Statistics

	May 1985	May 1984	% Change from Year Ago	12 Month Average 1985	12 Month Average 1984	% Chg.
Davis County						
Non-Ag. Employment (thous.)	51.4	48.8	5.3	50.1	47.1	6.3
Unemployment Rate	3.8[p]	4.6	-17.4	4.3	6.1	-29.7
Auth. Permit Construction (thous. of dol.)	10,357.2	14,681.8	-29.5	11,064.8	10,760.9	2.8
New Dwelling Units (no.)	113	175	-35.4	169.0	165.0	2.4
Postal Receipts[6] (thous. of dol.)	331.7	296.1	12.0	338.1	321.0	5.3
Electric Customers (residential)	34,328	30,577	12.3	32,348.5	30,015.0	7.8
Electric Customers (commercial)	2,524	2,314	9.1	2,419.0	2,290.3	5.6
Natural Gas Customers (residential)	44,110	42,312	4.2	43,077.1	41,446.1	3.9
Natural Gas Customers (industrial)	49	45	8.9	46.4	44.4	4.5
Telephone Lines in Service (Mt. Bell)(residential)	39,168	37,821	3.6	38,479.7	37,577.5	2.4
Telephone Lines in Service (Mt. Bell)(nonresidential)	7,518	6,846	9.8	7,245.1	6,606.7	9.7
Salt Lake County						
Non-Ag. Employment (thous.)	324.2	312.6	3.7	320.0	302.9	5.7
Unemployment Rate	5.8[p]	6.2	-6.5	6.1	7.3	-16.7
Auth. Permit Construction (thous. of dol.)	62,618.4	73,862.9	-15.2	63,834.5	51,261.2	24.5
New Dwelling Units (no.)	1,424	896	58.9	933.9	696.9	34.0
Postal Receipts[6] (thous. of dol.)	6,811.5	6,257.8	8.8	6,740.1	6,251.5	7.8
Electric Customers (residential)	220,184	215,690	2.1	217,965.4	206,936.1	5.3
Electric Customers (commercial)	18,349	17,889	2.6	18,171.7	16,669.5	9.0
Natural Gas Customers (residential)	205,069	198,316	3.4	201,652.6	195,059.9	3.4
Natural Gas Customers (industrial)	263	238	10.5	242.3	240.5	0.7
Telephone Lines in Service (Mt. Bell)(residential)	216,090	211,392	2.2	213,820.5	209,453.8	2.1
Telephone Lines in Service (Mt. Bell)(nonresidential)	109,021	107,343	1.6	108,467.8	102,648.6	5.7
Utah County						
Non-Ag. Employment (thous.)	68.7	65.8	4.4	69.9	65.8	6.3
Unemployment Rate	6.8[p]	6.7	1.5	7.0	8.0	-12.3
Auth. Permit Construction (thous. of dol.)	12,193.9	17,785.4	-31.4	13,671.1	10,049.9	36.0
New Dwelling Units (no.)	128	211	-39.3	99.3	113.9	-12.8
Postal Receipts[6] (thous. of dol.)	916.3	743.9	23.2	869.0	788.3	10.2
Electric Customers (residential)	49,390	46,855	5.4	47,707.1	46,418.1	2.8
Electric Customers (commercial)	5,830	5,467	6.6	5,606.8	5,427.6	3.3
Natural Gas Customers (residential)	58,159	57,235	1.6	58,007.5	56,516.8	2.6
Natural Gas Customers (industrial)	71	67	6.0	67.3	65.4	2.9
Telephone Lines in Service (Mt. Bell)(residential)	59,510	58,904	1.0	60,779.3	60,057.7	1.2
Telephone Lines in Service (Mt. Bell)(nonresidential)	14,631	14,181	3.2	14,623.9	13,555.5	7.9
Weber County						
Non-Ag. Employment (thous.)	57.3	53.0	8.1	54.7	51.2	6.8
Unemployment Rate	5.7[p]	6.4	-10.9	6.5	8.8	-26.0
Auth. Permit Construction (thous. of dol.)	10,318.4	46,249.2	-77.7	8,123.9	11,183.5	-27.4
New Dwelling Units (no.)	122	64	90.6	76.0	74.5	2.0
Postal Receipts[6] (thous. of dol.)	558.8	543.0	2.9	573.4	557.7	2.8
Electric Customers (residential)	50,676	50,014	1.3	50,324.0	49,583.5	1.5
Electric Customers (commercial)	4,696	4,451	5.5	4,535.3	4,414.8	2.7
Natural Gas Customers (residential)	46,805	46,232	1.2	46,576.4	45,762.6	1.8
Natural Gas Customers (industrial)	75	77	-2.6	75.9	77.6	-2.1
Telephone Lines in Service (Mt. Bell)(residential)	45,009	44,557	1.0	44,685.8	43,968.2	1.6
Telephone Lines in Service (Mt. Bell)(nonresidential)	10,275	10,176	1.0	10,253.9	9,931.2	3.2

Sources:
Personal Income: Bureau of Economic Analysis, U.S. Department of Commerce
New Corporations: Utah Secretary of State
New Cars and Truck Sales: Utah State Tax Commission, Economic and Statistical Unit
Agriculture: U.S. Department of Agriculture, Agriculture, Utah: Utah Crop and Livestock Reporting Service (U.S. Department of Agriculture)
Construction Data: F.W. Dodge and Utah Construction Report
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Footnotes:

[1] Obtained from F.W. Dodge Statistics

[2] Obtained from Utah Construction Report

[3] Includes services by nonprofit and religious institutions

[4] Includes public schools and colleges institutions

[5] Beginning January 1984, the Net Electric Power utilized number includes the addition of Murray City Power Department's electric power utilization. This will cause an overstatement of the percent change in the 12-month average from 1983 to 1984.

[6] Postal receipts are reported every four weeks. Sales report for one month during each year includes total sales of two four-week periods. In 1984, this double-reporting occurred in the month of August.

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NATIONAL DATA

	June 1985	June 1984	% Change from Year Ago	12 Month Average 1985	12 Month Average 1984	% Chg.
U.S. Gross National Product[1] (seasonally adjusted)(bil.)(qtly.)	3,870.2[e]	3,644.7	6.2	3,783.5	3,494.1	8.3
Total Personal Income[1] (seasonally adjusted)(bil. of dol.)	3,176.1[r]	3,006.5	5.6	3,116.4	2,876.2	8.3
Industrial Production Indexes (seasonally adjusted)(1977=100)	124.7[r]	122.3	2.0	123.7	116.8	5.8
Total Bus. Expend. for New Plants & Equip.[1] (bil.)(qtly.)	385.3[ra]	348.3	10.6	371.2	330.2	12.4
Index of Leading Indicators[2] (1967=100)	168.0	166.7	0.8	166.0	164.1	1.2
Price Indexes						
Consumer Price Indexes (not seasonally adjusted)(1967=100):						
CPI-U (All Urban Consumers) All Items	322.3	310.7	3.7	316.8	304.9	3.9
CPI-U (All Urban Consumers) Food & Beverages	301.4	294.3	2.4	298.8	389.6	3.2
CPI-U (All Urban Consumers) Housing	350.4	336.2	4.2	343.1	329.4	4.2
CPI-U (All Urban Consumers) Transportation	321.8	313.1	2.8	316.3	306.5	3.2
CPI-U (All Urban Consumers) Medical Care	401.7	378.0	6.3	390.6	368.4	6.0
CPI-U (All Urban Consumers) Energy	436.8	428.5	1.9	424.0	423.6	0.1
Producer Price Index (not seasonally adjusted)(1967=100):						
Producer Price Index, All Finished Goods	na	290.9	na	na	288.6	na
GNP Price Deflator (1972=100)(qtly.)	230.9	222.3	3.9	227.7	219.3	3.8
Employment (seasonally adjusted):						
Civilian Labor Force (mil.)	114.8	113.9	0.8	114.6	112.6	1.8
Total Employed Persons (mil.)	106.4	105.7	0.7	106.2	103.2	2.9
Unemployment Rate	7.3	7.1	2.8	7.3	8.3	-11.7
Construction:						
Total Construction (mil. of dol.)	8,717.5	20,035.6	-6.6	17,730.9	17,059.5	3.9
Residential	8,819.4	9,879.4	-10.7	8,206.5	8,510.7	-3.6
Nonresidential	6,069.9	6,759.3	-10.2	6,303.3	5,624.7	12.1
Non-Building	3,828.2	3,396.9	12.7	3,221.1	2,945.0	9.4
New Dwelling Units (no.)	136,735	176,912	-22.7	136,723.6	153,744.5	-11.1
Interest Rates:						
Short Term (3-month Treasury Bill rate)	7.01	9.94	-29.5	8.8	9.2	-5.2
Long Term (30-year Treasury Bond yields)	10.36	13.00	-20.3	11.5	11.7	-1.6
Prime Rates Charged by Banks on Short-term Business Loans (ave.)	9.78	12.60	-22.4	11.4	11.3	0.8
Mortgage Rates (new homes)	11.31	11.61	-2.6	11.8	11.8	0.1

[p]Preliminary [r]Revised na - Not available [a]Anticipated [ra]Revised Anticipated [e]Expected [f]Forecasted

FOOTNOTES:

[1] The series on expenditures for new plant and equipment by U.S. nonfarm business has been revised for the period 1947 to date. These revisions reflect the source agency's introduction of new benchmarks, incorporation of information not available when the previously published estimates were prepared, and updating of industry and size classifications. Further information concerning these revisions may be obtained from the U.S. Department of Commerce, Bureau of Economic Analysis, Business Outlook Division, Business Conditions Digest, April 1985, p. iv.

[2] Excluding Series 36, 111.

Sources:

Business Conditions Digest, U.S. Department of Commerce: U.S. Gross National Product, Total National Personal Income, Industrial Production Indexes, Total Business Expenditures for New Plant and Equipment, Index of Leading Indicators, GNP Price Deflator, National Employment Data, Interest Rates.

F. W. Dodge Report, McGraw-Hill: National Construction Data.

Monthly Labor Review, U.S. Department of Labor: Producer Price Indexes.

Survey of Current Business, U.S. Department of Commerce: New Home Mortgage Rates.

Utah Labor Market Report, Utah Department of Employment Security: Consumer Price Indexes (data from Bureau of Labor Statistics).

Chase N. Peterson, *President, University of Utah*
Iver E. Bradley, *Dean, Graduate School of Business*

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FACTORS INFLUENCING BUSINESS FAILURE

Utah, Mountain States Region and the United States

1978 - 1985

Part II

Holly S. Southwick, Research Assistant

Introduction

The topic of business failure has become an important issue in recent years, as American businesses have failed at rates higher than at any other time since the Great Depression; and the causes of these failures are of particular interest to business people, creditors, financial lenders, the investment community, lawmakers, and informed consumers. This two-part article, published in the July-August and September 1985 issues of the *Utah Economic and Business Review*, explores the business bankruptcy and business failure statistics and the factors which contributed to the high failure rates of the early 1980s.

Part I provided important definitions pertaining to business bankruptcy and failure; explained the sources of data and the weaknesses of each; discussed the various methods of debt resolution; and finally, provided the bankruptcy and business failure statistics for Utah, the Mountain States Region* and the United States for the period between 1978 and 1985.

Part II explores in greater detail the differences in business failures between regions and states, and discusses the economic, legal, and firm-related factors which contributed to the high rates of business failure in the 1978-84 period. Although these factors are not exhaustive, they will shed some insight into the challenges which faced American businesses during the early 1980s.

Business Bankruptcy and Business Failure Statistics

Two major sources of bankruptcy and business failure data are used in this article – bankruptcy petition filing data collected by the Administrative Office of the United States Courts (Office of the U.S. Courts), and business failure data compiled by the Dun & Bradstreet Corporation (D & B). The Office of the U.S. Courts compiles bankruptcy statistics according to voluntary and involuntary bankruptcy petitions commenced, terminated and pending; while D & B collects data on businesses which have ceased operating because of involvement in court procedures or voluntary actions which result in a loss to creditors. A more detailed explanation of the two sources of business failure data is found in Part I.

---

*The Mountain States Region includes Montana, Idaho, Wyoming, Colorado, New Mexico, Arizona, Utah, and Nevada.

Table 1

Business Bankruptcy Petition Filings for Utah, the Mountain Region and the United States 1978 - 1984

States	Total Filings 1978	Total Filings 1979	Percent Change 1978-1979	Total Filings 1980	Percent Change 1979-1980	Total Filings 1981	Percent Change 1980-1981
Utah	69	94	36.2	728	674.5	942	29.4
Montana	139	23	−83.5	190	726.1	223	17.4
Idaho	220	83	−62.3	468	463.9	374	−20.1
Wyoming	63	7	−88.9	115	1542.9	140	21.7
Colorado	733	109	−85.1	1,104	912.8	1,604	45.3
New Mexico	296	41	−86.1	164	300.0	153	−6.7
Arizona	439	167	−62.0	841	403.6	992	18.0
Nevada	245	65	−73.5	359	452.3	486	35.4
Total Mountain	2,204	589	−73.3	3,969	573.9	4,914	23.8
Total United States	27,867	6,857	−75.4	43,313	531.7	47,621	9.9

	Total Filings 1982	Percent Change 1981-1982	Total Filings 1983	Percent Change 1982-1983	Total Filings 1984	Percent Change 1983-1984
Utah	1,045	10.9	558	−46.6	1,042	86.7
Montana	192	−13.9	271	41.1	216	−20.3
Idaho	421	12.6	615	46.1	667	8.5
Wyoming	243	73.6	368	51.4	447	21.5
Colorado	1,747	8.9	700	−59.9	1,995	185.0
New Mexico	213	39.2	146	−31.5	275	88.4
Arizona	1,312	32.3	1,468	11.9	1,392	−5.2
Nevada	631	29.8	583	−7.6	524	−10.1
Total Mountain	5,804	18.1	4,709	−18.9	6,558	39.3
Total United States	68,477	43.8	58,356	−14.8	63,407	8.7

Note: Data for the remaining eight regions and the states within them are available upon request.

Source: Administrative Office of the United States Courts, "Federal Judicial Workload Statistics," December 31, 1978-1984 (Annual).

Table 2
Business Failures for Utah, the Mountain Region and the United States
1980 - 1983

Regions and States	1980	1981	Percent Change 1980-81	1982	Percent Change 1981-82	1983	Percent Change 1982-1983
Mountain							
Utah	28	155	453.6	147	–5.2	338	129.9
Montana	86	64	–25.6	61	–4.7	106	73.8
Idaho	58	59	1.7	71	20.3	137	93.0
Wyoming	2	2	0.0	31	1450.0	138	345.2
Colorado	133	224	68.4	653	191.5	1,501	129.9
New Mexico	53	80	50.9	217	171.3	163	–24.9
Arizona	16	91	468.8	505	454.9	534	5.7
Nevada	40	82	105.0	183	123.2	196	7.1
Total Mountain Region	416	757	82.0	1,868	146.8	3,113	66.6
Total United States	11,742	16,794	43.0	24,908	48.3	31,333	25.8

Source: The Dun & Bradstreet Corporation, Unpublished data, 1980-1983.

Utah and the Mountain States Region have had high business bankruptcy and business failure rates compared with a number of other states and regions, but the general failure patterns were the same, with two notable exceptions. The exception in the business bankruptcy data was that Utah experienced a 36.2 percent increase in business bankruptcies between 1978-79, when every other state in the nation recorded significant declines (Table 1). The business failure exception was that Utah experienced a 5.2 percent decline in business failures during the 1981-82 period, when the Mountain Region suffered a 146.8 increase, and the United States experienced a 48.3 percent increase (Table 2).

Utah and the United States reached their peaks in the number of business bankruptcy filings in 1982, with 1,045 and 68,477, respectively; while the Mountain Region experienced its high in 1984, with 6,558 filings (Table 1). Utah, the Mountain Region and the United States each experienced their highest number of business failures in 1983 (Table 2). Utah suffered 338 failures, the Mountain Region recorded 3,113, and the United States 31,333.

Differences in Geographic Statistics

Different geographic regions** and parts of the United States have noticeably different business bankruptcy and business failure rates. This difference can partially be attributed to the economic health and business activity of the particular area, either strong or weak. A healthy economy and increased business activity will contribute to the number of business failures because more entrepreneurs are willing to start new businesses, and a certain number of these newly formed businesses are destined to fail. A weak economy with lessened business activity will cause business failures because businesses will have difficulty making a profit and meeting liabilities. Understanding the factors contributing to business failure can be a complex undertaking.

**

New England	Maine, New Hampshire, Vermont, Massachusetts, Rhode Island, Connecticut
Middle Atlantic	New York, New Jersey, Pennsylvania
East North Central	Ohio, Indiana, Illinois, Michigan, Wisconsin
West North Central	Minnesota, Iowa, Missouri, North Dakota Nebraska, Kansas
South Atlantic	Delaware, Maryland, District of Columbia, Virginia, West Virginia, North Carolina, South Carolina, Georgia, Florida
East South Central	Kentucky, Alabama, Tennessee, Mississippi, Arkansas, Texas, Oklahoma, Louisana
Mountain	Montana, Idaho, Colorada, New Mexico, Arizona, Utah, Nevada, Wyoming
Pacific	Washington, Oregon, California, Hawaii, Alaska

Table 3
Business Bankruptcy Petitions Filed by Region
Percent Change, 1978-1984

Region	Percent Change 1978-79	Percent Change 1979-80	Percent Change 1980-81	Percent Change 1981-82	Percent Change 1982-83	Percent Change 1983-84	Average Annual Percent Change 1978-84	Rank
New England	(81.9)	465.4	(12.7)	38.7	(19.8)	(16.0)	62.3	9
Middle Atlantic	(81.1)	590.5	(6.4)	40.4	(27.3)	3.0	86.5	6
South Atlantic	(74.5)	459.5	3.3	45.1	(18.3)	10.4	70.9	8
East North Central	(67.8)	543.6	(3.3)	59.5	(8.4)	0.2	87.3	4
West North Central	(72.1)	550.1	(5.7)	54.2	(21.9)	31.4	89.3	3
East South Central	(73.3)	505.0	28.0	31.7	(30.8)	9.7	78.4	7
West South Central	(82.3)	521.8	15.0	61.3	9.1	17.7	90.4	2
Mountain	(73.3)	573.9	23.8	18.1	(18.9)	39.3	93.8	1
Pacific	(73.9)	536.4	34.7	40.3	(11.4)	(4.0)	87.0	5
Total U.S.	(75.4)	531.7	9.9	43.8	(14.8)	8.7	84.0	

Source: Administrative Office of the United States Courts, "Federal Judicial Workload Statistics", December 31, 1979-1984 (Annual).

Regional Statistics

Bankruptcy petition filing data collected by the Office of the U.S. Courts, shows that the Mountain Region had the highest increase in the number of bankruptcy petitions filed during the period 1978-1984, with a 93.8 percent average annual increase (Table 3). The West South Central Region came in second with a 90.4 percent increase, and the West North Central Region followed with an 89.3 percent increase. The average annual percent increase in filings for the United States during the seven-year period was 84.0 percent. Each of these three regions is located west of the Mississippi River.

The three areas with the smallest increases in bankruptcy petition filings for the period 1978-1984 were: the New England Region with a 62.3 percent average annual increase; the South Atlantic Region with a 70.9 percent increase; and the East South Central Region with a 78.4 percent increase (Table 3). Each of these three regions is located east of the Mississippi River.

The Mountain Region was also first out of the nine regions when D & B business failure data was analyzed. This time the Mountain Region had the highest increase in business failures between 1980 and 1983, with a 98.5 percent average annual increase over the four-year period (Table 4). This increase far exceeded the South Atlantic Region's 51.4 percent increase, and the West South Central Region's 39.3 percent rise. The average annual percent increase in business failures for the United States during that same four-year period was 39.0 percent. Two of these three regions are located west of the Mississippi River.

Table 4
Dun & Bradstreet Business Failure Data by Region, 1980-1983
(Percent Change)

Region	Percent Change 1980-81	Percent Change 1981-82	Percent Change 1982-83	Average Annual Percent Increase 1980-83	Rank
New England	19.2	17.5	27.8	21.5	9
Middle Atlantic	35.6	33.2	17.3	28.7	8
South Atlantic	72.3	57.8	24.0	51.4	2
East North Central	35.1	51.5	25.4	37.3	4
West North Central	36.9	51.4	13.6	34.0	7
East South Central	34.8	53.1	15.0	34.3	6
West South Central	16.0	51.1	50.8	39.3	3
Mountain	82.0	146.8	66.6	98.5	1
Pacific	56.4	34.1	15.2	35.2	5
Total U.S.	43.0	48.3	25.8	39.0	

Source: The Dun & Bradstreet Corporation, Unpublished data, 1980-1983.

Table 5
Business Bankruptcy Petition Filings by State
Ranked According to Average Percent Increase in Filings
1978 - 1984

States	Total Filings 1978	Total Filings 1979	Percent Change 1978-1979	Total Filings 1980	Percent Change 1979-1980	Total Filings 1981	Percent Change 1980-1981
1 Wyoming	63	7	−88.9	115	1542.9	140	21.7
2 Hawaii	94	14	−85.1	224	1500.0	249	11.2
3 Vermont	65	8	−87.7	100	1150.0	80	−20.0
4 New Hampshire	108	13	−88.0	159	1123.1	137	−13.8
5 Colorado	733	109	−85.1	1,104	912.8	1,604	45.3
6 Wisconsin	449	85	−81.1	836	883.5	941	12.6
7 Utah	69	94	36.2	728	674.5	942	29.4
8 Oklahoma	618	76	--87.7	587	672.4	481	−18.1
9 Mississippi	259	23	−91.1	178	673.9	319	79.2
10 Montana	139	23	−83.5	190	726.1	223	17.4

States	Total Filings 1982	Percent Change 1981-1982	Total Filings 1983	Percent Change 1982-1983	Total Filings 1984	Percent Change 1983-1984	Net Percent Increase 1978-1984	Average Annual Percent Increase 1978-84
1 Wyoming	243	73.6	368	51.4	447	21.5	1622.2	270.4
2 Hawaii	254	2.0	275	8.3	225	−18.2	1418.1	236.4
3 Vermont	139	73.8	106	−23.7	99	−6.6	1085.7	181.0
4 New Hampshire	213	55.5	175	−17.8	115	−34.3	1024.6	170.8
5 Colorado	1,747	8.9	700	−59.9	1,995	185.0	1007.0	167.8
6 Wisconsin	1,839	95.4	1,726	−6.1	1,951	13.0	917.3	152.9
7 Utah	1,045	10.9	558	−46.6	1,042	86.7	791.2	131.9
8 Oklahoma	999	107.7	830	−16.9	1,057	27.3	684.7	114.1
9 Mississippi	473	48.3	354	−25.2	334	−5.6	679.5	113.3
10 Montana	192	−13.9	271	41.1	216	−20.3	667.0	111.2

Source: Administrative Office of the United States Courts, "Federal Judicial Workload Statistics," December 31, 1978-1984 (Annual).

The areas with the smallest increases in business failures between 1980 and 1983 were: the New England Region with a 21.5 percent average annual increase; the Middle Atlantic Region with a 28.7 percent increase; and the West North Central Region with a 34.0 percent increase (Table 4). Two of these three regions are located east of the Mississippi River.

State Statistics

Individual states within the Mountain Region and west of the Mississippi River also show a tendency to rank high in business failures compared to states in other parts of the United States. Using bankruptcy petition filing data, four of the ten states with the highest average annual percent increase for the period between 1978 and 1984, were in the Mountain Region (Table 5). These states, with their appropriate rankings, were Wyoming (1), Colorado (5), Utah (7), and Montana (10). Adding Hawaii (2) and Oklahoma (8) to the four Mountain Region states, six of the top ten states were west of the Mississippi River.

Five of the ten states with the highest average percent increase in the number of business failures for the period 1980-1983, were in the Mountain Region (Table 6). These states, with their appropriate rankings, were Wyoming (1), Arizona (2), Utah (3), Colorado (5) and Nevada (9). Adding Oregon (7) and Missouri (8) to the five Mountain Region states, seven of the top ten states were located west of the Mississippi River. Wyoming, Utah, New Hampshire and Colorado were found on both lists of the top ten ranking states for bankruptcy filings and business failures.

Factors Contributing to Business Failure

Although it is difficult to pinpoint the exact causes of the high business failure rates of the early 1980s, it is possible to look at conditions which existed during those years to determine those factors which had a general impact.

Edward I. Altman, a leading expert in the area of business failure, believes that a firm's propensity to fail increases with the cumulative effect of several external factors: reduced real economic growth; increased business formation; reduced availability and higher cost of credit; and reduced investor confidence which is reflected in lower stock prices, if the company is publicly traded.[1]

Economic Factors in the 1980s

During the late 1960s and early 1970s, the country enjoyed favorable economic conditions which promoted moderate business growth and a relatively low level of business failure. In fact, in the late 1970s business failures reached their lowest level since 1948. But with the economic downturn of the

Table 6
Dun & Bradstreet Business Failure Data by State
Ranked According to Average Percent Increase in Business Failures
1980 - 1983

States	1980	1981	Percent Change 1980-1981	1982	Percent Change 1981-1982	1983	Percent Change 1982-1983	Average Annual Percent Increase 1980-1983
1 Wyoming	2	2	0.0	31	1450.0	138	345.2	598.4
2 Arizona	16	91	468.8	505	454.9	534	5.7	309.8
3 Utah	28	155	453.6	147	–5.2	338	129.9	192.8
4 New Hampshire	15	11	–26.7	56	409.1	72	28.6	137.0
5 Colorado	133	224	68.4	653	191.5	1,501	129.9	129.9
6 West Virginia	36	136	277.8	241	77.2	259	7.5	120.8
7 Oregon	225	820	264.4	1,174	43.2	1,292	10.1	105.9
8 Missouri	112	176	57.1	551	213.1	682	23.8	98.0
9 Nevada	40	82	105.0	183	123.2	196	7.1	78.4
10 Delaware	17	48	182.4	31	–35.4	56	80.6	75.9

Source: The Dun & Bradstreet Corporation, Unpublished data, 1980-1983.

early 1980s, many companies could not adjust to the weakened economy and the demands associated with prolonged inflation and high interest rates. As a result, the number of bankruptcies and business failures soared; bankruptcies reached a high in 1982 with 68,477 filings (Table 1); and business failures reached a high in 1983 with 31,333 failures, the last year Dun & Bradstreet data are available (Table 2).

The leading economic indicators during the 1980-82 recession showed a weakened economy which was having an adverse effect on American businesses. The following statistics from the *Handbook of Cyclical Indicators*,[2] published by the U.S. Department of Commerce, Bureau of Economic Analysis, show that:

- The average interest rate (prime rate) charged by banks on short-term loans made to their most credit-worthy business customers reached a high in 1981 of 18.87 percent.
- The average rate of interest (discount rate) paid by the U.S. Government on new issues of 91-day (short-term) Treasury bills reached a high in 1981 of 14.08 percent.
- The average annual yield on long-term Treasury bonds reached a high in 1981 of 12.87 percent.
- Nationwide unemployment reached a post-depression high in 1982 with an average annual rate of 9.7 percent. Utah's unemployment reached a high in 1983, with an average annual rate of 9.2 percent.[3]
- The index of United States new private housing units authorized by local building permits reached a low in 1981 of 80.0 (1972=100).
- The number of United States new private housing units started reached a low in 1982 of 1,061,000 units.

Business Formation

The growth in new business formation can serve as an indicator of the strength of an economy and of the direction the economy will take in the future. When business conditions are favorable and forecasts about the future are optimistic, investment in new businesses will flourish. As a result, the business formation statistic can be used to analyze a particular economy, whether it be on a national or local level.

Since most new businesses are not required to register with a government agency, exact business formation statistics are not available; as a result, other statistics must be used for purposes of analysis. The Dun & Bradstreet Corporation provides two data series — new business incorporations and new business startups. Since both series tend to parallel basic trends in new business growth, the number of new business incorporations for each state will serve as a proxy for analysis in this article.

Dun & Bradstreet compiles the new business incorporations statistic from data obtained from the Secretary of State in each state. The statistic measures the number of domestic stock profit companies which receive corporate charters under the general business incorporation laws of the 50 states and the District of Columbia. This measure includes completely new businesses that are incorporated, existing businesses that are changed from a noncorporate form to a corporate form of organization, existing corporations which are issued certificates of authority to operate in another state, and existing corporations transferred to a new state.[4]

Area Comparisons

The new business incorporations statistic reflects economic growth, as well as business and entrepreneurial optimism. It is also believed that increases in new business formation will lead to increases in business failures a couple of years later. The number of new business incorporations for the United States, the Mountain Region, and Utah will be analyzed with business bankruptcy and failure data to determine if this relationship exists, and if it was an important factor during the 1978-84 period.

National Statistics

The United States experienced an average 5.0 percent per year increase in new business incorporations over the seven-year period between 1978 and 1984 (Table 7); however, the growth significantly varies between years. The largest number of new business incorporations (634,991) was recorded in 1984. This was a 5.8 percent increase over 1983's 600,400 (Tables 7 and 8). The low in new business incorporations (477,827) was recorded in 1978. The highest growth in new incorporations occurred in 1979, with a 9.8 percent increase over the previous year, and the lowest growth occurred in 1982, with a 2.5 percent decline from 1981 (Tables 7 and 8).

Table 7
New Business Incorporations by Region
Percent Change, 1978-1984

Region	Percent Change 1978-79	Percent Change 1979-80	Percent Change 1980-81	Percent Change 1981-82	Percent Change 1982-83	Percent Change 1983-84	Average Percent Change 1978-84	Rank
New England	6.6	7.3	11.1	(5.9)	8.5	11.5	6.5	2
Middle Atlantic	4.5	2.7	3.6	(0.7)	10.0	6.8	4.5	6
South Atlantic	10.0	5.5	9.3	(0.7)	9.8	9.0	7.2	1
East North Central	7.5	2.9	5.4	(1.5)	5.4	7.7	4.6	5
West North Central	6.7	(6.3)	5.4	(8.0)	9.5	2.2	1.6	9
East South Central	(3.9)	6.1	6.4	(2.4)	7.9	4.9	3.2	8
West South Central	24.9	(4.8)	19.3	7.1	(6.6)	(9.3)	5.1	4
Mountain	4.9	(1.3)	21.9	(7.3)	7.1	7.6	5.5	3
Utah	(5.4)	(2.5)	7.3	(9.5)	11.6	(1.0)	0.1	na
Pacific	16.6	1.0	6.4	(10.8)	3.2	8.5	4.2	7
Total United States	9.8	1.7	9.0	(2.5)	5.9	5.8	5.0	

Source: Economic Analysis Department, The Dun & Bradstreet Corporation, "Current Economic Indicators," 1978-1984.

Table 8
New Business Incorporations for the Mountain Region and the United States
1978 - 1984

Mountain	1978	1979	1980	1981	1982	1983	1984
Utah	4,069	3,851	3,755	4,030	3,649	4,074	4,032
Montana	1,529	1,582	1,487	1,923	1,609	1,470	1,560
Idaho	1,959	1,882	1,813	1,912	1,742	1,794	1,716
Wyoming	1,360	1,321	1,507	1,679	1,420	1,171	1,069
Colorado	8,862	10,013	10,234	12,523	11,839	12,814	14,160
New Mexico	2,590	3,059	2,450	2,588	2,455	2,475	2,878
Arizona	8,056	8,356	8,342	9,944	9,558	10,656	12,102
Nevada	5,996 E	6,000 E	6,000 E	8,769	7,939	8,598	8,791
Total Mountain	34,391	36,064	35,558	43,368	40,211	43,052	46,308
Total U.S.	477,827	524,565	533,520	581,661	566,942	600,400	634,991

E - Estimated

Source; Economic Analysis Department, The Dun & Bradstreet Corporation, "Current Economic Indicators," 1978-1984.

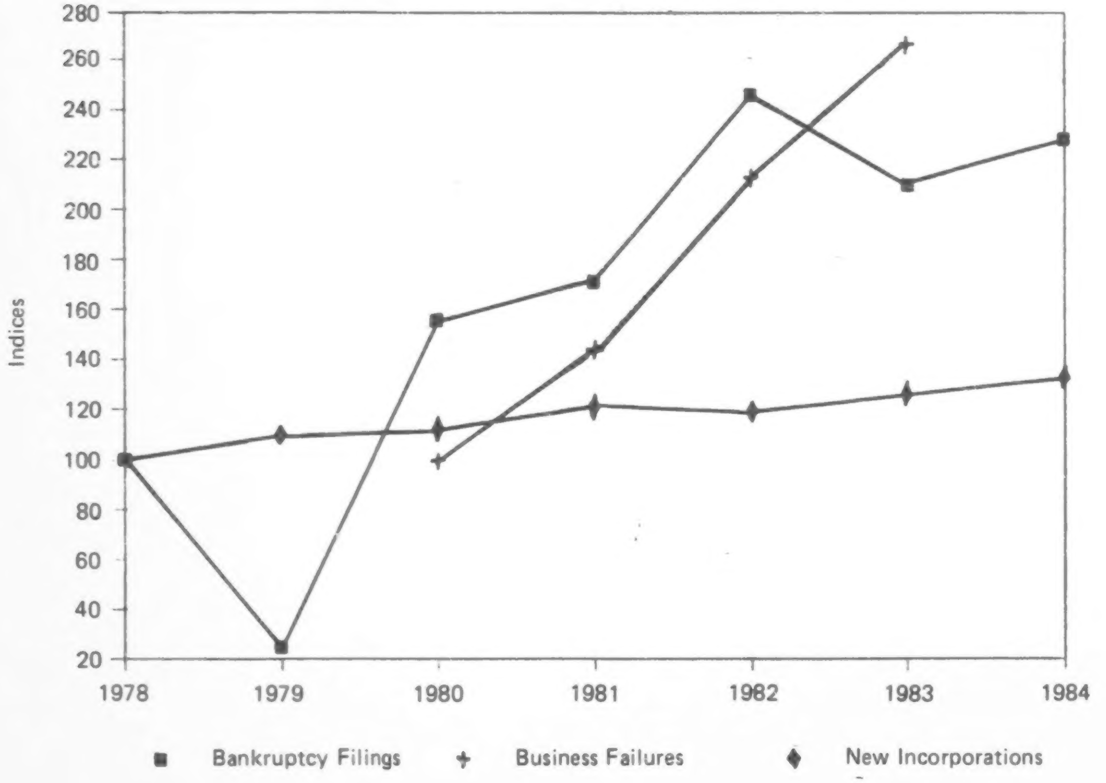
When looking strictly at the new incorporation numbers, one might theorize that the high bankruptcy and business failure numbers in 1980, 1981, 1982, and 1983, were the result of the large growth, 9.8 percent, in new incorporations between 1978 and 1979. In addition, it seems plausible to forecast that business failure in 1986 through 1988 may be higher because of the large number of new incorporations in 1984, but it appears that these theories may not be correct. It can be seen by plotting U.S. bankruptcy filings, business failures, and new business incorporations (Graph 1), that new incorporations do not show a significant relationship with business failures, but only that their growth is relatively stable. A more in-depth statistical analysis, over a longer period of time, may show a better relationship between business formation and business failure, but this analysis suggests that the new incorporation data is useful only as a gauge of the economy and not as an obvious cause or predictor of business failure.

Regional Statistics

The Mountain Region's growth in new business incorporations over the seven-year period between 1978 and 1984 averaged 5.5 percent per year, or 0.5 percent higher than the United States (Table 7). The Mountain Region experienced its peak year in 1984, with 46,308 new business incorporations, a 7.6 percent increase from 1983's 43,052 (Tables 7 and 8). The smallest number was recorded in 1978, with 34,391 incorporations. The highest growth in new incorporations occurred in 1981, with a 21.9 percent growth over 1980. The year 1982 experienced the lowest growth in new incorporations with a 7.3 percent decline from 1981.

The Mountain Region was ranked third when evaluated according to the average annual percent increase in new business incorporations, but it was sixth out of nine regions when they were evaluated

Graph 1
United States Business Bankruptcy Filings, Failures and New Business Incorporations 1978 - 1984, 1978=100, 1980=100 for Failures



according to the cumulative number of business incorporations for the period 1978-84. The South Atlantic Region was ranked first with an average annual percent increase of 7.2 percent over the period, and the New England Region was ranked second with an average growth of 6.5 percent (Table 7). It is interesting to note that the New England Region had the lowest bankruptcy and business failure rates for the period, and was also ranked second for the highest growth in new business incorporations. This fact likewise appears to weaken the strength of the increased business formation/ higher business failures theory.

The growth in new business incorporations for the Mountain Region has been experienced primarily by three of the eight Mountain states. Colorado had the highest growth with an average 8.5 percent per year increase in new incorporations between 1978 and 1984 (Table 9). Nevada followed, with an average 7.9 percent increase, and Arizona ranked third with an average 7.3 percent increase. New Mexico (2.6 percent) and Montana (1.3 percent) experienced only moderate average growth, while Utah's new incorporation growth remained constant with an average 0.1 percent increase. Idaho (−1.8 percent) and Wyoming (−3.2 percent) experienced a decline in the growth of new business incorporations.

The causal relationship between incorporations and failures for the Mountain Region also appears to be insignificant. Although the Mountain Region has enjoyed healthy growth in new incorporations between 1978 and 1984, the rising trend does not appear to have substantially influenced the failure rate for the period (Graph 2).

Utah Statistics

Utah's new business incorporations averaged a modest 0.1 percent per year increase over the seven-year period between 1978 and 1984 (Table 9). Utah had its peak year in 1983 with 4,074 new business incorporations, a 11.6 percent increase over the 1982

Graph 2
Mountain Region Business Bankruptcy Filings, Failures and New Business Incorporations 1978 - 1984, 1978=100, 1980=100 for Failures

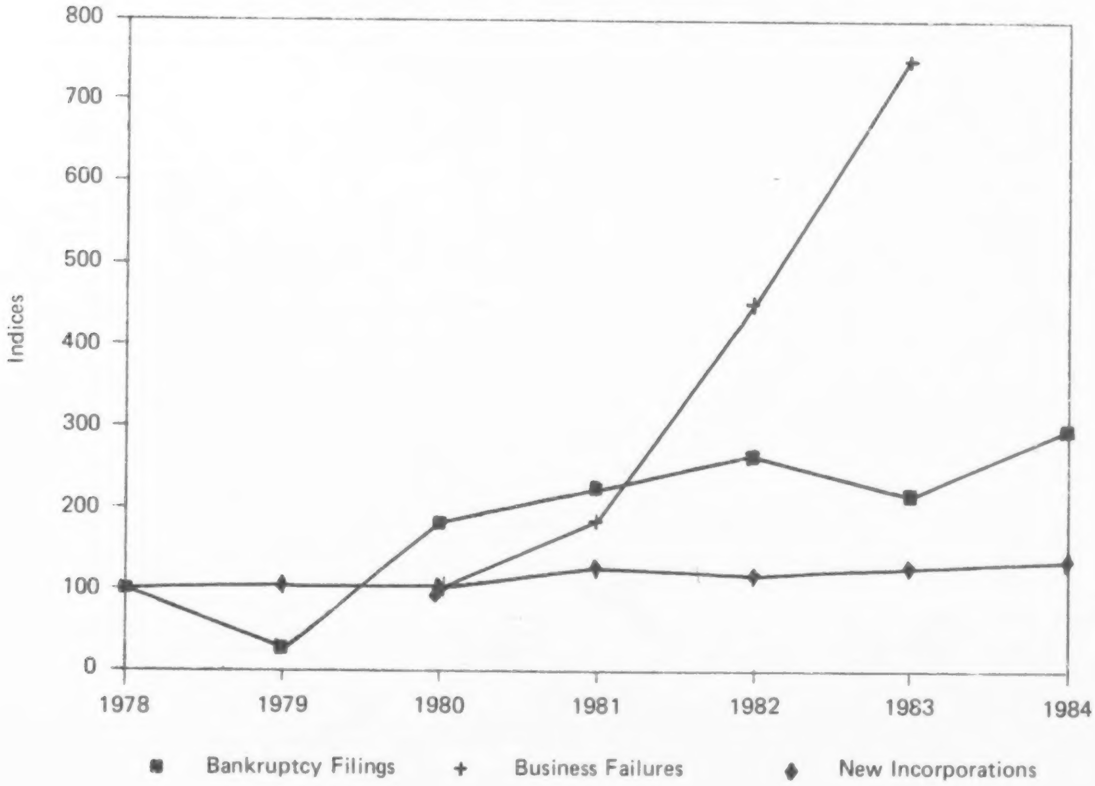


Table 9
New Business Incorporations by Individual States in the Mountain States Region
Percent Change, 1978-1984

States	Percent Change 1978-79	Percent Change 1979-80	Percent Change 1980-81	Percent Change 1981-82	Percent Change 1982-83	Percent Change 1983-84	Average Annual Percent Change 1978-84	Rank
Utah	(5.4)	(2.5)	7.3	(9.5)	11.6	(1.0)	0.1	6
Montana	3.5	(6.0)	29.3	(16.3)	(8.6)	6.1	1.3	5
Idaho	(2.4)	(3.7)	5.5	(8.9)	3.0	(4.3)	(1.8)	7
Wyoming	(2.9)	14.1	11.4	(15.4)	(17.5)	(8.7)	(3.2)	8
Colorado	13.0	2.2	22.4	(5.5)	8.2	10.5	8.5	1
New Mexico	18.1	(19.9)	5.6	(5.1)	0.8	16.3	2.6	4
Arizona	3.7	(0.2)	19.2	(3.9)	11.5	13.6	7.3	3
Nevada	0.1	0.0	46.2	(9.5)	8.3	2.2	7.9	2

Source: Economic Analysis Department, The Dun & Bradstreet Corporation, "Current Economic Indicators," 1978-1984.

low of 3,649 (Table 8). Utah's largest growth in new incorporations was in 1983 with an 11.6 percent increase from the previous year, while the lowest growth was in 1982 with a decline of 9.5 percent from 1981. Utah incorporations tended to fluctuate from year to year. The years 1979, 1980, 1982, and 1984 recorded declines in growth, while 1981 and 1983 showed healthy increases (Table 9).

Utah ranks 45th when evaluated according to the average annual percent increase in new business incorporations between 1978 and 1984; however, it rises to 35th when the states are ranked according to the cumulative number of new incorporations. The District of Columbia, Oklahoma, and New Hampshire are the highest ranking states in the highest percent increase in new business incorporations, respectively. It should be noted, however, that large percentage increases do not mean the largest number of incorporations. For example, the District of Columbia is ranked first in the highest percentage increase in new incorporations, but it is ranked 46th in the cumulative number of incorporations for that period. Not surprisingly, New York, California, and Florida are the top three states for the highest cumulative number of new incorporations.

The relationship between new business incorporations and business failures likewise appears to be insignificant for Utah. Utah's low growth in new incorporations has remained constant over the seven-year period, while business bankruptcies and failures have risen and fallen at significant levels (Graph 3).

Employment Growth

The employment growth statistic is another indicator of economic health and business activity, and may serve as a better measure of economic growth than new business incorporations for the Mountain Region and Utah. When economic conditions are favorable and profits are rising, businesses will expand their operations or new businesses will be formed, both providing new employment opportunities. The Mountain Region and Utah experienced significant gains in employment growth in the late 1970s and the early 1980s. According to data published by the U.S. Small Business Administration, Utah, the Mountain Region, and the Western United States all have experienced high employment growth since the mid-1970s.

Job generation rates by census region for the period 1976 through 1982, show the Mountain Region and the Western United States leading other areas of the nation. While the nation was enjoying a 15.6 percent increase in job generation for the seven-year period, the Mountain Region led the nation with a 38.9 percent increase. Following the Mountain Region came the West South Central Region with a 34.6 percent increase, and the Pacific Region with a 26.4 percent rise (Table 10).

Graph 3

Utah Business Bankruptcy Filings, Failures and New Business Incorporations 1978 - 1984, 1978=100, 1980=100 for Failures

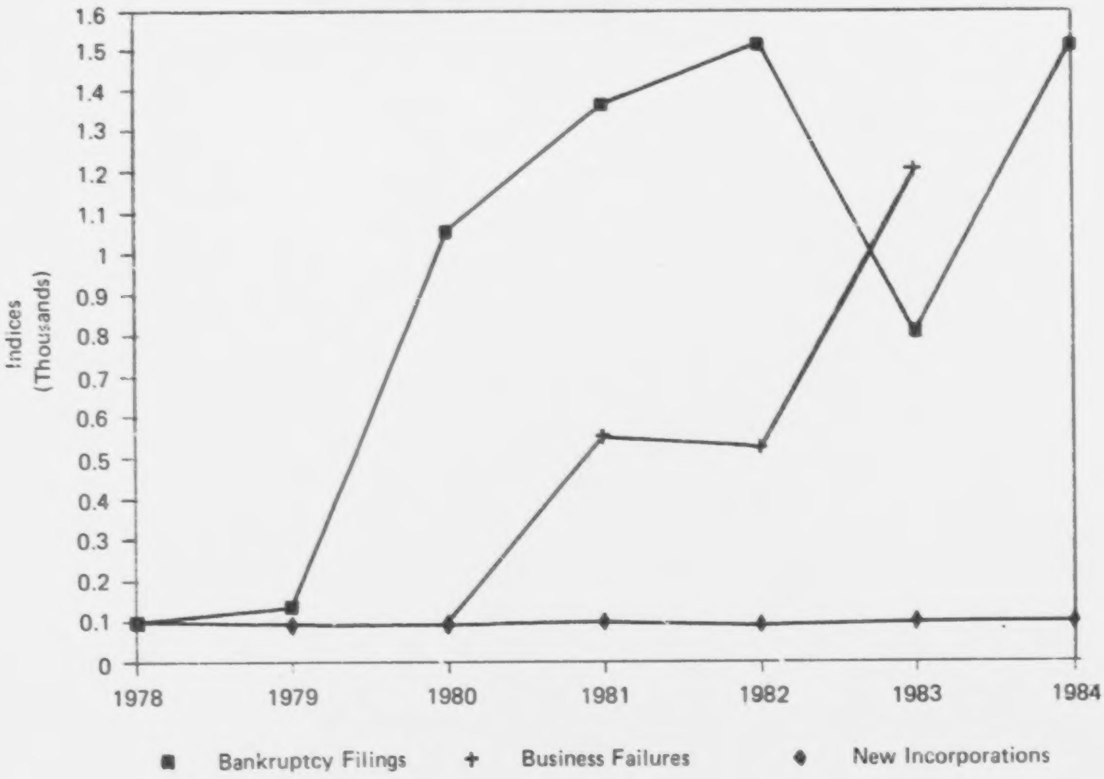


Table 10
Job Generation by Census Region and Employment Size of Firm
1976 - 1982 (Percent)

			Employment Size of Firm					
Region	Total	Rank	0-19	20-99	100	100-499	500	500+
New England	12.7	6	25.5	7.6	17.0	6.2	13.8	11.5
Middle Atlantic	4.3	9	19.9	2.5	11.9	-0.8	8.1	0.0
East North Central	6.5	8	17.4	4.6	11.4	4.3	9.4	3.9
West North Central	15.6	5	18.8	10.4	15.3	11.5	14.3	17.2
South Atlantic	17.6	4	33.8	16.1	25.7	12.8	22.0	12.8
East South Central	11.3	7	17.3	9.7	14.0	9.7	12.8	9.8
West South Central	34.6	3	44.8	33.9	39.5	25.3	35.7	33.4
Mountain	38.9	1	47.5	30.1	40.4	35.8	39.3	38.4
Pacific	26.4	3	48.4	22.5	36.6	21.0	32.6	19.4
U.S. Total	15.6		29.3	13.1	22.0	10.7	18.9	12.2

Source: The State of Small Business: A Report of the President, U.S. Small Business Administration, March 1984, p. 32.

The Mountain Region not only had the highest total job generation increases for the 1976-82 period, but they were also either first or second in employment growth by firm size. This means that businesses of all sizes were enjoying favorable growth during the period (Table 10). The Mountain Region was ranked second, below the Pacific Region, for the 0-19 employee category, with 47.5 percent growth for the seven-year period; and was ranked second, below the West South Central Region, in the 20-99 employee category, with 30.1 percent growth. The Mountain Region was ranked first in the greater than 100 employee category, with 40.4 percent growth, and was also first in the greater than 500 employee category, with 39.3 percent growth.

The State of Utah was ranked second in the nation in employment growth during the seven-year period between 1976 and 1982, with a 54.0 percent increase (Table 11). The state was ranked second for the two-year period between 1976 and 1978, with a 32.5 percent increase, and was ranked fifth for the two-year period between 1978 and 1980, with a 12.2 percent increase. The growth remained high in the 1980-82 two-year period, but the growth and rank continued to decline. Utah was ranked 10th for the 1980-82 period, with 3.7 percent growth.

It appears that employment growth statistics serve as a better indicator of economic growth and business activity for the Mountain Region and Utah. If that is true, it may be that significant increases in employment for various periods of time may result in a higher number of business failures two to three years later. It seems reasonable to suggest that the high employment growth of the late 1970s and early 1980s had some impact on the high rates of business failure in the early 1980s. More in-depth statistical analysis may bear this out.

Business Borrowing Costs

The early 1980s were plagued with high interest rates and unrestrained inflation, and this resulted in a number of financial difficulties for American businesses. Many companies found it difficult to generate profits high enough to make payments on loans they had incurred, while others borrowed huge sums of money at high rates of interest, expecting to repay the loans with dollars deflated by the rising inflation. Problems also resulted from companies borrowing on a short-term basis because they expected interest rates to fall and feared being locked into loans with a high rate of interest. A risk associated with short-term borrowing is that the company may not have loans renewed if the financial position of the firm is deteriorating, or if availability of loanable funds is restricted. Short-term borrowing is also more expensive.

Table 11
States with the Largest and Smallest Employment Growth
1976-1982 and Related Time Periods

State	1976-1982	1976-1982 Rank	1976-1978	1976-1978 Rank	1978-1980	1978-1980 Rank	1980-1982	1980-1982 Rank
Wyoming	62.5	1	36.1	1	13.9	3	4.9	8
Utah	54.0	2	32.5	2	12.2	5	3.7	10
New Mexico	46.5	3	31.2	4	12.0	6	-.3	28
Arizona	41.4	4	15.2	9	14.7	1	7.0	4
Nevada	41.1	5	15.5	7	14.6	2	6.7	5
Delaware	3.2	47	.2	50	1.8	45	1.3	20
Indiana	3.2	48	8.2	34	.9	49	-5.4	47
West Virginia	2.9	49	7.1	39	-1.9	51	-2.0	38
New York	2.3	50	.1	51	.7	50	1.5	19
Rhode Island	2.1	51	2.2	48	2.5	43	-2.5	43

Source: *The State of Small Business: A Report of the President*, U.S. Small Business Administration, March 1984, p.33.

The strained business climate especially hurt smaller and less-established businesses. When interest rates are high and credit is tight, lenders tend to favor larger, more established businesses, thus leaving newer and smaller companies with inadequate sources of financing. As a result, these smaller companies are left with insufficient funds to carry them through short business recessions or temporary cash shortages, and this ultimately leads to a higher failure rate among this size company.

Economic Factors Conclusion

The weakened economy of the early 1980s contributed to the high number of business failures of that period. Increased business formation does not appear to significantly contribute to the number of business failures; however, high growth in employment appears to have some correlation, especially in the Mountain Region and Utah. The high interest rates and rising inflation of the early 1980s also made it difficult for many businesses to make a return high enough to allow them to continue operating. High borrowing costs especially hurt smaller, less-established firms.

Legal Factors Influencing Business Failure

Some experts in the area of business failure partially attribute the high business bankruptcy and failure rates of the early 1980s to two recent legal developments — the Bankruptcy Reform Act of 1978, which significantly reformed formal bankruptcy procedures, and the United States Supreme Court approval of attorney advertising in routine areas.

Bankruptcy Reform Act of 1978

The experts who believe the Bankruptcy Reform Act of 1978 had a major impact on the increased bankruptcies of the early 1980s, reason that the new Code provides benefits to businesses and consumers which had not existed prior to the reform, and that these new provisions also decreased some of the stigma associated with filing for bankruptcy. The bankruptcy filing data, and to a lesser extent the business failure data, tend to show that the new Code did contribute to recent increases in business bankruptcies and failures.

The Bankruptcy Reform Act of 1978 went into effect in October 1979. According to United States bankruptcy filing data, business bankruptcy petition filings declined 75.4 percent from 27,867 filings in 1978, to 6,857 in 1979 (Table 1). The bankruptcy filings in 1980 dramatically increased by 531.7 percent to 43,313. Mountain Region statistics showed a similar trend in filings; however, Utah's data did not show the sharp 1979 drop (Table 1). It appears that U.S. and Mountain Region bankruptcy filers were considering changes in the Bankruptcy Code in making bankruptcy decisions, while Utah filers did not seem to be as influenced by the changes the new law offered.

Although D & B business failure data showed a rise in the number of 1979 failures, contrary to the trend in business bankruptcies, the high increases experienced in 1980 were similar to those of the bankruptcy filings (Table 12). In 1979, the failure rate rose 14.3 percent, to 7,564 from 6,619 failures in 1978. In 1980, there were 11,742 business failures, a 55.2 percent increase over 1979's data. Although there is some variance in pattern between the bankruptcies and the failures, the Code likely had the same impact on business failures, especially in 1980. Dun & Bradstreet business failure data for the Mountain Region and Utah are not analyzed prior to 1980.

The trends in the Office of the U.S. Courts bankruptcy petition filing data, and to a lesser extent the D & B business failure data, show that the Bankruptcy Reform Act of 1978 may have had a considerable impact on the increased number of business bankruptcies and failures for that period.

Attorney Advertising

A number of cases have dealt with the issue of attorney advertising, but the most significant case and the one which some believe may have impacted the business failure rates of the 1980s was John R. Bates and Van O'Steen v. State Bar of Arizona, 433 US 350 (1977). In this case, the United States Supreme Court held that the blanket suppression of attorney advertising violated the free speech clause of the First Amendment. As a result, advertising the prices of "routine" legal services such as divorce, adoption, and bankruptcy became an accepted practice.

The attorney advertisements in the area of business bankruptcy which resulted from the Bates ruling, do not convincingly support the belief that the ruling had a major impact on business bankruptcy

Table 12
Dun & Bradstreet Business Failure Data
1970-1983

Year	Number of Failures	Total Failure Liabilities (000)	Failure Rate per 10,000 Listed Concerns	Average Liability per Failure
1970	10,748	1,187,754	44	175,638
1971	10,326	1,916,929	42	185,641
1972	9,566	2,000,244	38	209,099
1973	9,345	2,298,606	36	245,972
1974	9,915	3,053,137	38	307,931
1975	11,432	4,380,170	43	383,150
1976	9,628	3,011,271	35	312,762
1977	7,919	3,095,317	28	390,872
1978	6,619	2,656,006	24	401,270
1979	7,564	2,667,362	28	352,639
1980	11,742	4,635,080	42	394,744
1981	16,794	6,955,180	61	414,147
1982	24,908	na	89^{p}	na
1983	31,333	na	na	na

p - preliminary

na - not available

Source: Rowena Wyant, "The 1981 Dun & Bradstreet Business Failure Record," The Dun & Bradstreet Corporation, 1983, p. 2, and unpublished data.

filings. Newspaper ads in the Salt Lake City area following the 1977 ruling, and a month following the October 1979 implementation of the Bankruptcy Reform Act of 1978, did not show an inordinate number of advertisements which would have been especially persuasive to those considering filing for bankruptcy. This also held true in the first month of 1982, the year bankruptcy filings soared their highest.

Legal Conclusion

By analyzing business bankruptcy and business failure data with recent legal developments in areas pertaining to bankruptcy, it becomes clear that the Bankruptcy Reform Act of 1978 has had an important impact on the business failures of the last five years, especially bankruptcy filings, while the attorney advertising issue may have had only a minor effect.

Firm Related Factors Contributing to Business Failure

Internal factors relating to a business can have a significant impact on whether it will succeed or whether it will fail leaving unpaid liabilities. These characteristics fall into two major categories — business characteristics and management.

Characteristics relating to the business entity include: the number of years the business has been in operation, the size and type of business and the industry it is in, the adequacy of the company's original capitalization and the types and amounts of subsequent cash requirements, the adequacy of the company's accounting system and the manager's ability to maintain and understand these financial records; and the company's competitive edge against others in the same market.

Those characteristics which relate to business management are: the experience and expertise of management, the company's marketing effectiveness, the internal control mechanisms to prevent fraud and theft, and the determination of the owner/manager to make a successful enterprise.

Business Characteristics

The number of years a business has been operating tends to significantly affect its likelihood for success or failure. Dun & Bradstreet has discovered that during the 12-year period between 1970 and 1981, approximately 55 percent of business failures occurred within the first five years of operation (Table 13). Few firms fail in the first year, but thereafter the risk of failure increases significantly for the second year and reaches a peak in the third year. After the third year the failure rate decreases with additional experience. During this 12-year period, about 25 percent of the failed businesses were between six and ten years old, and about 20 percent of the failures were over ten years old (Table 13).

Table 13
Dun & Bradstreet Failure Age Trend Data 1970-1981

Year	Percentage in Business 5 Years or Less	Percentage in Business 6 to 10 Years	Percentage in Business Over 10 Years
1970	54.9	22.7	22.4
1971	54.2	22.2	23.6
1972	55.7	22.4	21.9
1973	57.0	22.4	20.6
1974	59.9	20.8	19.3
1975	57.4	22.7	19.9
1976	54.8	26.0	19.2
1977	53.1	27.5	19.4
1978	53.2	27.4	19.4
1979	54.5	27.0	18.5
1980	53.6	28.1	18.3
1981	49.1	30.7	20.2
Average	54.8	25.0	20.2

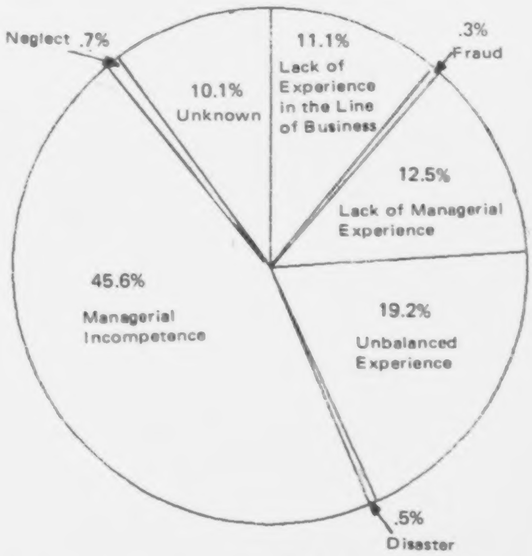
Source: Rowena Wyant, "The 1981 Dun & Bradstreet Business Failure Record," The Dun & Bradstreet Corporation, 1983, p. 11.

It has also been found that a majority of business failures tend to involve small-scale operations with less than 20 employees and sales of $100,000 or less per year. These firms traditionally suffer from inexperienced management, inadequate capital, and more established competition. When business growth is slow and interest rates are high, these businesses suffer the most because there is no margin for error or inefficiency.[5]

Management

Factors relating to company management can also have a significant impact on the success or failure of the business. Dun & Bradstreet attributes most of the cause of business failure to managerial weakness. Other causes it names, in order of significance, are neglect, disaster, and fraud (Chart 1).[6]

Chart 1
D & B Business Failure Causes in 1981



Source: Rowena Wyant, "The 1981 Dun & Bradstreet Business Failure Record," The Dun & Bradstreet Corporation, 1983, p. 12.

In an analysis of 16,794 business failures in 1981, Dun & Bradstreet classified opinions of informed creditors and information in D & B reports to determine the main causes of business failure. General managerial weakness comprised 88.4 percent of the total failure causes. This general category was broken down into four areas, and each was assigned its appropriate percentages: managerial incompetence accounted for 45.6 percent; unbalanced experience (defined as management experience not well rounded in sales, finance, purchasing, and production), accounted for 19.2 percent; lack of managerial experience was the cause of 12.5 percent; and lack of experience in the line of business was responsible for 11.1 percent.[7]

Managerial weakness includes the failure to anticipate and adjust to economic recessions and unfavorable industry trends. Case studies have shown that financial difficulties are usually the result of a series of errors, misjudgments, and other interrelated weaknesses which can be attributed directly or indirectly to management.[8]

In 1979, Dun & Bradstreet found that a rising number of entrepreneurs either had no previous experience in management or in the particular line of business they were in. This was true in most types of operations, but was especially noticeable among retailers. It was discovered that over 19 percent of retailers ventured into unfamiliar lines, and over 17 percent had no managerial experience or training.[9]

Management can also significantly affect the number of business failures by being overly concerned about short-term profits, casual about declining productivity, unwilling to quickly resolve labor disputes, and willing to leave important decision-making up to one individual. In addition, many business failures result from managers refusing to admit that problems exist within their company. Often managers will make excuses for lagging sales or cash flow difficulties instead of recognizing that there are serious problems and seeking help.[10]

Business Characteristics Conclusion

Individual characteristics of the business and business management can significantly influence the firm's propensity to fail. New and smaller businesses tend to have more difficulty competing, and also find it more difficult to weather difficulties arising from short-term economic problems or cash flow difficulties. Dun & Bradstreet attributes most of the causes of business failure to problems associated with weak management.

Conclusion

This article has discussed three major areas in an attempt to discover the causes of the high business failure rates of the early 1980s. These areas included economic growth and decline, legal developments in areas pertaining to bankruptcy, and individual firm-related factors. Although it is clear that each of these areas influenced business failure in some way, it is not clear what specific factors actually caused the high failure rates, especially between different states and regions of the United States. Additional research is needed to determine if such specific factors exist.

Endnotes

[1] Julius W. Allen, "Business Failure: A Review of the Concept and Its Significance in the American Economy." The Library of Congress Congressional Research Service, Report No. 81-195 E, September 16, 1981, p. 8.

[2] Bureau of Economic Analysis, U.S. Department of Commerce, *Handbook of Cyclical Indicators*, 1984, pp. 78, 82, 99, 101.

[3] Utah Department of Employment Security, *Utah Annual Report 1983, Volume III, Utah Labor Market Information*, August 1984, p. 9.

[4] *Handbook of Cyclical Indicators*, 1984, p. 21.

[5] Alexander L. Taylor III, "The Growing Bankruptcy Brigade," *Time*, October 18, 1982, p. 91.

[6] Rowena Wyant, "The 1981 Dun & Bradstreet Business Failure Record," The Dun & Bradstreet Corporation, 1983, p. 12, 13.

[7] Wyant, p. 12.

[8] Eugene F. Brigham, *Financial Management Theory and Practice*, The Dryden Press, Chicago, 1982, p. 762.

[9] Joseph W. Duncan, *Private Sector Data on Business Failure,* The Dun & Bradstreet Corporation, 1983, p. 34.

[10] Richard Greene with Aaron Bernstein, "Congratulations, You're Bankrupt," *Forbes,* March 15, 1982, p. 115.

Utah Business Statistics

UTAH DATA	July 1985	July 1984	% Change from Year Ago	12 Month Average		
				1985	1984	% Chg.
Total Personal Income (seasonally adjusted)(mil. of dol.)(qtly.)	na	16,225	na	na	15,498.6	na
New Corporations (no.)	319	460	-30.7	444.5	496.3	-10.4
New Cars, Truck and Motorhome Sales (no.)	na	6,891	na	na	6,189.8	na
Agriculture						
Average Prices Recorded by Farmers (dol.):						
Beef Steers and Heifers (cwt)(thous.)	50.80	62.10	-18.2	57.9	57.2	1.2
Lambs (cwt)	67.50	56.40	19.7	60.8	52.3	16.1
Milk Wholesale (cwt)	11.10	12.20	-9.0	12.8	12.9	-0.8
Alfalfa Hay, Baled (per ton)(mid-month price)	77.00	78.00	-1.3	74.4	82.6	-9.9
Cattle Slaughtered (live weight)(thous. of lbs.)	3,259.7	3,136.0	3.9	3,144.1	2,695.7	16.6
Construction						
Total Construction[1] (thous. of dol.):	181,400	160,000	13.4	125,191.7	143,491.7	-12.8
Residential	90,400	66,600	35.7	64,183.3	66,733.3	-3.8
Nonresidential	56,200	48,000	17.1	37,500.0	38,400.0	-2.3
Public Works and Utilities	34,800	45,500	-23.5	23,508.3	36,333.3	-35.3
Total Permit Construction[2] (thous. of dol.):	154,556.6	169,249.5	-8.7	117,110.0	115,499.0	1.4
Residential	52,320.6	90,444.7	-42.2	57,277.2	64,299.2	-10.9
Nonresidential	84,208.1	61,609.8	36.7	45,778.4	36,470.3	25.5
Additions, Alterations and Repairs	18,027.9	17,195.0	4.8	14,054.4	14,729.6	-4.6
New Dwelling Units (no.)	1,033	2,187	-52.8	1,341.7	1,462.4	-8.3
Employment						
Civilian Labor Force (thous.)	745.5	726.3	2.6	735.8	705.8	4.3
Total Employed Persons	702.9	682.1	3.0	688.4	654.9	5.1
Unemployed Persons	42.6	44.3	-3.8	47.5	50.9	-6.8
Percent Total Labor Force	5.7	6.1	-6.6	6.5	7.2	-10.8
Employees on Nonagricultural Payrolls (thous. of jobs):	619.9	600.1	3.3	616.9	587.1	5.1
Manufacturing	96.1	95.1	1.1	95.9	91.3	5.1
Mining	9.5	11.6	-18.1	10.9	13.9	-21.3
Contract Construction	38.5	37.9	1.6	36.6	32.2	13.9
Transportation, Communication and Utilities	36.9	36.7	0.5	36.6	36.4	0.6
Wholesale Trade	36.0	35.0	2.9	35.5	34.5	3.0
Retail Trade	111.7	106.5	4.9	110.1	102.9	7.0
Finance, Insurance and Real Estate	31.2	30.1	3.7	30.7	29.0	5.6
Services[3]	130.1	120.9	7.6	127.0	117.0	8.5
Federal Government	39.3	38.0	3.4	38.3	37.1	3.3
State Government[4]	33.1	33.2	-0.3	35.3	34.8	1.5
Local Government[4]	57.5	55.1	4.4	60.1	58.2	3.3
Average Weekly Hours:						
Manufacturing	39.4[r]	39.4	0.0	40.0	40.1	-0.4
Mining	43.0[r]	40.7	5.7	44.4	42.3	4.8
Contract Construction	37.6[r]	39.3	-4.3	38.1	37.8	0.6
Wholesale Trade	35.8[r]	37.7	-5.0	36.2	37.5	-3.3
Retail Trade	29.4[r]	29.8	-1.3	28.8	29.0	-0.8
Amount of Unemployment Compensation (thous. of dol.)	5,784.8[r]	4,243.9	36.3	6,715.7	5,989.0	12.1
Finance						
Savings, Savings and Loan Association (mil. of dol.)	2,398.7	2,043.5	17.4	2,292.8	1,930.7	18.8
Tax Collections by the State of Utah (thous. of dol.):						
Total Tax Collections	38,234.4	31,720.9	20.5	121,776.9	110,334.9	10.4
Sales and Use Tax	6,044.8	6,425.9	-5.9	45,036.9	40,151.8	12.2
Motor Fuel Tax	5,589.6	4,675.4	19.6	7,521.0	5,903.5	27.4
Individual Income Tax	16,213.9	11,805.9	37.3	36,749.4	32,587.5	12.8
Corporation Franchise Tax	2,810.7	2,472.5	13.7	4,459.1	3,907.3	14.1
Production						
Net Electric Power Utilized (mil. of kwh)	1,168.5	1,206.6	-3.2	1,109.1	1,140.2	-2.7
Crude Oil to Refineries (thous. of bbls.)	na	4,584.4	na	na	4,269.2	na
Crude Oil (thous. of bbls.)	na	3,220.3	na	na	2,717.6	na
Natural Gas (mil. of cu. ft.)	na	14,429.8	na	na	10,157.5	na
Coal (thous. short tons)	935	922	1.4	969.6	1,025.3	-5.4
Copper (thous. metric tons) (last issue containing copper data)						
Tourism/Travel						
Air Passengers (total no. on and off)(S.L. Int'l. Airport)	831,444	663,398	25.3	705,140.2	592,114.1	19.1
Highway Traffic Count Across State Lines	51,402	47,184	8.9	34,559.1	34,168.8	1.1
Transient Room Taxes (thous. of dol.)	39.0	9.6	306.3	413.0	343.6	20.2
Visits, State, Nat'l. Parks, Monuments (thous.)	na	2,073.8	na	na	926.0	na
Utilities						
Telephone Lines in Service (Mt. Bell)(residential)	458,054	449,101	2.0	457,425.0	448,621.2	2.0
Telephone Lines in Service (Mt. Bell)(nonresidential)	164,728	163,643	0.7	165,387.2	158,020.8	4.7
Electric Customers (residential)	435,655	424,239	2.7	432,880.7	417,540.8	3.7
Electric Customers (commercial)	42,604	41,427	2.8	42,266.3	40,342.7	4.8
Natural Gas Customers (residential & commercial)	417,970	408,238	2.4	418,334.8	408,788.7	2.3
Natural Gas Customers (industrial)	577	533	8.3	539.5	526.1	2.6

Utah Business Statistics

	July 1985	July 1984	% Change from Year Ago	12 Month Average		
				1985	1984	% Chg.
Davis County						
Non-Ag. Employment (thous.)	51.8[r]	49.8	4.0	50.4	47.7	5.8
Unemployment Rate	4.0	4.6	-13.0	4.2	5.7	-25.8
Auth. Permit Construction (thous. of dol.)	14,884.1	15,373.4	-3.2	10,688.1	11,631.3	-8.1
New Dwelling Units (no.)	149	164	-9.1	135.5	198.8	-31.9
Postal Receipts[5] (thous. of dol.)	310.7	277.9	11.8	343.5	322.7	6.4
Electric Customers (residential)	33,808	30,753	9.9	32,760.8	30,219.0	8.4
Electric Customers (commercial)	2,486	2,307	7.8	2,443.2	2,296.3	6.4
Natural Gas Customers (residential)	43,957	42,162	4.3	43,383.0	41,695.7	4.0
Natural Gas Customers (industrial)	50	46	8.7	47.2	44.5	6.0
Telephone Lines in Service (Mt. Bell)(residential)	50,027	37,867	32.1	39,610.8	37,624.0	5.3
Telephone Lines in Service (Mt. Bell)(nonresidential)	9,566	6,918	38.3	7,524.6	6,673.4	12.8
Salt Lake County						
Non-Ag. Employment (thous.)	322.1[r]	313.1	2.9	321.2	306.3	4.9
Unemployment Rate	5.6	5.6	0.0	6.1	6.8	-9.1
Auth. Permit Construction (thous. of dol.)	88,178.5	95,688.4	-7.8	60,906.4	57,165.0	6.5
New Dwelling Units (no.)	475	1,361	-65.1	761.1	791.6	-3.9
Postal Receipts[5] (thous. of dol.)	6,222.3	5,753.9	8.1	6,846.0	6,330.9	8.1
Electric Customers (residential)	220,728	215,381	2.5	218,968.3	209,637.8	4.5
Electric Customers (commercial)	18,397	17,874	2.9	18,261.6	17,038.9	7.2
Natural Gas Customers (residential)	203,128	197,183	3.0	202,600.9	196,073.0	3.3
Natural Gas Customers (industrial)	265	239	10.9	246.9	239.1	3.3
Telephone Lines in Service (Mt. Bell)(residential)	216,207	211,316	2.3	214,626.0	210,174.5	2.1
Telephone Lines in Service (Mt. Bell)(nonresidential)	107,022	108,002	-0.9	108,528.1	104,227.6	4.1
Utah County						
Non-Ag. Employment (thous.)	68.6[r]	66.4	3.3	70.0	66.5	5.2
Unemployment Rate	5.9	6.0	-1.7	7.0	7.4	-5.2
Auth. Permit Construction (thous. of dol.)	11,191.5	14,503.7	-22.8	13,011.1	10,525.0	23.6
New Dwelling Units (no.)	88	226	-61.1	78.1	129.8	-39.8
Postal Receipts[5] (thous. of dol.)	798.3	709.1	12.6	891.1	793.3	12.3
Electric Customers (residential)	47,523	46,554	2.1	47,861.1	46,790.7	2.3
Electric Customers (commercial)	5,663	5,507	2.8	5,633.3	5,438.3	3.6
Natural Gas Customers (residential)	57,480	56,671	1.4	58,170.5	56,763.3	2.5
Natural Gas Customers (industrial)	71	68	4.4	68.0	65.3	4.1
Telephone Lines in Service (Mt. Bell)(residential)	59,088	58,700	0.7	60,857.4	60,213.7	1.1
Telephone Lines in Service (Mt. Bell)(nonresidential)	14,595	14,494	0.7	14,651.3	13,787.0	6.3
Weber County						
Non-Ag. Employment (thous.)	55.6[r]	53.6	3.7	55.7	51.7	7.6
Unemployment Rate	5.9	6.9	-14.5	6.4	8.3	-22.5
Auth. Permit Construction (thous. of dol.)	11,576.7	12,667.5	-8.6	8,374.6	11,000.5	-23.9
New Dwelling Units (no.)	50	82	-39.0	74.3	70.9	4.8
Postal Receipts[5] (thous. of dol.)	531.0	456.7	16.3	587.0	555.4	5.7
Electric Customers (residential)	50,564	50,040	1.0	50,395.8	49,730.3	1.3
Electric Customers (commercial)	4,664	4,452	4.8	4,565.3	4,426.3	3.1
Natural Gas Customers (residential)	46,454	46,071	0.8	46,669.6	45,899.3	1.7
Natural Gas Customers (industrial)	85	78	9.0	77.1	76.4	0.9
Telephone Lines in Service (Mt. Bell)(residential)	44,912	44,450	1.0	44,772.6	44,169.4	1.4
Telephone Lines in Service (Mt. Bell)(nonresidential)	10,371	10,274	0.9	10,272.1	10,024.3	2.5

Sources:
Personal Income: U.S. Department of Commerce, Bureau of Economic Analysis
New Corporations: Utah Secretary of State
New Cars and Truck Sales: Utah State Tax Commission, Economic and Statistical Unit
Agriculture: Utah Agriculture, U.S. Department of Agriculture, Utah Crop and Livestock Reporting Service U.S. Department of Agriculture)
Construction Data: F.W. Dodge and Utah Construction Report
Employment Data: Utah Department of Employment Security
Savings, Savings and Loan Associations: Utah Savings and Loan Institutions
Tax Collections: Utah State Tax Commission
Net Electric Power Utilized: Cooperating Utah power companies
Crude Oil: Area oil refineries
Natural Gas: Utah Division of Oil, Gas, and Mining
Coal: Department of Energy
Air Passengers: Salt Lake International Airport, Statistics Service
Highway Traffic Count: Utah Department of Transportation, Travel Analysis Unit
Visits to State and National Parks and Monuments: U.S. Forest Service, Utah State Parks and Recreation Department
Utilities Data: Cooperating Utah utility companies
Postal Receipts: Postmasters in Davis, Salt Lake, Utah, and Weber Counties

Footnotes:
[1] Obtained from F.W. Dodge Statistics
[2] Obtained from Utah Construction Report
[3] Includes services by nonprofit and religious institutions
[4] Includes public schools and college institutions

[5] Postal receipts are reported every four weeks. Sales report for one month during each year includes total sales of two four-week periods. In 1984, this double-reporting occurred in the month of August.

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NATIONAL DATA

	July 1985	July 1984	% Change from Year Ago	12 Month Average 1985	12 Month Average 1984	% Chg.
U.S. Gross National Product[1] (seasonally adjusted)(bil.)(qtly.)	3,915.9[r]	3,694.6	6.0	3,797.7	3,523.1	7.8
Total Personal Income[1] (seasonally adjusted)(bil. of dol.)	3,188.4[r]	3,027.7	5.3	3,129.8	2,899.8	7.9
Industrial Production Indexes (seasonally adjusted)(1977=100)	124.1[r]	123.2	0.7	123.7	117.9	4.9
Total Bus. Expend. for New Plants & Equip.[1] (bil.)(qtly.)	389.5[a]	361.1	7.9	374.2	334.5	11.9
Index of Leading Indicators[2] (1967=100)	168.6[r]	163.9	2.9	166.3	164.5	1.1
Price Indexes						
Consumer Price Indexes (not seasonally adjusted)(1967=100):						
CPI-U (All Urban Consumers) All Items	322.8	311.7	3.6	317.7	305.9	3.8
CPI-U (All Urban Consumers) Food & Beverages	301.6	295.3	2.1	299.3	290.5	3.0
CPI-U (All Urban Consumers) Housing	351.6	338.1	4.0	344.2	330.5	4.2
CPI-U (All Urban Consumers) Transportation	321.8	312.9	2.8	317.1	307.5	3.1
CPI-U (All Urban Consumers) Medical Care	404.0	380.3	6.2	392.6	370.3	6.0
CPI-U (All Urban Consumers) Energy	437.1	428.3	2.1	424.7	423.4	0.3
Producer Price Index (not seasonally adjusted)(1967=100):						
Producer Price Index, All Finished Goods	294.8	292.3	0.9	292.5	289.1	1.2
GNP Price Deflator (1972=100)(qtly.)	231.9[r]	224.6	3.3	228.2	220.0	3.7
Employment (seasonally adjusted):						
Civilian Labor Force (mil.)	115.3	113.9	1.2	114.7	112.7	1.7
Total Employed Persons (mil.)	106.9	105.4	1.4	106.3	103.6	2.6
Unemployment Rate	7.3	7.5	-2.7	7.3	8.1	-10.1
Construction:						
Total Construction (mil. of dol.)	21,923.1	19,522.6	12.3	17,931.0	17,279.3	3.8
Residential	10,608.0	9,092.7	16.7	8,332.8	8,557.5	-2.6
Nonresidential	7,576.9	6,895.8	9.9	6,360.1	5,763.4	10.4
Non-Building	3,738.2	3,534.1	5.8	3,238.1	2,979.3	8.7
New Dwelling Units (no.)	179,680	160,212	12.2	138,345.9	154,000.3	-10.2
Interest Rates:						
Short Term (3-month Treasury Bill rate)	7.05	10.13	-30.4	8.5	9.3	-8.8
Long Term (30-year Treasury Bond yields)	10.51	12.82	-18.0	11.3	11.8	-4.4
Prime Rates Charged by Banks on Short-term Business Loans (ave.)	9.50	13.00	-26.9	11.1	11.5	-3.6
Mortgage Rates (new homes)	10.94	11.91	-8.1	11.7	11.8	-0.5

[p]Preliminary [r]Revised na - Not available [a]Anticipated [ra]Revised Anticipated [e]Expected [f]Forecasted

FOOTNOTES:

[1] The series on expenditures for new plant and equipment by U.S. nonfarm business has been revised for the period 1947 to date. These revisions reflect the source agency's introduction of new benchmarks, incorporation of information not available when the previously published estimates were prepared, and updating of industry and size classifications. Further information concerning these revisions may be obtained from the U.S. Department of Commerce, Bureau of Economic Analysis, Business Outlook Division, Business Conditions Digest, April 1985, p. iv.

[2] Excluding Series 36, 111.

Sources:

Business Conditions Digest, U.S. Department of Commerce: U.S. Gross National Product, Total National Personal Income, Industrial Production Indexes, Total Business Expenditures for New Plant and Equipment, Index of Leading Indicators, GNP Price Deflator, National Employment Data, Interest Rates.

F. W. Dodge Report, McGraw-Hill: National Construction Data.

Monthly Labor Review, U.S. Department of Labor: Producer Price Indexes.

Survey of Current Business, U.S. Department of Commerce: New Home Mortgage Rates.

Utah Labor Market Report, Utah Department of Employment Security: Consumer Price Indexes (data from Bureau of Labor Statistics).

Chase N. Peterson, *President, University of Utah*
Iver E. Bradley, *Dean, Graduate School of Business*

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Developing Utah's Economy

Governor Norman H. Bangerter

Economic development is often viewed solely as the effort to encourage businesses to move operations into our state. While this is part of what we mean by economic development, there is much, much more. Economic development includes everything that expands our economic base, everything that creates jobs or generates wealth. In a very real sense economic development is tourism, education and innovation, expansion of existing businesses, and retraining of dislocated workers and displaced homemakers. All of these are part of what we view as economic development.

This time last year, during the transition to our administration, I remember looking out the windows on the west end of the Capitol and viewing the rising waters of the Great Salt Lake. I realized that as Governor there would be little, if anything, I could do to control the rising tide of the lake; but recognized that it would be my responsibility, along with the Legislature and local governments, to deal with the consequences of the rising lake.

Similarly, many of the things which affect Utah's economy are beyond the control of state government. Such things as the prime rate, the inflation rate, the cost of energy and natural resources, the price of foreign imports, all make a major impact on the health of Utah's economy.

Just as these macroeconomic factors are beyond the control of state government, so are the demands placed on government services by our rapidly increasing population. Our birthrate is twice the national average; consequently, we need a rapidly expanding economy if our children are to have job opportunities here at home.

Although the state government cannot control many of the forces affecting our economic well-being, a growing, healthy economy is too critical to Utah's future for government to be indifferent or unconcerned. State government cannot do everything, so what we do, we must do effectively. I'm convinced that wherever possible, government must make a positive difference in expanding our economy, expansion that is needed to accommodate our growing population.

It appears that in 1985 Utah's economy will have grown fast enough to keep pace with the number of people entering the job market. This is good news, particularly in view of the setbacks suffered from the closure of Kennecott, and layoffs in our semiconductor and electronics industries.

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*Excerpted from remarks given at the Governor's Press Conference, November 26, 1985, where the report "Developing Utah's Economy--Guidelines,Policies and Plans," prepared by the Department of Community and Economic Development, was distributed.

This encouraging news about Utah's economic growth in 1985 may make us feel good, but we cannot let it make us complacent. The challenges posed by our high birthrate, and by economic factors beyond our control, mean that our best efforts are needed to further expand Utah's economy and to create job opportunities for Utahns.

In launching our new administration in 1985, I described economic development as one of my primary goals as governor. Linked closely with economic development is education. I've often felt that economic development and education are kind of a chicken and egg proposition: you can't have one without the other. Without an educated and trained workforce our economy cannot grow. Without a growing economy, resources will not be available to finance education.

In 1985 I proposed, and the Legislature enacted, the largest increase for education ever approved for a single year, an increase of nearly $100 million. Utah's commitment to education remains strong, and is illustrated by the fact that two-thirds of state revenues go to fund public and higher education. While budget restraints will limit our ability to make further large increases, with 28 percent of our population enrolled as students in either our public schools or state higher education system, we must continue to maintain a strong commitment to education.

With economic development as one of my major goals as Governor, a number of new initiatives have been launched to enable state government to more effectively encourage business expansion and a growing economy. Several of the most significant initiatives are:

Tourist Promotion: Expanding tourist promotion through increased marketing, public-private cooperation between the state, ski resorts, Western Air Lines and Japan Air Lines, and local tourism agencies.

Metro Utah: The formation of Metro Utah to coordinate efforts among Utah's 11 metropolitan counties, and to encourage cooperation through a program of state matching funds to assist local efforts.

Rural Utah Program: Increased emphasis on assisting rural Utah by providing additional technical assistance, increased communication with local governments, and through a matching-funds program to enhance local efforts.

Dislocated Worker Resource Center: An innovative approach to assisting workers laid off by Kennecott and other industries through the establishment of a dislocated worker resource center.

Federal Procurement Office: The establishment of the Federal Procurement Office to assist Utah businesses increase their share of federal procurement expenditures.

Centers of Excellence: Establishing the Centers of Excellence program to maximize the economic benefits that come from expanded research and technology.

Of course none of these initiatives could have been launched without support from the State Legislature. I view the Legislature as a partner in the state's efforts in building an effective program for enhancing economic growth.

Economic development is a long-term, dynamic process. Five ingredients have been identified, five "pillars," that are crucial to the development of an economy. These "five pillars of economic development" are:

Innovation

Entrepreneurship

Human Resources

Financial Capital

Public Infrastructure

Although there are other ingredients that contribute to economic growth, these five pillars provide the foundation for economic development. The five pillars are not in any particular priority order. They might be likened to a basketball team, where each member's performance is vital to the team's prospects for success.

The first two pillars I mentioned, **Innovation** and **Entrepreneurship** emphasize the importance of the private sector, and of individuals. Technological innovation can take place in a garage, a corporate boardroom, in a laboratory, on a farm, or in the classroom. It is through innovation that new goods and services are developed, more efficient means of production are found, or new markets are penetrated. Entrepreneurship is the process of taking new and better ideas to the market, and involves willingness to take risks for potential profits.

Utah has produced numerous innovators and entrepreneurs. To further encourage innovation and entrepreneurship the state has made significant commitments to education, and has supported research and development through the Centers of Excellence program. Innovation and entrepreneurship are also encouraged by the Utah Technology Finance Corporation.

The third pillar, **Human Resources** includes unskilled workers and skilled workers such as technicians, scientists, accountants, and professionals of all kinds. The integrity, work ethic, and productivity of the work force is of paramount importance. The levels of education and technical skill are crucial to the development of new innovations and enterprises, and to provide the brain-power needed by existing technology-based industries.

The state's role in developing human resources is, primarily, through our educational system. Training, whether to read, to write, to think analytically, or to engineer or invent, is the byproduct of a significant investment by taxpayers, and made possible only through the efforts of dedicated educators in our States. -

The crucial link between education and economic development is illustrated by a recent meeting I had with the Executive Vice President of Hewlett-Packard. During our brief meeting he was most anxious to learn about Utah's commitment to education, beginning with our public schools--kindergarten through high school--and including our universities and colleges.

The fourth pillar listed is **Financial Capital**. Again, like each of the five pillars, it might be argued that this should be ranked as the most important, since without capital to finance expansion, no expansion can occur.

I believe we must consider every reasonable option to increase the availability of financial capital. This includes working with our banks, the federal Small Business Administration, and strengthening our securities laws so greater trust and confidence will exist in Utah's financial marketplace. The Utah Technology Finance Corporation was created, in part, to help attract venture capital to the state, and I am hopeful that they will be able to go forward with these efforts in the next few months. Other alternatives are under study and I am hopeful that progress can be made during the coming year to encourage greater access to capital in Utah, access which will help Utah businesses to expand, and Utah's economy to grow.

The fifth pillar identified is **Public Infrastructure**. Utah voters took a significant step to strengthen this pillar when they approved, by an overwhelming margin, the repayment contract for the Central Utah Project. Providing public infrastructure, whether water systems, roads, or airports, is an important role of government. In a real sense, providing a strong public school and higher education system is a form of infrastructure. In addition to the physical infrastructure, government must provide a legal and regulatory structure that is conducive to economic growth.

The state's role in advancing economic development could be described as strengthening the five pillars of economic development. To strengthen these pillars eight policies have been developed.

1. Coordinating state government efforts.

2. Supporting education and training programs which develop our human resources.

3. Minimizing adverse consequences through assistance to dislocated workers and to threatened communities.

4. Maximizing state resources by leveraging state dollars with dollars from federal, local, and private sources.

5. Enhancing the entrepreneurial and business climate.

6. Supporting local areas which demonstrate initiative, commitment, and cooperation.

7. Encouraging cooperation among local governments and local economic development entities.

8. Fostering public awareness of and support for economic development.

I would like to take a few minutes to focus on some of the ways we hope to implement these policies next year.

First, concerning continued funding for economic development and education, my budget recommendations for 1986 will be announced in the near future. Although we are facing a leaner budget than last year, I will continue to support education and economic development, since both are crucial to Utah's future.

Second, to bring our "third E", Efficiency in Government, into economic development, I will increase cooperation in state government by forming an Economic Advisory Council, comprised of state department heads whose programs impact on our economy.

Third, before January 1, I will issue an Executive Order calling for a review of all existing regulations of state government. The purpose of this review will be to eliminate regulations which are unneeded, and to simplify regulations wherever practical. Although we must retain regulations which protect public health and safety, we must not be afraid to eliminate those which unnecessarily hamper business, hobble our economy, or make government needlessly complex.

Fourth, I will ask the Capital Formation Task Force to continue its work to consider ways that the availability of capital can be increased to finance business expansion in Utah.

Fifth, I will encourage the Legislature to enact changes in the State's Unitary Tax to put into statute a waters-edge policy. Such a policy, which has already been adopted administratively by the Tax Commission, will encourage further foreign investment in Utah.

Last but certainly not least, I am calling on government and the private sector to join me in focusing public attention on the importance of a growing economy to the future of Utah. Economic development is not the sole responsibility of one department of state government, or even the sole responsibility of state government as a whole. It is the responsibility of local government, of education, of business, of community organizations. In a real sense economic development is the responsibility of every citizen who cares about Utah's future.

To foster greater public awareness of and involvement in the importance of economic development, the week of February 2-8 will be declared "Economic Development Week." Our public schools, state-supported colleges and universities, local governments, chambers of commerce, business associations, trade organizations, and private citizens are to plan activities and programs to be held during that week that will educate and emphasize the importance of free enterprise, entrepreneurship, innovation, and business expansion to the long-term future of our state.

I am hopeful that we will see a wide range of activities, centered on the theme of Economic Development, in every county, on every campus, in every community of Utah. I believe that such efforts can serve to enliven public interest in and understanding of the importance of economic growth to our future.

As part of this effort the state will hold, on Friday February 7, a conference for all interested citizens, which will focus on ways to enhance Utah's economy. This gathering, "The Governor's Conference on Economic Growth," will be cosponsored by the Business and Economic Development Board, the Utah Travel Council, the Job Training Coordinating Committee, and the Utah Technology Finance Corporation Board of Trustees. It will provide an opportunity to gain information, exchange ideas, and increase public involvement in the state's efforts to enhance economic growth.

Utah's state motto is "Industry." I am sure that when our forefathers chose this motto they were not thinking of smokestacks and assembly lines. They had much more in mind. They knew, as we do, that "industry" includes every field of human endeavor that is productive, that creates wealth, that provides economic opportunities.

I believe our state motto fits us well because we are industrious, hardworking, productive, and innovative people. That is our heritage. Utah's future depends on continued efforts, cooperatively and enthusiastically, on the part of all elements of society: business, government, education, and individual citizens.

I am aware, as much as anyone, that the challenges we face are great. But I am convinced that they are no greater than those which have faced Utahns of every generation. As we work together we will successfully conquer these challenges, and we will succeed. I appreciate your continued efforts in behalf of the people of Utah. Together we will build a future of promise and opportunity for our children, and for future generations of Utahns.

U.S. POPULATION TOTALS 239.4 MILLION AS 1986 BEGINS*

An estimated 239.4 million people - 12.9 million more than were counted in the April 1980 Census —are living in the United States as 1986 begins.

The January 1, 1986 total is almost 2.1 million higher than the 1985 New Year's Day figure. The population is projected to grow by 2.2 million during 1986. The record for net population growth in a single year is 3.1 million, recorded during the baby boom year of 1956, when the U.S. population was about 168 million.

Census based its January 1, 1986 figure on an estimated 3.8 million births, 2.1 million deaths, and net migration of 435,000 during 1985. Birth and death levels are projected to be slightly higher in 1986. Births will be at their highest level since the mid - 1960's.

The population has increased 0.9 percent during each year since 1983, and 1.0 percent in 1982 and 1981. In contrast, the annual rate of increase during the peak years of the baby boom (1947-1961) ranged from 1.6 to 1.9 percent.

The 1986 estimate does not include U.S. government personnel in other countries - members of the armed forces and other federal employees and their dependents stationed abroad.

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* These Census reprints have been taken from the *Mountain/Plains Census Data Highlights*, January/February 1986 published by the U.S. Bureau of the Census, Denver Regional Office.

POPULATION AT MID-DECADE: GROWTH STILL CONCENTRATED IN WEST AND SOUTH*

While the U.S. population increased by 5.4 percent or 12.2 million from 1980-1985 for a total of nearly 239 million, the South and West accounted for 91 percent of this growth—11 million.

The 10 fastest growing states were Alaska (29.7 percent), Arizona (17.2), Nevada (16.9), Florida (16.6), Texas (15.0), Utah (12.6), Colorado (11.8), California (11.4), New Mexico (11.3), and Georgia (9.4).

Five states—Michigan, Ohio, Iowa, Pennsylvania, and West Virginia—and the District of Columbia have lost population since 1980. Those losing since 1984 are Iowa, Pennsylvania, West Virginia, North Dakota, Oklahoma, and Wyoming.

The Northeast continued its modest growth during 1980 - 1985, increasing by 724,000 or 1.5 percent. The Midwest increased only 331,000 or 0.6 percent. The only state in these two regions growing faster than the national rate was New Hampshire at 8.4 percent.

The West's growth of 10.8 percent was twice the national average. Of the 13 western states, 11 have grown faster than the average since 1980.

The table below shows the U.S. resident population estimates for July 1, 1985 (provisional), July 1, 1984, the April 1, 1980 Census counts, and the 1980 - 1984 change by number and percent for states in the Denver region. Additional information will appear in the annual Census P-25 report on the population of states scheduled for release in March, 1986.

Estimates of the Resident Population of States
July 1, 1984 and 1985
(numbers in thousands)

	Estimate			Change 1980-84	
State	July 1, 1985	July 1, 1984	April 1, 1980	Number	Percent
Arizona	3,187	3,072	2,718	469	17.2
Colorado	3,231	3,190	2,890	341	11.8
Kansas	2,450	2,440	2,364	87	3.7
Montana	826	823	787	40	5.0
Nebraska	1,606	1,605	1,570	36	2.3
North Dakota	685	687	653	32	4.9
Oklahoma	3,301	3,310	3,025	276	9.1
South Dakota	708	705	691	17	2.5
Utah	1,645	1,623	1,461	184	12.6
Wyoming	509	513	470	40	8.5

ESTIMATES OF HOUSEHOLDS FOR STATES*

In 1984, the estimated number of households in U.S. was 86.8 million. The estimates for states ranged from 9.5 million in California to 165,000 in Alaska.

From 1980 - 1984, the estimated national increase in households was 7.0 percent, compared with 4.2 percent in resident population. The more rapid growth shown in households than appears in population is partly due to changes in age structure as well as changes in living arrangements.

In nearly all states, the estimated percent increase in households was larger than the estimated percent increase in population during 1980 - 1984. The two exceptions were Utah and Wyoming.

The table below reflects 1980 - 1984 household estimates for states in the Mountain Plains region. Additional information for other states and a description of methodology appear in the P-25 No. 974 report, which is available upon request from the Census Bureau Regional Office.

Estimates of the Number of Households for States (numbers in thousands)

	Households				April 1, 1980 (Census)	Change 1980-84	
State	July 1, 1984	July 1, 1983	July 1, 1982	July 1, 1981		Number	Percent
Arizona	1,094	1,055	1,029	1,001	957	137	14.3
Colorado	1,189	1,168	1,141	1,109	1,061	128	12.1
Kansas	913	902	898	892	872	41	4.6
Montana	301	296	293	290	284	18	6.2
Nebraska	594	585	585	583	571	23	3.9
North Dakota	241	238	236	233	228	14	6.0
Oklahoma	1,231	1,228	1,204	1,161	1,119	112	10.0
South Dakota	251	247	246	245	243	8	3.3
Utah	502	490	480	469	449	54	12.0
Wyoming	180	181	180	175	166	15	8.8

Utah Business Statistics

UTAH DATA

	Aug. 1985	Aug. 1984	% Change from Year Ago	12 Month Average 1985	12 Month Average 1984	% Chg.
Total Personal Income (seasonally adjusted)(mil. of dol.)(qtly.)	na	16,225	na	na	15,617.7	na
New Corporations (no.)	471	506	-6.9	441.6	496.7	-11.1
New Cars, Truck and Motorhome Sales (no.)	na	6,594	na	na	6,286.3	na
Agriculture						
Average Prices Recorded by Farmers (dol.):						
Beef Steers and Heifers (cwt)(thous.)	49.80	60.40	-17.5	57.0	57.9	-1.5
Lambs (cwt)	66.90	57.50	16.3	61.6	53.5	15.1
Milk Wholesale (cwt)	11.20	12.50	-10.4	12.6	12.9	-1.6
Alfalfa Hay, Baled (per ton)(mid-month price)	60.00	71.00	-15.5	73.5	81.8	-10.1
Cattle Slaughtered (live weight)(thous. of lbs.)	3,542.7	3,256.0	8.8	3,168.0	2,755.7	15.0
Construction						
Total Construction[1] (thous. of dol.):	204,700	177,800	15.1	127,433.3	146,775.0	-13.2
Residential	69,600	103,400	-32.7	61,366.7	69,675.0	-11.9
Nonresidential	68,200	49,600	37.5	39,050.0	39,300.0	-0.6
Public Works and Utilities	66,900	24,900	168.7	27,008.3	35,783.3	-24.5
Total Permit Construction[2] (thous. of dol.):	134,099.5	150,141.3	-10.7	115,773.1	116,161.8	-0.3
Residential	71,614.6	79,687.8	-10.1	56,604.4	63,835.4	-11.3
Nonresidential	41,887.5	55,153.2	-24.1	44,672.9	37,704.1	18.5
Additions, Alterations and Repairs	14,597.1	15,300.3	-4.6	13,995.8	14,622.4	-4.3
New Dwelling Units (no.)	1,536	2,130	-27.9	1,292.2	1,467.4	-11.9
Employment						
Civilian Labor Force (thous.)	757.3	731.5	3.5	738.0	708.6	4.1
Total Employed Persons	718.2	688.7	4.3	690.8	659.0	4.8
Unemployed Persons	39.1	42.8	-8.6	47.2	49.6	-5.0
Percent Total Labor Force	5.2	5.8	-10.3	6.4	7.0	-8.8
Employees on Nonagricultural Payrolls (thous. of jobs):	624.2	606.3	3.0	618.4	590.4	4.7
Manufacturing	96.7	96.0	0.7	96.0	92.0	4.3
Mining	9.1	12.0	-24.2	10.7	13.7	-22.0
Contract Construction	40.3	40.0	0.7	36.7	32.8	11.9
Transportation, Communication and Utilities	36.9	36.9	0.0	36.6	36.6	.0
Wholesale Trade	36.2	35.3	2.5	35.6	34.5	3.1
Retail Trade	113.0	107.8	4.8	110.5	103.5	6.7
Finance, Insurance and Real Estate	31.3	30.3	3.3	30.7	29.2	5.3
Services[3]	130.8	122.1	7.1	127.7	117.8	8.4
Federal Government	39.4	38.0	3.7	38.4	37.2	3.5
State Government[4]	33.0	32.8	0.6	35.3	34.9	1.4
Local Government[4]	57.5	55.3	4.0	60.3	58.3	3.4
Average Weekly Hours:						
Manufacturing	40.8	39.5	3.3	40.1	40.2	-0.2
Mining	45.4	44.3	2.5	44.5	42.5	4.6
Contract Construction	39.5	38.7	2.1	38.1	37.8	1.0
Wholesale Trade	35.6	37.3	-4.6	36.1	37.4	-3.4
Retail Trade	29.2	30.0	-2.7	28.7	29.0	-1.1
Amount of Unemployment Compensation (thous. of dol.)	5,587.2	4,642.0	20.4	6,794.5	5,789.1	17.4
Finance						
Savings, Savings and Loan Association (mil. of dol.)	2,382.6	2,115.4	12.6	2,315.0	1,956.9	18.3
Tax Collections by the State of Utah (thous. of dol.):						
Total Tax Collections	187,014.0	182,531.1	2.5	122,150.5	109,898.1	11.1
Sales and Use Tax	71,619.3	41,035.1	74.5	47,585.6	35,920.0	32.5
Motor Fuel Tax	9,917.0	9,449.5	4.9	7,559.9	6,084.6	24.2
Individual Income Tax	62,133.1	62,445.5	-0.5	36,723.4	33,605.9	9.3
Corporation Franchise Tax	1,107.1	490.4	125.8	4,510.5	3,908.9	15.4
Production						
Net Electric Power Utilized[5] (mil. of kwh)	na	1,161.2	na	na	1,142.4	na
Crude Oil to Refineries (thous. of bbls.)	na	4,272.2	na	na	4,258.4	na
Crude Oil (thous. of bbls.)	na	3,237.9	na	na	2,780.5	na
Natural Gas (mil. of cu. ft.)	na	13,664.9	na	na	10,733.1	na
Coal (thous. short tons)	na	1,139	na	na	1,037.8	na
Copper (thous. metric tons) (last issue containing copper data)						
Tourism/Travel						
Air Passengers (total no. on and off)(S.L. Int'l. Airport)	888,953	737,348	20.6	717,773.9	598,811.3	19.9
Highway Traffic Count Across State Lines	na	45,607	na	na	33,929.0	na
Transient Room Taxes (thous. of dol.)	901.9	906.0	-0.5	412.6	362.3	13.9
Visits, State, Nat'l. Parks, Monuments (thous.)	na	1,757.2	na	na	918.3	na
Utilities						
Telephone Lines in Service (Mt. Bell)(residential)	458,813	449,133	2.2	458,231.7	449,449.7	2.0
Telephone Lines in Service (Mt. Bell)(nonresidential)	165,458	164,761	0.4	165,445.3	159,180.2	3.9
Electric Customers (residential)	na	424,504	na	na	419,471.0	na
Electric Customers (commercial)	na	41,568	na	na	40,564.3	na
Natural Gas Customers (residential & commercial)	417,331	406,086	2.8	419,271.9	407,913.3	2.8
Natural Gas Customers (industrial)	576	532	8.3	543.2	525.8	3.3

Utah Business Statistics

	Aug. 1985	Aug. 1984	% Change from Year Ago	12 Month Average		
				1985	1984	% Chg.
Davis County						
Non-Ag. Employment (thous.)	52.2^{r}	50.4	3.6	50.6	47.9	5.5
Unemployment Rate	3.3	3.9	-15.4	4.1	5.4	-23.8
Auth. Permit Construction (thous. of dol.)	24,463.0	15,000.5	63.1	11,476.7	11,071.3	3.7
New Dwelling Units (no.)	526	289	82.0	155.3	177.5	-12.5
Postal Receipts^{6} (thous. of dol.)	301.0	552.1	-45.5	322.6	346.6	-6.9
Electric Customers (residential)	33,654	30,908	8.9	32,989.7	30,341.4	8.7
Electric Customers (commercial)	2,492	2,335	6.7	2,456.3	2,301.5	6.7
Natural Gas Customers (residential)	43,857	42,021	4.4	43,536.0	41,823.6	4.1
Natural Gas Customers (industrial)	58	46	26.1	48.2	44.7	7.8
Telephone Lines in Service (Mt. Bell)(residential)	50,219	38,123	31.7	40,618.8	37,671.8	7.8
Telephone Lines in Service (Mt. Bell)(nonresidential)	9,671	7,011	37.9	7,746.3	6,714.7	15.4
Salt Lake County						
Non-Ag. Employment (thous.)	324.4^{r}	316.0	2.7	321.9	308.0	4.5
Unemployment Rate	5.3	5.9	-10.2	6.1	6.6	-7.4
Auth. Permit Construction (thous. of dol.)	62,482.7	74,922.5	-16.6	59,869.7	58,221.7	2.8
New Dwelling Units (no.)	546	1,244	-56.1	702.9	823.7	-14.7
Postal Receipts (thous. of dol.)	6,449.8	11,544.3	-44.1	6,421.5	6,858.9	-6.4
Electric Customers (residential)	221,252	215,613	2.6	219,438.3	210,945.9	4.0
Electric Customers (commercial)	18,417	17,907	2.8	18,304.1	17,209.1	6.4
Natural Gas Customers (residential)	202,569	196,109	3.3	203,139.3	196,563.0	3.3
Natural Gas Customers (industrial)	264	240	10.0	248.9	238.6	4.3
Telephone Lines in Service (Mt. Bell)(residential)	216,813	211,575	2.5	215,062.5	210,584.5	2.1
Telephone Lines in Service (Mt. Bell)(nonresidential)	107,241	108,709	-1.4	108,405.8	105,023.3	3.2
Utah County						
Non-Ag. Employment (thous.)	69.6^{r}	67.3	3.4	70.2	66.9	4.9
Unemployment Rate	5.7	6.2	-8.1	7.0	7.2	-3.6
Auth. Permit Construction (thous. of dol.)	11,130.3	14,855.5	-25.1	12,700.7	10,399.8	22.1
New Dwelling Units (no.)	118	100	18.0	79.6	118.3	-32.7
Postal Receipts^{6} (thous. of dol.)	839.0	1,433.2	-41.5	841.6	856.0	-1.7
Electric Customers (residential)	na	46,531	na	na	46,996.9	na
Electric Customers (commercial)	na	5,544	na	na	5,446.7	na
Natural Gas Customers (residential)	57,881	56,546	2.4	58,281.8	56,862.3	2.5
Natural Gas Customers (industrial)	71	67	6.0	68.3	65.3	4.6
Telephone Lines in Service (Mt. Bell)(residential)	58,960	58,394	1.0	60,904.6	60,294.7	1.0
Telephone Lines in Service (Mt. Bell)(nonresidential)	14,671	14,580	0.6	14,658.9	13,933.7	5.2
Weber County						
Non-Ag. Employment (thous.)	55.9^{r}	53.7	4.1	55.8	52.1	7.3
Unemployment Rate	4.7	5.8	-19.0	6.3	8.0	-20.6
Auth. Permit Construction (thous. of dol.)	8,954.0	11,116.5	-19.5	8,194.2	10,910.4	-24.9
New Dwelling Units (no.)	81	166	-51.2	67.3	79.2	-15.1
Postal Receipts^{6} (thous. of dol.)	572.3	943.0	-39.3	556.1	595.2	-6.6
Electric Customers (residential)	50,544	49,956	1.2	50,444.8	49,805.6	1.3
Electric Customers (commercial)	4,668	4,514	3.4	4,578.2	4,439.5	3.1
Natural Gas Customers (residential)	46,355	45,715	1.4	46,722.9	45,957.7	1.7
Natural Gas Customers (industrial)	85	77	10.4	77.8	76.4	1.7
Telephone Lines in Service (Mt. Bell)(residential)	44,874	44,357	1.2	44,815.7	44,271.3	1.2
Telephone Lines in Service (Mt. Bell)(nonresidential)	10,431	10,292	1.4	10,283.7	10,074.8	2.1

Sources:
Personal Income: Bureau of Economic Analysis, U.S. Department of Commerce
New Corporations: Utah Secretary of State
New Cars and Truck Sales: Utah State Tax Commission, Economic and Statistical Unit
Agriculture: U.S. Department of Agriculture, Agriculture, Utah: Utah Crop and Livestock Reporting Service (U.S. Department of Agriculture)
Construction Data: F.W. Dodge and Utah Construction Report
Employment Data: Utah Department of Employment Security
Savings, Savings and Loan Associations: Utah Savings and Loan Institutions
Tax Collections: Utah State Tax Commission
Net Electric Power Utilized: Cooperating Utah power companies
Crude Oil: Area oil refineries
Natural Gas: Utah Division of Oil, Gas, and Mining
Coal: Department of Energy
Air Passengers: Salt Lake International Airport, Statistics Service
Highway Traffic Count: Utah Department of Transportation, Travel Analysis Unit
Visits to State and National Parks and Monuments: U.S. Forest Service, Utah State Parks and Recreation Department
Utilities Data: Cooperating Utah utility companies
Postal Receipts: Postmasters in Davis, Salt Lake, Utah, and Weber Counties

Footnotes:
[1] Obtained from F.W. Dodge Statistics
[2] Obtained from Utah Construction Report
[3] Includes services by nonprofit and religious institutions
[4] Includes public schools and colleges institutions

[5] Postal receipts are reported every four weeks. Sales report for one month during each year includes total sales of two four-week periods. In 1985, this double-reporting occurred in the month of August.

[6] Missing highway data distorts comparative statistics.

Utah Business Statistics

UTAH DATA	Sept 1985	Sept 1984	% Change from Year Ago	12 Month Average 1985	12 Month Average 1984	% Chg.
Total Personal Income (seasonally adjusted)(mil. of dol.)(qtly.)	na	16,225	na	na	15,736.8	na
New Corporations (no.)	411	365	12.6	445.4	485.8	-8.3
New Cars, Truck and Motorhome Sales (no.)	na	5,950	na	na	6,339.1	na
Agriculture						
Average Prices Recorded by Farmers (dol.):						
Beef Steers and Heifers (cwt)(thous.)	50.20	58.50	-14.2	56.3	58.7	-3.9
Lambs (cwt)	69.30	59.70	16.1	62.4	54.8	13.8
Milk Wholesale (cwt)	11.60	12.90	-10.1	12.5	12.9	-2.5
Alfalfa Hay, Baled (per ton)(mid-month price)	69.00	72.00	-4.2	73.3	80.9	-9.5
Cattle Slaughtered (live weight)(thous. of lbs.)	2,952.4	2,468.9	19.6	3,208.3	2,751.0	16.6
Construction						
Total Construction[1] (thous. of dol.):	127,960	99,905	28.1	128,546.7	141,508.8	-9.2
Residential	67,371	58,957	14.3	60,780.9	69,163.1	-12.1
Nonresidential	40,471	21,332	89.7	40,705.9	37,386.0	8.9
Public Works and Utilities	20,118	19,616	2.6	27,051.5	32,934.7	-17.9
Total Permit Construction[2] (thous. of dol.)	125,518.0	124,531.4	0.8	115,855.4	116,874.5	-0.9
Residential	58,947.5	51,654.4	14.1	57,212.1	62,723.3	-8.8
Nonresidential	50,441.8	61,035.9	-17.4	43,790.1	40,387.3	8.4
Additions, Alterations and Repairs	16,128.7	11,841.1	36.2	14,353.1	13,763.9	4.3
New Dwelling Units (no.)	1,080	1,102	-2.0	1,290.3	1,449.4	-11.0
Employment						
Civilian Labor Force (thous.)	776.1	738.3	5.1	741.1	711.5	4.2
Total Employed Persons	735.4	695.5	5.7	694.2	662.9	4.7
Unemployed Persons	40.7	42.8	-4.9	47.0	48.7	-3.5
Percent Total Labor Force	5.2	5.8	-10.3	6.4	6.9	-7.4
Employees on Nonagricultural Payrolls (thous. of jobs):	633.2	613.5	3.2	620.0	593.1	4.5
Manufacturing	96.3	96.0	0.3	96.0	92.6	3.7
Mining	9.2	11.8	-22.0	10.5	13.5	-22.4
Contract Construction	39.6	40.5	-2.2	36.6	33.3	9.7
Transportation, Communication and Utilities	37.0	36.8	0.5	36.6	36.6	0.1
Wholesale Trade	36.1	35.3	2.3	35.7	34.6	3.2
Retail Trade	113.9	108.4	5.1	110.9	104.2	6.5
Finance, Insurance and Real Estate	31.3	30.2	3.6	30.8	29.3	5.1
Services[3]	133.8	124.8	7.2	128.4	118.7	8.2
Federal Government	39.8	37.8	5.3	38.6	37.2	3.7
State Government[4]	33.7	33.1	1.8	35.4	34.9	1.4
Local Government[4]	62.6	58.9	6.3	60.6	58.4	3.8
Average Weekly Hours:						
Manufacturing	40.5[r]	39.9	1.5	40.1	40.2	-0.2
Mining	42.5[r]	44.5	-4.5	44.3	42.7	3.7
Contract Construction	38.3[r]	38.7	-1.0	38.1	37.7	1.0
Wholesale Trade	35.4[r]	37.7	-6.1	35.9	37.3	-3.7
Retail Trade	28.5[r]	29.3	-2.7	28.6	29.1	-1.4
Amount of Unemployment Compensation (thous. of dol.)	5,121.4[r]	4,099.9	24.9	6,879.6	5,685.0	21.0
Finance						
Savings, Savings and Loan Association (mil. of dol.)	2,398.9	2,133.8	12.4	2,337.1	1,981.5	17.9
Tax Collections by the State of Utah (thous. of dol.):						
Total Tax Collections	59,412.7	56,853.8	4.5	122,363.7	110,069.2	11.2
Sales and Use Tax	2,238.4	33,070.7	-93.2	45,016.3	38,495.0	16.9
Motor Fuel Tax	7,160.9	5,477.8	30.7	7,700.2	5,926.9	29.9
Individual Income Tax	31,949.1	30,214.4	5.7	36,867.9	33,855.8	8.9
Corporation Franchise Tax	2,156.0	1,077.4	100.1	4,600.4	3,816.6	20.5
Production						
Net Electric Power Utilized[5] (mil. of kwh)	na	1,099.6	na	na	1,140.1	na
Crude Oil to Refineries (thous. of bbls.)	na	3,937.5	na	na	4,220.3	na
Crude Oil (thous. of bbls.)	na	3,157.5	na	na	2,838.6	na
Natural Gas (mil. of cu. ft.)	na	12,702.6	na	na	11,378.3	na
Coal (thous. short tons)	na	918	na	na	1,034.8	na
Copper (thous. metric tons) (last issue containing copper data)						
Tourism/Travel						
Air Passengers (total no. on and off)(S.L. Int'l. Airport)	678,686	592,052	14.6	724,993.4	603,380.9	20.2
Highway Traffic Count Across State Lines	40,737[6]	40,519	0.5	na	34,002.1	na
Transient Room Taxes (thous. of dol.)	164.6	220.6	-25.4	407.9	379.8	7.4
Visits, State, Nat'l. Parks, Monuments (thous.)	na	1,203.6	na	na	914.6	na
Utilities						
Telephone Lines in Service (Mt. Bell)(residential)	463,048	453,031	2.2	459,066.4	450,230.3	2.0
Telephone Lines in Service (Mt. Bell)(nonresidential)	165,039	165,209	-0.1	165,431.1	160,207.1	3.3
Electric Customers (residential)	na	424,699	na	na	421,111.2	na
Electric Customers (commercial)	na	41,689	na	na	40,795.8	na
Natural Gas Customers (residential & commercial)	416,650	106,814	2.4	420,091.6	408,812.8	2.8
Natural Gas Customers (industrial)	574	532	7.9	546.7	526.2	3.9

Utah Business Statistics

	Sept 1985	Sept 1984	% Change from Year Ago	12 Month Average 1985	12 Month Average 1984	% Chg.
Davis County						
Non-Ag. Employment (thous.)	52.8[r]	50.4	4.8	50.8	48.2	5.4
Unemployment Rate	3.5[r]	3.7	-5.4	4.1	5.2	-20.8
Auth. Permit Construction (thous. of dol.)	13,114.2	12,279.6	6.8	11,546.2	11,171.0	3.4
New Dwelling Units (no.)	177	138	28.3	156.5	176.2	-10.0
Postal Receipts[5] (thous. of dol.)	318.3	287.4	10.8	325.2	325.7	-0.2
Electric Customers (residential)	32,889	30,962	6.2	33,150.3	30,460.3	8.8
Electric Customers (commercial)	2,437	2,322	5.0	2,465.8	2,306.0	6.9
Natural Gas Customers (residential)	43,901	42,090	4.3	43,686.9	41,944.7	4.2
Natural Gas Customers (industrial)	50	46	8.7	48.5	44.8	8.2
Telephone Lines in Service (Mt. Bell)(residential)	50,346	38,204	31.8	41,630.7	37,707.6	10.4
Telephone Lines in Service (Mt. Bell)(nonresidential)	9,690	7,105	36.4	7,961.7	6,758.0	17.8
Salt Lake County						
Non-Ag. Employment (thous.)	327.8[r]	318.4	3.0	322.7	309.4	4.3
Unemployment Rate	5.5[r]	5.6	-1.8	6.1	6.4	-5.3
Auth. Permit Construction (thous. of dol.)	53,249.9	35,765.7	48.9	61,327.8[r]	56,142.2	9.2
New Dwelling Units (no.)	501	552	-9.2	698.7	819.8	-14.8
Postal Receipts[5] (thous. of dol.)	9,043.3	5,856.4	54.4	6,687.1	6,476.7	3.2
Electric Customers (residential)	na	215,386	na	na	212,189.8	na
Electric Customers (commercial)	na	18,031	na	na	17,388.4	na
Natural Gas Customers (residential)	201,666	196,821	2.5	203,543.0	197,080.8	3.3
Natural Gas Customers (industrial)	260	241	7.9	250.5	238.7	5.0
Telephone Lines in Service (Mt. Bell)(residential)	217,660	212,333	2.5	215,506.4	210,953.7	2.2
Telephone Lines in Service (Mt. Bell)(nonresidential)	106,324	109,022	-2.5	108,180.9	105,733.4	2.3
Utah County						
Non-Ag. Employment (thous.)	72.7[r]	70.5	3.1	70.3	67.2	4.7
Unemployment Rate	5.5[r]	6.4	-14.1	6.9	7.1	-3.4
Auth. Permit Construction (thous. of dol.)	18,139.4	43,847.7	-58.6	10,558.3	13,152.9	-19.7
New Dwelling Units (no.)	101	78	29.5	81.5	115.3	-29.3
Postal Receipts[5] (thous. of dol.)	866.5	734.8	17.9	852.6	799.4	6.7
Electric Customers (residential)	na	46,654	na	na	47,076.8	na
Electric Customers (commercial)	na	5,539	na	na	5,469.7	na
Natural Gas Customers (residential)	57,798	56,833	1.7	58,362.2	57,002.3	2.4
Natural Gas Customers (industrial)	71	67	6.0	68.7	65.3	5.1
Telephone Lines in Service (Mt. Bell)(residential)	62,114	61,278	1.4	60,974.3	60,389.2	1.0
Telephone Lines in Service (Mt. Bell)(nonresidential)	15,039	14,667	2.5	14,689.9	14,049.4	4.6
Weber County						
Non-Ag. Employment (thous.)	56.4[r]	54.1	4.3	56.0	52.4	7.0
Unemployment Rate	4.6[r]	5.2	-11.5	6.3	7.6	-17.8
Auth. Permit Construction (thous. of dol.)	10,063.7	9,342.7	7.7	8,254.3	11,127.5	-25.8
New Dwelling Units (no.)	92	69	33.3	69.2	78.4	-11.8
Postal Receipts[5] (thous. of dol.)	596.8	479.9	24.4	565.9	556.8	1.6
Electric Customers (residential)	50,491	49,948	1.1	50,490.0	49,877.3	1.2
Electric Customers (commercial)	4,629	4,485	3.2	4,590.2	4,449.3	3.2
Natural Gas Customers (residential)	46,529	45,494	2.3	46,809.2	46,020.3	1.7
Natural Gas Customers (industrial)	87	77	13.0	78.6	76.5	2.7
Telephone Lines in Service (Mt. Bell)(residential)	45,003	44,447	1.3	44,862.0	44,368.8	1.1
Telephone Lines in Service (Mt. Bell)(nonresidential)	10,468	10,213	2.5	10,304.9	10,113.9	1.9

Sources:
Personal Income: Bureau of Economic Analysis, U.S. Department of Commerce
New Corporations: Utah Secretary of State
New Cars and Truck Sales: Utah State Tax Commission, Economic and Statistical Unit
Agriculture: U.S. Department of Agriculture, Agriculture, Utah: Utah Crop and Livestock Reporting Service (U.S. Department of Agriculture)
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Footnotes:
[1] Obtained from F.W. Dodge Statistics
[2] Obtained from Utah Construction Report
[3] Includes services by nonprofit and religious institutions
[4] Includes public schools and colleges institutions

[5] Postal receipts are reported every four weeks. Sales report for one month during each year includes total sales of two four-week periods. In 1984, this double-reporting occurred in the month of August.

[6] Missing highway data distorts comparative statistics.

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NATIONAL DATA

	Sept 1985	Sept 1984	% Change From Year Ago	12 Month Average 1985	12 Month Average 1984	% Chg.
U.S. Gross National Product[1] (seasonally adjusted)(bil.)(qtly.)	3,915.9[r]	3,694.6	6.0	3,834.6	3,581.1	7.1
Total Personal Income[1] (seasonally adjusted)(bil. of dol.)	3,207.4[r]	3,068.3	4.5	3,153.9	2,947.2	7.0
Industrial Production Indexes (seasonally adjusted)(1977=100)	124.9	123.3	1.3	123.9	119.7	3.5
Total Bus. Expend. for New Plants & Equip.[1] (bil.)(qtly.)	389.5[a]	361.1	7.9	378.9	343.1	10.4
Index of Leading Indicators[2] (1967=100)	170.6	165.7	3.0	167.2	165.4	1.1
Price Indexes						
Consumer Price Indexes (not seasonally adjusted)(1967=100):						
CPI-U (All Urban Consumers) All Items	324.5	314.5	3.2	319.4	308.1	3.7
CPI-U (All Urban Consumers) Food & Beverages	302.1	296.4	1.9	300.2	292.4	2.7
CPI-U (All Urban Consumers) Housing	353.8	341.4	3.6	346.4	333.0	4.0
CPI-U (All Urban Consumers) Transportation	319.7	313.7	1.9	318.2	309.2	2.9
CPI-U (All Urban Consumers) Medical Care	408.3	383.1	6.6	396.8	373.9	6.1
CPI-U (All Urban Consumers) Energy	432.6	429.0	0.8	425.5	423.2	0.5
Producer Price Index (not seasonally adjusted)(1967=100):						
Producer Price Index, All Finished Goods	290.2	289.5	0.2	292.7	289.9	1.0
GNP Price Deflator (1972=100)(qtly.)	231.9[r]	224.6	3.3	229.4	221.4	3.6
Employment (seasonally adjusted):						
Civilian Labor Force (mil.)	115.8	113.8	1.8	115.0	113.0	1.8
Total Employed Persons (mil.)	107.5	105.4	2.0	106.7	104.2	2.4
Unemployment Rate	7.1	7.4	-4.1	7.2	7 8	-7.4
Construction:						
Total Construction (mil. of dol.)	19,891.6	16,922.9	17.5	18,284.6	17,252.8	6.0
Residential	9,067.3	8,061.9	12.5	8,435.9	8,504.5	-0.8
Nonresidential	7,299.9	5,842.4	24.9	6,528.4	5,870.9	11.2
Non-Building	3,524.4	3,018.6	16.8	3,320.4	2,877.4	15.4
New Dwelling Units (no.)	144.358	136,952	5.4	139,019.8	150,737.3	-7.8
Interest Rates:						
Short Term (3-month Treasury Bill rate)	7.08	10.41	-32.0	7.9	9.5	-16.6
Long Term (30-year Treasury Bond yields)	10.67	11.97	-10.9	11.1	12.0	-7.5
Prime Rates Charged by Banks on Short-term Business Loans (ave.)	9.50	12.97	-26.8	10.5	11.8	-11.3
Mortgage Rates (new homes)	10.68	12.03	-11.2	11.5	11.8	-2.2

[p]Preliminary [r]Revised na - Not available [a]Anticipated [ra]Revised Anticipated [e]Expected [f]Forecasted

FOOTNOTES:

[1] The series on expenditures for new plant and equipment by U.S. nonfarm business has been revised for the period 1947 to date. These revisions reflect the source agency's introduction of new benchmarks, incorporation of information not available when the previously published estimates were prepared, and updating of industry and size classifications. Further information concerning these revisions may be obtained from the U.S. Department of Commerce, Bureau of Economic Analysis, Business Outlook Division, Business Conditions Digest, April 1985, p. iv.

[2] Excluding Series 36, 111.

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GENEVA IN THE UTAH ECONOMY:
Retrospect and Prospect

By *Garth Mangum* and *Sae Young Kim**

Starting in the 1850s, repeated attempts have been made to create a viable iron and steel industry in Utah. Then in 1944, the federal government delivered to the site of the Geneva resort on the shores of Utah Lake, what was then the most modern integrated basic steel plant in the nation. Now the prospects are for abandonment of that Geneva Plant, which has been a mainstay of the Utah County economy for the intervening years. Under the conditions prevailing in the world, the nation and the state, is there any reasonable prospect of continuing a viable steel industry in Utah? If not, what will be the impact of the closure on the economies of Utah County and the State of Utah? These are the two questions this article addresses.

Location has been both the reason and the handicap for steel production in Utah. There have been experiments with iron and steel production from the advent of the first settlers because the raw materials were here in abundance. But there has never been an adequate market to support an integrated mill — only in partnership with a California facility has a Utah plant been viable. Now a Korean firm, Pohang Steel Company, has become the alienator of affections in that otherwise happy marriage. One of several paradoxes involved is that a plant created because of the Japanese is being threatened by the Koreans.

Even as part of a bi-state alliance, the Geneva Plant has survived only because of the extraordinary efforts and dedication of its local management and employees. Throughout the plant's short history the direct threats to its existence have emanated from a skeptical corporate management which now appears to have rung its death knell. They appear to perceive their obligation to their stockholders to be superior to and in conflict with their obligations to Utah employees and communities and even to the steel industry.

Utah's steel industry can be understood only in its historical perspective. It is also only a small component of a larger U.S. industry which is a shrinking component of the world steel picture. This paper briefly traces the history of steelmaking in Utah, and then examines the status of the U.S. industry, bufferted as it is by international forces. The role of the Geneva Works in the economy of Utah County and the state is then examined and an estimate made of the impact of possible closure. Exploring the most realistic alternatives for the Geneva Plant and for Utah steel production completes the report.

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*Garth Mangum is the Max McGraw Professor of Management and Economics and Director of the Institute for Human Resource Management at the University of Utah. Sae Young Kim is an academic faculty member in Economics at Gyeong Sang National University, Jinju, Republic of Korea and an Economics Ph.D. candidate at the University of Utah.

Utah's Steel Industry

Utah's early settlers struggled from 1852 to produce iron at a cost below that involved in importation from the East.[1] They were never successful because of a combination of primitive technology and primitive conditions. No success would be claimed until a short-lived open hearth was established at Midvale during the First World War.

Ironton Plant

A continuous history of steelmaking in Utah must begin with the Ironton Plant of Columbia Steel Company established near Provo in 1924. That plant not only highlighted Utah's advantage in raw material supplies, but also demonstrated what is still the key limitation on Utah's steel industry – the lack of an adequate market. The plant's coke ovens and blast furnace used Utah iron ore and coal to produce pig iron but then sold most of its product to West Coast steel mills and foundries. Local users, including the Pacific States Cast Iron Pipe Company, which was established nearby in 1926, were too few to offer the necessary economies of scale to the plant which produced 600 tons of metallurgical coke and 550 tons of pig iron per day.

Utah's steel consumption might have ultimately grown sufficiently to absorb Ironton's output. However, it was still necessary to send the iron to the West Coast for processing to return steel to Utah. No intermountain market existed sufficient to attract investment in steelmaking facilities.

Geneva Plant

The Second World War brought booming demand from West Coast shipyards accompanied by fears of the Panama Canal being blocked. Utah not only had all of the constituent raw materials, it had manpower and was at the confluence of rail transportation to all of the major West Coast cities. Cost was not a significant deterrent in wartime. Hence, the most modern steel plant in the country was built in Utah County between 1942 and 1944 at a cost of over $200 million.

The plant commenced production in February 1944 but ceased with the defeat of Japan in 1945. The Geneva Plant and related facilities were offered for sale by the federal government in 1946. Interest was limited but the intervention of the President Harry S. Truman under the urging of the totally Democratic state congressional delegation finally resulted in six bids. The most attractive bid was that of United States Steel Corporation, the firm which had built and operated the plant for the Defense Plant Corporation.

The Geneva Plant was sold to U.S. Steel in 1947 for $47.5 million plus the commitment to invest at least $18.6 million in converting the plant to peacetime operation. The original complement purchased by U.S. Steel consisted of three blast furnaces, 252 by-product coke ovens, nine open hearths, slabbing and blooming mills, a plate mill and a structural mill, along with coal mines, a limestone quarry and an iron mine. The capacity at the time was approximately 1.1 million tons of pig iron and 1.28 million tons of steel ingots per year.

Geneva's products at the time of sale were limited to plate and structural steel for the shipbuilding industry; but, with the surplus of ships created for the war in the Pacific, there was no western postwar market from that industry. During 1947 and 1948, the 132-inch plate mill was remodeled to add lighter gauge flat-rolled coils. These were shipped to the U.S. Steel plant at Pittsburg, California (known in the industry as Pitt-Cal) for further finishing as cold-rolled sheets and tin plate. Therein lies the key point to this historical recital: never except during the brief period of wartime production was it useful to think of the Geneva plant as an independent unit. Its survival has always depended upon the linkage to its California partner – the finishing unit that lies within and services the bulk of their joint market.

With the Korean War demands, a tenth open hearth was added at Geneva. In 1952 a pipemill was constructed to service the oil industry and other needs. In 1957, seven of the ten open hearth furnaces were rebuilt to incorporate the oxygen lance process, increasing the intensity and reducing the time required to process a furnace charge. A coal chemical division was added to produce a variety of by-products from previously discarded coke-oven gases. Subsequent investment concentrated on product improvements in the rolling mill. With these and other improvements, the plant's rated capacity doubled to two-and-a-half million tons annually. That total capacity was limited at the finishing end of the mill which could never absorb the full capacity of the steelmaking end.

Continued expenditures were needed for maintenance. Soon water and air pollution control became a major expense item. All of these and the 700 to 1,000 miles between Geneva and its major markets on the West Coast kept the plant marginal in corporate eyes. The Mountain States never absorbed more than 20 percent of the plant's output. By the 1960s, Japanese steel was becoming a major competitive factor in the Western market with South Korea adding to the competition by the end of the 1970s. Even steel from Europe and the Eastern United States could pass through the Panama Canal to compete with steel from Geneva.

Perhaps for those reasons, the U.S. Steel Corporation never chose to introduce at Geneva major cost-saving technological developments which were rocking the industry worldwide. The national impact of these basic oxygen furnaces, electric furnaces, continuous casters, direct iron ore reduction and the steel mini-mill are discussed later. Without these, what had been the most modern mill in the nation in 1944 was one of the most outdated by 1985. As output fell with reduced demand, some routine maintenance could be delayed, allowing some parts of the plant in essence to consume themselves.

Yet by extraordinary effort, along with computerization of some aspects of production, local management and employees kept up productivity efforts begun in their "errors zero" campaign in the 1960s.[2] Between 1981 and 1985, while the national industry was reducing the number of hours of labor required for a ton of steel from 8 to 6.5, the Geneva-Pittsburg combination was shrinking its labor requirement from 9.2 hours to 4.6 hours per ton.[3]

Employment at Geneva

Much of Geneva's history can be read through the record of U.S. Steel employment in Utah (Table 1). Production began with 1,500 employees in 1944. Including the Iron County iron ore mine, three Carbon County coal mines, the Ironton Plant and the limestone quarry in Utah County, total employment exceeded 4,000 before shutdown in 1946. After resumption, employment rose steadily except for cyclical fluctuations until 1960. Exhaustion of the Utah iron mines led to transfer of that operation to Wyoming, not reducing total Geneva-related employment but cutting the numbers employed in Utah.

Table 1
Approximate Employment of U.S. Steel Worksites in Utah, First Quarter Selected Years, 1945 to 1985

Year	Employment[a]
1945	4,100
1950	4,800
1955	6,900
1960	7,500
1965	6,100
1970	4,500
1976	4,700[b]
1980	5,100
1981	5,200
1982	3,100
1983	2,900
1984	2,700
1985	2,500
1986 (March)	2,200

[a] Rounded

[b] 1975 not available

Source: 1945-85 estimates from Utah Department of Employment Security, Labor Market Information Service; 1986 estimate from company sources.

Only with foreign competition following 1970 was there a secular decline in the total jobs related to the plant. Colorado and Arkansas coals mixed with Utah coals had always been necessary for proper coking. One by one the Columbia, Horse Canyon and Geneva mines in Carbon County were idled; until by 1982, all of the coking coal was being brought in from out-of-state. The Wyoming ore mines ceased production in 1983 with ore shipped from Minnesota to Utah thereafter.[4]

By the end of the 1970s, 45 percent of the steel consumed in the western states was from foreign sources[5] and by 1985 that figure had reached 65 percent for the West Coast, though imports comprised only 26 percent of steel consumption nationally.[6] Following the 1981-82 recession, some of the blast furnaces, coke ovens and open hearths were idled with consequent layoffs never to be recalled.[7] Rumors of Geneva's closing had been persistent since the 1960s. The corporation's public relations announcements consistently reassured that Geneva was permanent,[8] except during air pollution negotiations in the late 1970s when threat of closure proved to be an effective bargaining tool with the community and the federal government.[9] Internally, however, local management was continually challenged that only extraordinary efforts at productivity and profit would win modernizing investments, maintenance expenditures and survival.

Closure rumors intensified during the fall of 1985.[10] Then at Christmas time the Sword of Damocles fell.[11] United States Steel and Pohang Steel of South Korea reached an agreement involving only U.S. Steel's Pittsburg, California plant but posing a dire threat to Geneva. Pohang and U.S. Steel together would invest $300 million to modernize and expand Pitt-Cal. Then in 1989, after the current voluntary import quotas on steel expire, Pitt-Cal would begin importing Korean steel to replace that currently coming from Geneva. With Pitt-Cal currently absorbing 70 percent of Geneva's output, no alternative market was apparent to absorb sufficient steel to make operation of the Geneva plant feasible. All of the signs were that Geneva had four years or less to live.

The Nucor Mini-Mill

However, by 1985, Geneva was not the only steel game in Utah. The mini-mill movement spreading across the nation had reached the small town of Plymouth in Box Elder County. Nucor, a highly successful company with plants already in South Carolina, Nebraska and Texas, had located in Utah, not in spite of but because of the distance to market. Since a mini-mill melts scrap rather than processing coal, iron ore and limestone, the availability of those raw materials was irrelevant. Nucor's corporate policy considered an 800-mile radius to be a reasonable distance for truck transportation of its product. An arc to the west of roughly that distance could encompass the entire West Coast while at the same time blanketing the entire Mountain West and intersecting to the East the arc of its Nebraska plant. Based on that strategy, Nucor invested $110 million, one-third of it in pollution control equipment and the rest in production facilities. Employing only 300 and with an annual output of less than 400,000 tons of product destined primarily for the construction industry, Nucor was no replacement for Geneva. But its advent and Geneva's threatened demise were both indicators of the problems and the future direction of the steel industry nationally.

The Troubled World Steel Industry

It is of no comfort to Utahns that Utah's steel trauma is but a piece of what is being experienced by all steelmaking countries. However, the problems and prospects of the Geneva Works cannot be understood without some familiarity with the conditions and trends of the steel industry in the United States and the world.

Overcapacity

The critical fact is overcapacity. The U.S. is unique among steelmaking nations,being the only one having a production capacity only slightly greater than its consumption (Table 2). The steelmaking technology is characterized by immense economies of scale. Production costs rise dramatically as capacity utilization declines. At the same time, steel companies have high fixed costs which continue regardless of their output. Hence all other steelmakers but the U.S. must export to survive and will do so even if their selling price is below their production costs. In fact, the U.S. industry tends to have lower fixed costs because its companies have the freedom to lay off unneeded employees, whereas in competing countries labor, because of either governmental policies as in Europe or tradition and company practices as in Japan, tends to be a fixed cost as well as capital.

Add to that the pressures on less developed countries to undertake steel production. Steel is the single most used intermediate product in the creation of industrial capacity. Any nation with industrial ambitions but without steelmaking capacity will be confronted with a substantial drain on its balance of payments. Incentives are strong to invest in steelmaking capacity. Yet the economies of scale are such that a small, low income society cannot absorb the output of an efficient steel facility. Hence, the developing country beginning its investment in steel will be forced to export, even if at a price which does not cover its total costs.

Brazil and South Korea are now setting out on the path blazed by Japan 25 years ago and Mexico, Taiwan, India and Malaysia are future possibilities. Steel overcapacity is now a fact of life. The old line producers in North America and Europe are attempting to shrink their output in response to demand conditions but the less developed countries have strong incentives to increase theirs. As the world's

Table 2
Capacity vs. Consumption
(millions of metric tons)

	Crude Steel Capacity			Apparent Steel Consumption (crude steel equivalent)		
	Avg. 1969-70	Avg. 1979-80	Annual Rate of Growth	Annual Rate of Growth	Avg. 1969-70	Avg. 1979-80
Belgium, Luxemburg	19.9	26.8	3.0	–1.6	4.56	3.89
France	25.2	32.3	2.5	–0.6	23.00	21.69
Germany	49.7	68.7	3.3	–0.5	40.98	39.08
Italy	19.5	37.2	6.7	3.0	20.21	27.25
United Kingdom[a]	29.1	28.7	–0.2	–2.1	24.98	20.65
Japan	81.0	156.9	6.8	2.4	67.15	84.90
U.S.	140.5	140.1	–	–0.1	132.95	131.14

[a] Calculation made for 1978-79 to eliminate effects of 1980 strike.

Source: U.N. statistics for capacity, OECD statistics for apparent consumption.

Table 3
Hourly Employment Costs for All Steel Industry Employees
(U.S. dollars per hour at current exchange rates)

Country	1966	1982	Percentage Increase 1966-82	1985[a]	Percentage Increase 1982-85
Japan	2.31	10.89	371	11.00	1
West Germany	4.70	13.27	182	10.00	–25
France	4.53	12.14	167	10.00	–18
United States	12.50	24.67	97	23.00	–7
United Kingdom	4.12	9.14	121	5.50	–40
South Korea	0.30	1.84	513	3.00	68
Brazil	na	4.00	na	na	na

[a] Approximate   na - not available

Sources: U.S., Japan, West Germany, France and U.K.: Paine-Webber, Inc., *World Steel Dynamics, Steel Strategist No. 9*, February 1984; *World Steel Dynamics*, March 11, 1985 and March 11, 1986; South Korea – Korean Iron and Steel Federation, *Statistical Yearbook*, 1982, pp. 301-331; Brazil – Hans Mueller, "Trends in Steel Production and Trade," Annual Conference of Eastern Economic Association (Paper No. 92), New York, March 14-18, 1984, p. 41.

largest steel consumer, the United States is the primary marketing target of that worldwide overcapacity.

Wage and Productivity Challenges

The United States has historically had a high wage economy but has kept labor costs low by its outstanding productivity record. However, during the 1960 and 1970s, particularly in steel, its wage trends have accelerated while its productivity rise slowed. Both of those trends appear to have reversed during the past three years but in the meantime much harm has been done to U.S. competitiveness. Table 3 compares the hourly employment costs of world steelmakers. Included in addition to wages are all

Table 4
Labor Productivity for All Steel Industry Employees
(manhours per net ton at actual operating rates)

Country	1966	1982	Rate of Improvement 1966-82	1985	Rate of Improvement 1982-85
Japan	22.4	8.0	64	7.2	11
West Germany	22.5	11.1	51	9.5	14
France	23.8	10.8	51	na	na
United States	12.1	7.8	35	6.5	17
United Kingdom	25.8	13.4	48	na	na
South Korea	na	15.0	na	14.2[a]	6
Brazil	na	27.9	na	na	na

[a] 1984 data

Sources: U.S., Japan, West Germany, France and U.K. — *World Steel Dynamics, Steel Strategist No. 9,* Paine Webber, Inc., February 1984; *World Steel Dynamics,* March 11, 1985; South Korea — *Korean Iron and Steel Federation, Statistical Yearbook, 1982,* pp. 301-331; 1985, pp. 305-337; Brazil — Hans Mueller (1984), p. 41.

fringe benefits and payroll taxes. Table 4 supplies productivity data for the same countries and years and Table 5 indicates the resulting labor costs per ton of steel. The primary reason for the slower productivity increase in the U.S. appears to have been failure to take advantage of some of the newer technologies for reasons discussed below. The 1982-85 turnaround does not indicate a change in investment policies and technological adaption but piecemeal though persistent attention to management practices and work rules. A saving factor in international competition has been that U.S. hourly employment costs have been rising at a slower pace than in competing countries, but the gap will take a substantial time to close.

Table 5
Unit Labor Costs in 1966 and 1982
(U.S. dollars per net ton)

Country	1966	1982	Percentage Increase
Japan	51.93	87.99	69
West Germany	105.67	147.04	39
France	107.59	132.53	23
United States	149.94	194.64	30
United Kingdom	106.16	122.42	15
South Korea	na	31.86	na
Brazil	na	54.96	na

Sources: U.S., Japan, West Germany, France and U.K. — *World Steel Dynamics, Steel Strategist No. 9,* February 1984; South Korea — Korean Iron and Steel Federation, *Statistical Yearbook, 1982,* pp. 301-331; Brazil — Hans Mueller (1984), p. 41.

A troublesome wage development was the jump that the wages of U.S. steelworkers took between 1975 and 1982 in comparison with the average of all manufacturing workers in the country, a phenomenon that the other nations did not experience (Table 6). Steelworkers in all nations receive higher wages than the average for manufacturing, primarily because of the inherent capital-intensiveness and oligopolistic nature of the industry. The special factor in the United States was the interaction between collective bargaining and imports following the Second World War.

Table 6
Ratio of Hourly Labor Costs for Production Workers in Iron and Steel Compared with Total Manufacturing Labor Costs, 1975, 1980, 1982
(avg. mfg. wage = 100 in each country)

Country	1975	1980	1982
United States	161	177	195
West Germany	115	112	111
France	128	119	125
United Kingdom	120	115	120
Japan	172	173	174
South Korea	109	107	105

Sources: U.S., Japan, West Germany, France and U.K. — *U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics;* South Korea — Korean Iron and Steel Federation, *Statistical Yearbook, 1982,* pp. 301-331.

The U.S. steel industry was especially strike-prone following the war. Both the union and the company recognized the implication of the government's reluctance to see steel production stop. The union could demand higher wages than it might otherwise win, knowing government would pressure the companies to concede to get the plants back into production. Realizing that, the companies held back wage offers they might otherwise have made so as to have some "caving-in money" when the pressure was applied. A nationwide strike occurred at one-half of the contract openings from 1945 to 1959. In the latter year, the government did not intervene and the strike went for 116 days, changing the future expectations of both parties.[12]

However, the long strike changed customer expectations as well. Steel users were forced to search for and found alternative suppliers among nations whose steel industries were newly rebuilt from their wartime destruction. Seeing imports persistently rise as well as steel users laying in stockpiles in anticipation of strikes at each negotiation, the industry resolved to refurbish its image as a dependable supplier. In 1973, the coordinated bargaining team representing all of the major companies of the steel industry laid before the Steelworkers Union a dramatic offer: extraordinarily high wage increases and a generous cost of living allowance in return for a no-strike promise extending into future negotiations.[13]

That ended national strikes for the steel industry but it did not have the expected results for imports. It was that very winter that the oil producing export countries (OPEC) imposed their embargo and quadrupled the price of oil, repeating that action in 1979. Inflation exploded and the steel cost of living allowance responded. No solution was found in the 1977 and 1980 collective bargaining negotiations, with the results shown in Table 6. In 1983, the companies and the unions, in the midst of the lowest levels of production relative to capacity since the Great Depression, agreed upon an approximate 10 percent decrease in wages and benefits. The labor cost gap narrowed but was still immense.

Technology and Investment

As a capital intensive industry, the primary determinant of labor productivity in steel is the quantity and quality of equipment per worker. The four major technological developments in steelmaking in recent years have been the basic oxygen furnace, the electric furnace, the continuous caster and, just emerging, direct iron ore reduction. The basic oxygen furnace is capable of larger heats within dramatically shorter periods of time than the traditional open hearth furnace, with substantial savings in energy and wasted raw materials. The electric furnace melts scrap, bypassing the steelmaking functions of the coke ovens, blast furnace and open hearth. The continuous caster takes molten metal directly from the basic oxygen furnace or the electric furnace and prepares it for processing into various products without the traditional cooling and reheating of ingots. The combination of the electric furnace and the continuous caster comprises the mini-mill, so called not because of size but because it shortcuts the traditional processes of the basic integrated mills. The mini-mill turns scrap into low value products such as reinforcing bar, rods and wire with about one-third the man-hours per ton required in basic mills; using, for the most part, lower paid nonunion labor. Direct reduction turns iron ore, coke and limestone into steel without the coke oven and blast furnace stages. However, being an energy intensive process, the latter is most practical in a country such as Mexico with an abundance of cheap natural gas.

The United States has lagged in the introduction of all of these technologies except the electric furnace (Table 7), and that because of the mini-mill in which an edge exists because of abundant scrap supplies.

The slower pace of technological change in the U.S. steel industry begins with the fact that the U.S. industry grew rather than being destroyed during the Second World War. Every other steel-producing nation started over with new equipment after the war, either because its industry was destroyed or because it never had one. But beyond that, the U.S. industry as an oligopoly of a few large large firms felt little pressure to modernize until foreign competition began to be apparent in the 1960s.

But even then the U.S. industry was unwilling or unable to make the financial commitments necessary for modernization, the reason being the relatively low rate of return available from investment in steel. The U.S. industry is not less profitable than the steel industries of other nations; the profits of U.S. steelmakers have consistently been higher than those of our international competitors (Table 8). However, every steelmaking country except the United States

Table 7
Percentage of Crude Steel Produced by Various Processes

Country	Open Hearth 1967	Open Hearth 1982	Basic Oxygen 1967	Basic Oxygen 1982	Electric Furnace 1967	Electric Furnace 1982	Continuous Casting—1983
United States	55.6	8.2	32.6	60.8	11.6	31.1	30.7
Japan	14.6	0	67.2	73.4	18.3	26.6	86.3
West Germany	37.0	1.5	31.5	80.9	8.5	17.6	71.8
France	21.8	0.2	16.7	80.9	9.7	18.9	63.8
United Kingdom	57.1	0	27.8	65.9	14.3	34.1	46.6
Brazil	0	7.4	0	65.9	0	26.5	44.3
South Korea	36.3	0	0	74.8	63.7	25.2	56.6

Source: International Iron and Steel Institute, *Steel Statistical Yearbook 1984* (Brussels, 1984).

Table 8
Consolidated Return on Steel Industry Sales: Net Income/Sales (percent)

Country	1975	1976	1977	1978	1979	1980	1981	1982
U.S.	4.3	3.3	0.4	2.5	2.1	3.0	3.9	–6.8
Japan	0.6	0.9	0.6	1.8	3.3	2.9	1.9	1.5
West Germany	1.4	1.1	0.1	0.3	0.4	0.6	na	na
France	–15.9	–10.7	–23.5	–14.0	–10.1	–11.5	na	na
U.K.	–10.8	–3.1	–14.1	–9.4	–17.6	–22.6	na	na
Italy	–4.0	–5.9	–17.6	–13.4	–8.3	–20.4	na	na
Belgium	–7.9	–2.6	–13.9	–10.2	–2.5	–9.4	na	na
Canada	6.0	4.5	4.9	6.2	7.1	7.4	na	na
South Korea	na	na	na	na	na	na	2.6	4.5

Source: *World Steel Dynamics*, "Financial Analysis of International Steelmakers;" South Korea – Korean Iron and Steel Federation, *The Financial Structure in Korean Steel Industry*, Seoul, Korea, 1982, p. 10.

has a steel industry either owned or heavily influenced by the policies of its governments that produces regardless of profits. They also tend to function within societies in which relatively few individuals have the wealth to invest through stock markets. If not financed by government, they borrow from banks. The rate of return only has to be sufficient to meet debt service costs. Beyond what they can plow back from retained earnings, U.S. firms have to be able to pay dividends sufficient to be competitive in private capital markets. Even the use of retained earnings is limited by stockholder demands for a competitive return on investment; that, rather than a viable steel industry, is their primary interest. As David Roderick, Chairman of the Board of U.S. Steel put it, "We are not in business to make steel; we are in business to make money."[14]

It was that objective that led "big steel" to resolve to become "big oil." The U.S. Steel Corporation now gets 31 percent of its net revenues from steel production and 58 percent from oil and gas.[15] A mature, high wage industry of worldwide overcapacity is no place to look for high rates of return. Even in the best of times in recent years, integrated steel mills have returned only 3 to 9 percent on investment compared to the all-manufacturing average of 14 to 16 percent (Table 9). Only the minimills were able to command those rates of return and

Table 9
Comparative Return (Loss) as a Percent of Equity

	Integrated Steel	Mini-mill	All Manufacturing
1972-1976	9.1	15.8	14.0
1977-1981	5.6	17.0	16.2
1982	(25.2)	0.8	11.0
1983	(16.5)	3.2	na

Sources: Congress of the United States, Congressional Budget Office, *The Effects of Import Quotas on the Steel Industry*, Washington, D.C., July 1984, p. 31, *Economic Report of the President*, February 1986, Tables 13-88.

only while protected by the umbrella of prices set by the higher costs of integrated mills. As steel prices tumbled under the pressures of worldwide recession and overcapacity during the early 1980s, even many mini-mills were undercut, and, with generally weaker financial bases, were forced to close.[16]

That does not mean there has been no investment. In fact, the U.S. industry has invested more in absolute terms in recent years than any nation but Japan and more per ton of capacity than any other nation (Table 10). But given the relative size of the two industries and the economies, U.S. investment would have been expected to far exceed that of Japan. A higher U.S. cost structure and the investment requirements of environmental protection in the United States may account for the higher per ton investment without greater productivity impact.

Exchange Rates and Subsidies

The final contributors to the waning U.S. steel competitiveness were: (1) the exchange rate disadvantages of an overvalued dollar; and (2) below cost sales of international competitors.

At the exchange rates existing in 1978 and 1979, U.S. production costs in 1984 would have been below those of any other alternative supplier except Japan (Table 11).[17] Even the cost differential in Japan's favor would not have been enough to offset transportation costs. Had the U.S. not experienced the inflation of 1979-82, its cost related to all competitors except South Korea would have been even more favorable. Exchange rates are now improving slowly, but the gap has been a wide one and will require considerable time to adjust, and will not close as long as the U.S. continues to run high government deficits requiring borrowing from abroad.

Table 10
Annual Investment Expenditure in Relation to Crude Steel Production in the Main Steel-Producing Countries
(Units: $ million; U.S. dollars per ton)

		1962	1965	1970	1972	1974	1976	1978	1980	1981	1982	1983
West Germany	$ mill.	418	312	627	593	581	701	445	722	763	717	597
	US $/ton	12.8	8.5	13.9	13.6	10.9	18.7	10.8	16.5	18.3	19.9	16.7
France	$ mill.	437	165	369	899	630	460	403	347	380	401	540
	US $/ton	25.3	8.6	15.5	37.4	23.3	19.8	17.6	15.0	17.9	21.8	30.7
U.K.	$ mill.	476	139	269	557	500	938	501	299	332	233	253
	US $/ton	22.9	5.1	9.7	22.0	22.3	42.1	24.7	26.6	19.0	17.0	16.9
Canada	$ mill.	106	151	175	209	403	442	383	487	698	490	165
	US $/ton	16.3	16.6	15.7	17.6	29.7	34.1	26.1	31.1	40.9	41.7	13.0
U.S.	$ mill.	911	1,823	2,000	1,164	2,115	3,400	2,538	3,400	3,365	4,219	3,235
	US $/ton	10.1	15.2	16.8	9.6	16.0	29.3	20.4	33.4	31.5	62.4	42.1
Japan	$ mill.	615	454	1,889	2,396	2,844	3,509	4,338	2,865	3,610	3,830	3,720
	US $/ton	20.8	11.0	20.2	24.7	24.3	32.7	47.5	25.7	35.4	38.5	38.3

Source: "Organization for Economic Cooperation and Development," *The Iron and Steel Industry*, various years.

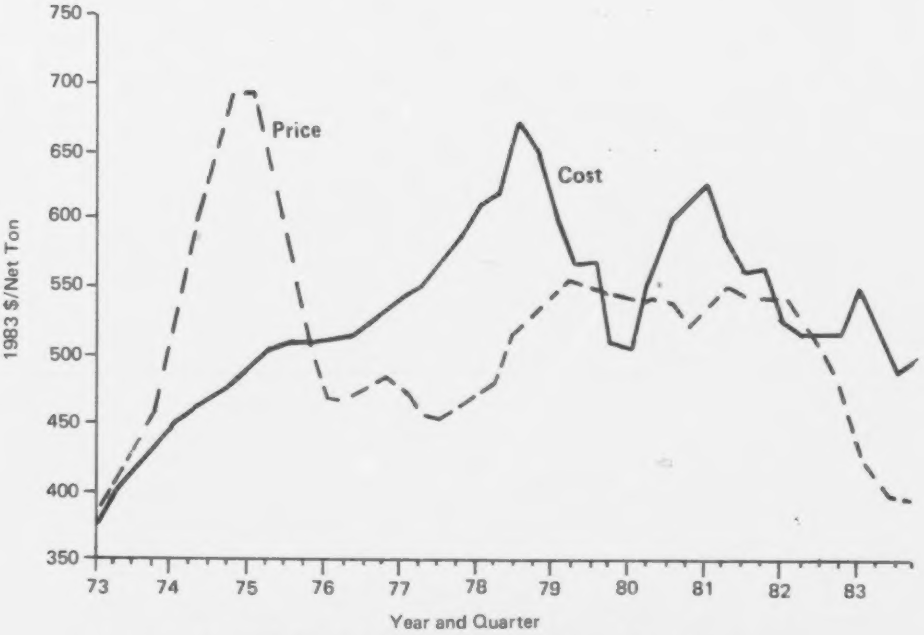
Table 11
Production Cost Consequences of Exchange Rates and Inflation Rates
(cost per net ton at actual operating rates)

Country	At 1984 Exchange Rates	At 1978-79 Exchange Rates	Exchange Rate Distortion (percent)	Current Production Cost at Purchasing Price Parity[a]	Purchasing Price Distortion (percent)
U.S.	$478.06	$478.06	–	$478.06	–
Japan	447.66	454.05	1.4	543.99	14.7
West Germany	416.63	481.54	15.6	627.26	50.5
France	423.11	645.11	52.5	631.23	49.2
U.K.	397.33	489.52	23.2	520.17	30.9
South Korea	297.86	493.68	65.7	358.75	20.4

[a] At both exchange rate and price level relationships existing in 1978-79. See Reference 17 for calculation of purchasing price parity.

Source: *World Steel Dynamics, Steel Strategy No. 9,* February 1984, Paine-Webber, Inc. and authors' calculations.

Figure 1. Real Import Prices and Full Japanese Costs for Carbon Steel, 1973-83



Source: *Analysis of Injury to the Domestic Steel Industry Caused by Imports.* Report to International Trade Commission of Marshall Bartlett Inc., May 3, 1984.

However, eliminating the exchange rate problem, or even investing in more efficient technology, would not eliminate another threat to U.S. competitiveness. As noted, high proportions of the steel capacity of every major producer except the United States is owned or heavily regulated by its government. Figure 1 illustrates the extent to which Japan has been willing to subsidize its steel exports to keep its mills humming. Total European operating subsidies for the 1975-85 period have been estimated at $30 billion, even at present exchange rates, in addition to an estimated $34 billion in governmental capital investment.[18] Having even higher fixed costs than the U.S. industry, these foreign industries lose more if they cut back production than if they keep up output, as long as variable costs are covered. Yet the flip side of that is willingness of the Japanese and European taxpayer to subsidize the U.S. steel consumer, as well as steel consumers in other countries. Some notion of the trade-off between producer and consumer welfare can be gained from the Congressional Budget Office estimate, that while foreign competition cost the U.S. steel industry $2.4 billion in lost profits and the U.S. steelworkers $2.6 billion in lost wages between 1977 and 1983, the relatively mild voluntary restraint agreement (VRA) designed to hold foreign imports under 20 percent of total U.S. consumption is currently costing U.S. steel consumers over $6 billion per year in higher prices.[19]

Prospects for the United States Steel Industry

Despite this dreary recital, the prospects for the U.S. steel industry are not entirely gloomy.[20] Though it is little comfort to those already impacted, there is reason to think that most of the pain is in the past. Most of the marginal mills have been closed, and many of those remaining are being upgraded. Companies are taking stringent measures to reduce costs. Operating rates are rising with the growth of the economy and steel prices are firming. Breakup of the coordinated multi-employer bargaining pattern of the past should facilitate dealing with company and plant-level conditions, practices and problems, contributing to further cost cutting. Productivity improvements have been substantial if not spectacular. The pace of wage increase has slowed in the United States. Wage rates and labor costs are rising more rapidly in foreign countries. The cost gap between U.S. and foreign mills with transportation included, is not a large one (Table 12). However, U.S. mills must also transport their product to market and land transportation is more expensive than water transportation. The incursion of foreign competition is much greater near the coasts. The VRA system designed to keep steel imports below 20 percent of total U.S. consumption has only been able to keep it to 26 percent because of third nation buying and reselling in the U.S. However, imports would have

Table 12
Costs per Net Ton Shipped Second Quarter of 1984
(at actual operating rates)

	U.S.	Japan	West Germany	France	U.K.	South Korea	Brazil[a]
Labor Costs	$137.61	$95.98	$124.28	$126.74	$90.33	$31.86	$80.00
Raw Material Costs	301.69	255.33	242.62	221.18	255.33	224.28	160.00
Financial Costs	38.76	96.35	49.73	75.19	51.67	41.72	
Total	$478.06	$447.66	$416.63	$423.11	$397.33	$297.86	$240.00
Dec. 1983 entry costs into U.S. market (duty, freight, handling)		$ 74.61	$ 70.76	$ 70.76	$ 70.76	$ 74.61	na
Landed costs in U.S. before profit	$478.06	$522.27	$487.39	$493.87	$468.09	$372.47	na

[a] Data for 1982

Source: *World Steel Dynamics, Steel Strategist No. 9*, February 1984 — Paine-Webber, Inc., and authors' calculations; South Korea — Korea Iron and Steel Federation, *Statistical Yearbook*, 1984; Brazil — Hans Mueller.

been far higher without the restrictions (which, as noted, have been very expensive for the American consumers).

Slowly, the overvalued dollar is lessening its disadvantages and promises of reduced federal deficits will weaken it further. Only the U.S. has the scrap supplies to make the mini-mill a permanently viable option for steel production. A new development is proving to be a boon to some parts of the steel industry and a bane to others. Steelmaking is more labor intensive than steel finishing, making the "hot end" more vulnerable to low wage competition. Most of the expensive technological innovations have also come to that end. Firms with obsolete steelmaking facilities are upgrading their steel finishing capacity, often with the assistance of foreign capital investment, importing semifinished steel from low wage countries to be finished here for the U.S. market. Table 13 lists a few of the U.S. companies involved. The Voluntary Restraint Agreement holds importation of semi-finished products to 1.5 million tons per year until 1989, but dramatic expansion can be expected thereafter unless the VRA is extended.

U.S. steel consumption has not declined appreciably.[21] U.S. consumers use almost as much steel as ever but part of it arrives already encased in foreign made automobiles, etc., as well as in steel imports. However, in part because of government policies and in part because of the cost cutting efforts of U.S. management and labor, as well as the closing of marginal facilities, the projections are for U.S. steel production to recover from its low mid-1980s doldrums and then decline only slowly after 1990 (Table 14). Accelerated cost-cutting and productivity enhancement can improve that outlook to production stability or even slow increase.

But that does not imply employment recovery. Stability in output will be won at the cost of continued productivity improvements which mean fewer jobs per ton of steel. Industry employment has plunged from 609,500 in 1974 to 336,700 in 1984. The Bureau of Labor Statistics projected in 1983 when industry employment was 343,100, a rise to 435,000 in 1990 and 447,000 in 1995. That seems unlikely now with rising productivity and expectation of slow production decline after the completion of

Table 13
Major Semifinished Steel Importers
1985

National: (USWA)	Foreign slabs from Thyseen AG of West Germany for use at Ecorse, Michigan, and Granite City, Illinois. National is also importing foreign-produced coke.
Republic: (USWA)	Foreign semi-finished as described above in its Ohio operations. Moreover, the Republic/LTV merger agreement with the Justice Department recognizes slab imports as appropriate for viable operations at Gadsden, Alabama.
J & L: (USWA)	Importing Canadian slabs.
Sharon: (USWA)	Importing semi-finished slabs for sheet conversion. Is on 100% foreign semi-finished feed supplied by SIDMAR of Belgium for all finishing operations.
Phoenix: (USWA)	Importing semi-finished slabs, believed to be Swedish.
Ford: (UAW)	Importing Canadian slabs.
McLouth: (USWA)	Importing 25,000 tons per month of slabs/bands - Canada (estimated).
Armco: (USWA)	Has announced consideration of foreign semi-finished slabs for its Middletown, Ohio plant.
Wheeling-Pitt: (USWA)	Publicly acknowledged that it was negotiating for Brazilian slabs in late February.
Pinole Point: (Machinists Union)	Importing cold-rolled coils - source unknown.
Inland: (USWA)	Imported foreign coke in 1983 and 1984.
Lukens: (USWA)	Importing thousands of tons of semi-finished from Europe, the Far East, and Brazil.
California Steel: (Non-Union)	Apparently imported as many tons of semi-finished steel as all of the above combined.

Source: *Geneva Bulletin*, Vol. XIX, No. 1, Geneva Works Employee Relations, Provo, Utah, January 1986, p. 6.

Table 14
Forecasted Steel Production by Region
(million tons)

Region	1984	1990	1995	2000	2005
Western Europe	156.8	139.2	130.3	120.0	108.2
North America	97.4	116.2	114.9	112.4	109.4
Latin America	33.4	45.0	57.7	73.6	93.2
Africa	9.6	13.3	15.2	17.1	19.0
Middle East	3.7	3.5	4.7	6.2	7.8
Far East	137.2	189.2	219.6	249.1	277.4
Oceania	6.5	7.8	8.2	8.6	8.9
Western World	444.6	514.2	550.9	587.0	623.9
Communist	263.8	314.2	347.3	379.6	410.8
Total World	708.4	828.6	898.2	966.6	1034.6

Note: Figures may not add exactly due to rounding.
Source: *World Steel Dynamics*, Paine-Webber Inc., October 18, 1985.

current recovery. The best that can be expected is a slow decline from 1985 levels of employment, perhaps at a pace which can be accommodated by attrition. However, a growing amount of that employment will be in mini-mills which now accounts for 20 percent of steel production and is expected to rise to one-third by the turn of the century. Basic steel employment is now at 203,000 and will do well to retain that level. Further productivity increases bringing average hours per ton industry-wide to Geneva-Pittsburg's 4.6 hours, and restraining the pace of wage increases until they return to their pre-1975, 161 percent of the average of all manufacturing, will be necessary to achieve even that.

Geneva's Past and Future Economic Impact

It is within that world and national context that Geneva's future must be assessed. This section will review the contributions of the Geneva Plant to the Utah economy, estimate the economic costs of its potential closure and assess the odds for its survival.

The Geneva Plant

It was the advent of Geneva that first changed the face of Utah County from primarily rural and agricultural to urban and industrial. In 1940 only 10.8 percent of Utah County's 12,240 employed people were working in manufacturing. By 1950, total employment in the county had doubled to 24,520, with 27.1 percent of them in manufacturing and with one out of five of the employed labor force working at Geneva Steel (Table 15).

Geneva's dominance of the new Utah County economy did not last long, however. The U.S. Steel proportion of the county's job had slipped to one of nine by 1970 and one out of 17 by 1980, even though U.S. Steel employment was lower in 1950 than in the latter two years. Then with the decline in Geneva employment, the U.S. Steel proportion had shrunk to one out of 30 jobs by 1984. Commensurate with trends in the state and nation, manufacturing jobs have steadily declined as a proportion of all employment in the county. Yet Geneva employment continued to decline as a proportion of manufacturing employment as well as of all employment in the county so that, whereas U.S. Steel provided two-thirds of manufacturing in jobs in 1970, it was the source of only two out of five of Utah County's manufacturing jobs by 1980. Thereafter, as Geneva employment declined rapidly, by 1984 U.S. Steel provided only one out of five manufacturing jobs in the county. As Table 16 illustrates, Geneva's employment appears more dominant than it is because there are so few other large private employers. Nevertheless, the large number of small employers diminishes the plant's relative importance in the total employment picture.

Geneva's contribution to Utah County incomes has followed a similar pattern but at a higher level. Geneva has an extraordinarily high wage structure in

Table 15
Utah County Employment Sources, 1950-84
(percent of total)

	Total Employment	Manufacturing	U.S. Steel as Percent of Total Employment	U.S. Steel as Percent of Manufacturing
1950	24,520	27.1	19	71
1960	31,580	24.1	15	62
1970	42,300	17.0	11	66
1980	76,374	15.8	6	42
1983	79,418	13.9	4	26
1984	84,245	14.6	3	22

Source: Utah Department of Employment Security, *Annual Report, Vol. III, Labor Market Information*, various years (approximated).

Table 16
Largest Utah County Employers

Name	1970	1975	1980	1985
Brigham Young University	7,900	9,700	11,500	11,900
Alpine School District	1,300	1,800	2,500	3,000
United States Steel	4,700	4,200	4,800	2,500
Utah Valley Hospital	700	1,100	1,600	1,600
Provo School District	900	1,000	1,300	1,500
Nebo School District	900	1,100	1,300	1,500
Signetics	1,000	400	1,600	1,300
American Fork Training School	600	800	900	1,100
Utah Technical College	200	400	600	800
Utah County	200	500	600	700
Provo City	400	500	600	700
Utah State Hospital	400	500	600	600
Wicat Systems	0	0	50	500
Orem City	100	200	300	400

Source: Utah Department of Employment Security, *Annual Report, Vol. III, Labor Market Information*, various years (approximated).

the Utah context. The average annual gross earnings of a full-time, full-year Geneva employee including all incentives and any overtime, is nearly $40,000 at present. That provides a monthly wage of about $3,300 compared to Utah County's 1984 average monthly nonagricultural wage of $1,175 and the average monthly manufacturing wage of $1,668. Of course, that comparison is distorted by the fact that practically all Geneva employees work full-time whereas many nonagricultural employees in other industries, including manufacturing, work only part-time. At any rate, though Geneva represented only 4 percent of Utah County employment in 1983, it accounted for 10 percent of nonagricultural wages and 5 percent of total personal income in the county (Table 17). These figures are down from 31 percent to 21 percent respectively in 1965, with probably even higher proportions in earlier years.

Table 17
Utah County Personal Income by Source, 1965-84

	Total Personal Income ($000)	Total Nonag. Wage ($000)	Total Mfg. Wage ($000)	Geneva Wage as Percent of Total: Personal Income	Nonag. Wages	Mfg. Wages
1965	$ 217,573	$ 143,156	$ 57,244	21	31	78
1970	320,889	204,514	73,446	16	24	68
1980	1,299,639	759,848	242,590	11	18	59
1983	1,588,000	864,180	207,318	5	10	41
1984	na	959,246	246,606	na	10	38

na — not available

Source: Utah Department of Employment Security, *Annual Report, Vol. III, Labor Market Information*, various years and authors' calculations.

Impact of Possible Closure — Income

Obviouly, closure of the Geneva Works would not have the devastating impact in 1986 (or 1989) that would have occurred in earlier years. Nevertheless, a loss of over 5 percent of a county's personal income cannot be faced with equanimity. For the families of the 2,200 current employees the effect would be devastating, just as it was for the larger number who have been laid off since 1979. No other employer including the Brigham Young University, the county's now largest employer, can approach Geneva's wage level. One of the great advantages to a community having such an employer is that substantial wages can be earned without the benefit of higher education. Few steelmaking skills are transferable. No employment is likely to be available in the county or the state offering anywhere near the wages to which the steelworkers and their families have become accustomed. Some have speculated over the years that the necessity of competing with the high-wage plant may have discouraged some lower-waged firms from locating in the county. There is no way of knowing whether that has occurred but the impact of Geneva's wage payments on the economy has undoubtedly far outweighed any such negative effect it may have had.

Of course, just as the whole county has profited from the Geneva payroll, the closing of Geneva would strike at the incomes of more than the plant's employees. All those whose incomes depend at least in part on the purchases made by U.S. Steel, its employees and their families would lose as well. An average of some 200 employees of contractors are generally at work somewhere in the plant in maintenance and construction activities. Geneva is a major customer of the state's public utilities, railroads and truck lines, and industrial suppliers such as those which produce refractory materials and oxygen. The company estimated in response to an information request from the Governor's Office that such purchases had averaged $150 million per year during the early 1980s.

Multiplier Effect — The concept that all of these expenditures have a multiplier effect is a familiar one. A dollar paid to a Geneva employee buys a gallon of gasoline from a service station operator who buys a loaf of bread from a grocer who ... and so on. But only the dollar coming from outside the local economy has that multiplying effect. There is no multiplier effect from a service station operator using the dollar with which he would have bought a loaf of bread to pay wages to one of his employees who then spends it at the grocery store. That process of "taking in each other's washing" can support a subsistence economy but not provide affluence. Of the largest Utah County employers shown in Table 16, only Brigham Young University, U.S. Steel, Signetics and Wicat Systems attract money from outside the local economy to pay wages within it. Other employers merely collect money from some local residents to pay wages to other local residents. U.S. Steel, therefore, is one of Utah County's few large multiplier firms.

No one knows what the size of that multiplier actually is but the smaller the geographical area involved the sooner the expenditure flows outside the boundaries and loses its local impact. Input-output studies by the Bureau of Economic and Business Research estimate the income multiplier for steel as 1.74 on a state-wide basis.[22] Because of the many leakages, the income multiplier in Utah County may be somewhat smaller than that. However, to use that figure, loss of $1 of Geneva wages would deprive the county and the state of $1.74 in total income. Because of Geneva's higher-than-average wages, loss of one job at Geneva would result in the loss of a total of about 2.47 jobs in the county and state.

Geneva's wages are paid primarily to residents of the county whereas most of its other expenditures probably have their greater impact on the state at large and the nation beyond. Had Geneva closed in 1981, the loss of $150 million in wage payments would have caused a total income loss of $261 million dollars or 21 percent of the county's and 2 percent of the state's total personal income. However, only an average of about one-third of the $150 million of other purchases would have ended up as income within the state and even less in the county. Loss of those purchases would have resulted in an additional $87 million total income loss, another 5 percent for the county but less than 1 percent for the state. But much of that loss has already occurred. Losing the 1985 $90 million Geneva wage payment would result in a total income decline of $157 million or approximately 10 percent of the county's and 1 percent of the state's total personal income. Other purchases would not have declined proportionately with employment. A cessation of those expenditures might result in an additional 5 percent income loss for the county and perhaps 0.5 percent for the state. In total then, closing Geneva in 1986 would cost Utah County about 15 percent of its total personal income compared to a little over 2 percent of the state's total.

The greater likelihood of gradual decline in employment with a 1989 closing adds another consideration. Anyone laid off now or in the future from Geneva will have vested pension rights. Assuming they do not leave the area, their future pension income will be an addition to the county's personal income and an offset against the wage loss. The longer the period of employment, the greater the number who will be able to move directly from employment to retirement and the shorter the period without income will be for the remainder.

Tax Impact – Another view of Geneva's financial impact can be gained from its position on the Utah County property tax rolls (Table 18). Whereas in 1960, the Geneva plant accounted for 30 percent of the county's assessed valuation and paid

Table 18
Assessed Valuation and Property Taxes
1960-1985

	Assessed Valuation			Property Taxes		
Year	Geneva	Total County	Percent of County	Geneva	Total County	Percent of Total Taxes Paid
1960	$32,395,738	$109,250,690	29.6	$1,646,497	$ 8,222,086	20.0
1965	32,140,915	125,144,315	25.6	1,983,038	10,921,833	18.1
1970	26,951,377	151,624,019	17.4	1,762,312	14,372,199	12.2
1975	na	234,053,375	na	na	17,970,118	na
1980	na	552,641,098	na	na	37,165,864	na
1981	38,628,966	637,974,053	6.0	2,163,872	39,745,505	5.4
1982	38,361,408	668,113,456	5.7	2,156,227	41,929,508	5.1
1983	42,674,539	755,149,511	5.6	2,528,058	48,502,106	5.2
1984	40,417,194	829,846,441	4.8	2,309,068	50,319,304	4.5
1985	36,040,015	869,271,669	4.1	1,834,862	60,514,692	3.0

Source: Utah County Treasurer's and Assessor's Offices, Provo, Utah.

Table 19
Largest Property Tax Contributors, Utah County, 1971 and 1985

Company	1971	1985
U.S. Steel	$1,860,534	$1,834,863
Mountain Bell	532,616	1,515,707
Utah Power and Light Co.	532,880	1,368,805
Signetics Corporation		703,957
Mountain Fuel Supply Co.	305,906	338,123
D&RG Railroad	345,362	306,586
Union Pacific	79,421	–
University Mall Shopping Center	–	232,240
Pacific States Cast Iron	77,410	144,669
Intermountain Power Agency	–	140,938
Deseret Generation	–	122,146
Kennecott Copper	74,833	–

Source: Utah County Treasurer's Office, Provo, Utah.

20 percent of the property taxes in the county, those figures were 4 percent and 3 percent respectively in 1985. Table 19 shows Geneva's tax assessments compared to those of other large property taxpayers in 1971 and 1985. Not only would the cities and school districts of the county be deprived of that revenue, they would still have to provide at least as much if not more in public services, requiring an increase in the average per capita tax load. However, the proportionate loss and increased burden would be small.

Employment Impact

Translated into employment terms, the drop in Geneva employment from approximately 5,000 to 2,200 between 1979 and 1986 probably had a negative total employment impact of some 6,800 jobs. That would have been less than 1 percent of the state's total employment but 10 percent for the county. A total closure at the 1986 level would cost about 5,500 total jobs or .8 percent of the state's total and 8 percent for the county. Once again, the loss already accrued exceeds that which would occur from total closure.

Clearly, the Geneva plant has made a major contribution to the Utah economy over the years. The relative size of that contribution has been declining recently. A plant closing would be devastating for the 2,200 families now supported directly by Geneva but no more so than for the 2,800 who have lost their jobs at Geneva since 1980. The negative impact on the Utah County economy would be substantial but not overwhelming, and for the state as a whole it would be modest. Growth over the years in the economies of both the state and county coupled with the already substantial declines in Geneva employment have made what would once have been overwhelming an unpleasant blow, but not one which puts either economy in jeopardy. That argues for strenuous efforts to aid the adjustments of the families directly impacted but more modest ones to save the plant. If Geneva can be saved as a viable economic entity, every reasonable effort should be made to do so. But the alternative is not doomsday for the Utah County economy.

Prospects for Survival

U.S. Steel estimates that an investment of $1 billion would be required to bring the Geneva Plant to the level of world class competition. Even with that expenditure, it would still be necessary to ship Geneva's products 750 miles to any market large enough to absorb its output. That fact illustrates the major threat to Geneva's survival. The plant has quite different value in the eyes of its employees and Utah

County residents, on the one hand, and corporate officers and stockholders on the other. Primarily because of the distance to market, the company resisted making a bid on the plant initially and did so only in response to political pressure. Estimates that the intermountain market would have grown sufficiently within 25 years to absorb the plant's output was the persuasive argument which allayed that reluctance. Now after 40 years the proportion shipped to the West Coast is not appreciably different than it was at the beginning.

U.S. Steel claims to have put two-and-one-half times as much money into the Geneva and Pitt-Cal plants over the past ten years as they have taken out in net revenues. Critics argue that profits have been a substantial multiple of total investment. That debate cannot be settled without company release of internal data. Over one-third of the investment in recent years was in pollution control equipment. However, there has been continuous small scale modernization including state-of-the-art computerization. Cooperation between management and the employees combining technological improvements, greater work effort and relaxed work rules has halved manpower requirements for the Geneva-Pittsburg combination from 9.2 to 4.6 hours per ton over the past four years.

Management argues that the expenditure for basic oxygen furnaces and continuous casters was never economically justified and would not have helped. At present levels of productivity, Geneva employees are outproducing those plants with such innovations but without the freight rate disadvantage. The present open hearth facilities, it is argued, are more flexible because the open hearth furnaces can be shut down to the number needed to produce the demanded output. In fact, with furnace improvements which have occurred, production from one-half of the ten hearth furnaces can keep the finishing end of the plant fully occupied. Basic oxygen furnaces would have imposed all-or-nothing requirements. Kaiser Steel's Fontana, California plant, the major West Coast competitor of the Geneva-Pittsburg combination, did invest in basic oxygen furnaces and continuous casters and then, in face of low prices and foreign competition, could not meet its debt service costs and went bankrupt. Its successor, California Steel, a Brazilian, Japanese, Korean, U.S. co-venture, even now does not use those expensive steelmaking facilities but imports Brazilian semifinished steel which it processes in the older technological equipment at the finishing end of the mill.

U.S. Steel attempted to interest the Koreans in the Geneva plant but without avail.[23] An estimated two-thirds of the steel consumed on the West Coast is already of foreign origin. The Koreans are seeking further outlets for their own steel. They are investing in the $300 million modernization of the Pittsburg plant to make it a world class finishing facility. Job security will therefore be protected for 1,100 Pitt-Cal employees. From the corporate vantage point, that result is more attractive than further major investment in Geneva.

What Can Be Done?

There are no easy solutions to the Geneva issue. There would seem to be five possibilities for the plant:

1. Continue the Geneva-Pittsburg connection;
2. Develop alternative West Coast markets;
3. Shrink production to the size of the intermountain market;
4. Close earlier than 1989.
5. Operate until the Korean connection comes into play, then close, supposedly in 1989.

Alternative 1: To continue the familiar Geneva-Pittsburg partnership would require the U.S. Steel Corporation to, first, renege on its agreement with Pohang Steel and then either invest massively in Geneva and Pitt-Cal or continue the current competitive struggle, despite the freight rate disadvantage. In either case, the corporation would have to forego potential profit, though not necessarily operate at a loss. Such a reversal of its recently announced decision seems unlikely. An extension of the Voluntary Restraint Agreement or its equivalent could force cancellation of the Korean joint venture; but reportedly, the Corporation's current stance is that it would close both plants and abandon the Western market in that event.

Alternative 2: If the corporation is not willing to continue to operate the Geneva-Pittsburg combination, it is even less likely to attempt the second alternative. Only the Pittsburg and Fontana plants on the entire West Coast are capable of finishing Geneva's semifinished product, and Fontana is apparently irrevocably committed to imported steel. Geneva would have to concentrate on finished product in competition with the 67 percent of West Coast steel consumption already coming from abroad. That could not be accomplished without major investments in Geneva's facilities to duplicate the cold-rolled sheets, galvanize and tinplate which Pitt-Cal currently processes from Geneva coil.

Whether U.S. Steel would be willing to sell the Geneva Works to another operator is unknown. It is entirely possible that retirement of that much capacity might appear more advantageous in the total corporate picture. At any rate, no potentially interested and financially viable buyer is apparent. Employee purchase and operation of the plant has been suggested. There is no reason the employees could not operate the plant, provided a source of financing was available. But an employee-owned plant would face the same dilemma as any owner: the inadequacy of the Mountain West market and the necessity to deliver finished steel on the West Coast at a cost competitive with the Korean-Pittsburg and Brazilian-Fontana combinations. The best prospect would be to buy both the Geneva and Pitt-Cal plants, displacing the Koreans and keeping the current portion of the West Coast market. That much funding and the cooperation of the Pitt-Cal employees would be required.

Without that investment, Geneva would be left to compete with the Pohang Steel Pitt-Cal combination. The Geneva employees along with local management have performed a near industrial miracle in cutting in half the labor requirement of each ton of steel. But it still has not been enough at current prices. Though it does cost $45 or so to deliver each ton of Geneva Steel to the West Coast, it costs the Koreans over $70 to do the same thing. But they start with a base of one-eighth the hourly employment costs. Can Geneva under any ownership bring its delivered price to the Korean West Coast level? Can it do so with the present facility or would massive reinvestment be necessary? If so, who would risk the money?

Alternative 3: This alternative is an economy-of-scale question. Geneva is rated at 2.5 million tons of steel per year. The company does not release production figures but the total 3,300 employees at Geneva and Pitt-Cal together at 4.6 hours per ton would produce 1,435,000 tons per year. That suggests that Geneva's market outside the Pittsburg relationship is no more than 430,000 tons per year. Could Geneva at least break even at that level of output? That answer would require data not currently available outside the company, but it does not appear likely. In fact, the company claims its current break-even point for the Geneva-Pittsburg combination to be 1.6 million tons per year.[24]

Alternative 4: Rumors recur that Geneva close without awaiting the 1989 end of VRA. However, to close Geneva before Korean steel is available would be to close Pitt-Cal as well. U.S. Steel has been shipping some continuous cast steel to Pitt-Cal from Texas and Indiana and will now buy a substantial part of that from Pohang Steel.[25] However, the VRA allows the Korean firm to ship in each year only the equivalent of one week of Geneva coil production. There is no other Western U.S. source for supporting the California plant with semifinished product. Unless the planned upgrading is best accomplished during shutdown, U.S. Steel's interest would appear to be served by continuing to use semi-finished Geneva products until the Korean alternative is available. The odds appear to be on continuance of Geneva to that point, though with probable gradual decline in total employment commensurate with productivity increases. At least those current employees not eliminated by attrition can continue their earnings, while planning for the painful adjustment which at this point appears inevitable.

Alternative 5: So what happens in 1989? An idle rusting steel mill is a blot on any landscape. The land can never in the foreseeable future return to its pre-1942 prime agricultural status. Utah County is not short of industrial sites. The Geneva property would have no alternative use until cleared of the steel facility. One final possibility therefore appears obvious — build on the site a mini-mill with electric furnaces and continuous casters and some combination of present and new finishing capacity, dismantle the plant and melt it as scrap, ending the plant's life in a cannibilization process which provides long-term and even permanent employment for a few hundred people.

Of the five scenarios, the latter seems most likely. But too little data is available and knowledge is too limited for judgments to be considered definitive. This is a first-cut economic examination. Informed engineering and marketing expertise is necessary as well. It is time for an officially established, knowledgeable and at least modestly financed task force, empowered to obtain the necessary information, to clarify the alternatives and recommend that which appears most promising and the policies necessary to carry it out.

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Dr. ElRoy Nelson
1906 - 1986

MEMORIAL

Dr. ElRoy Nelson
Acting Director and Director of the Bureau of Economic and Business Research, 1947-1954.

With the death of Dr. ElRoy Nelson comes the close of a long and distinguished career as a Utah educator and business leader. Dr. Nelson, who died March 28, 1986, at age 80, was a former professor of economics at the University of Utah, and was the second director of the University's Bureau of Economic and Business Research.

Dr. Nelson received a PhD degree from New York University in 1935. He became director of the research bureau in 1949, having served during 1947 and 1948 as acting director in place of Dr. J. R. Mahoney, who was on leave working with the U.S. Legislative Reference Service in Washington, D.C.

Under Dr. Nelson's supervision, the Bureau's "Utah Economic and Business Review" was established as a monthly publication featuring current financial and economic data on the state. While at the Bureau, Professor Nelson did the research for and much of the writing of his comprehensive volume, *Utah's Economic Patterns,* which was published in 1956. In cooperation with Dr. Osmond L. Harline, then Bureau Director, the book was updated in 1964 with a volume entitled *"Utah's Changing Economic Patterns."*

Completed during Dr. Nelson's Bureau directorship were a number of Utah Consumer Price Surveys and other special studies relating to the economy of the state. He was also a participant in the First and Second Annual Intermountain Marketing and Sales Conferences held in 1953 and 1954.

Dr. Nelson left the Bureau of Economic and Business Research in January 1954, to become an economist for First Security Corporation, in which position he served until retirement a few years ago. He served for many years as a member of the Utah State Building Board, and was active in many other Utah governmental affairs.

As we recognize Dr. ElRoy Nelson's dedication to the State of Utah and its residents — his many years of service as an educator and leader in the business community — quoting the dedication from *Utah's Economic Patterns* seems most appropriate:

> PEOPLE — People are America's best product. From them come ideas, the daring, the perseverance and the fortitude which make our country great. Their bie births, their deaths, their marriages, and their lives make our history. Their work, their decisions, their barter and their creating make our economy.

Utah Business Statistics

UTAH DATA

	Oct. 1985	Oct. 1984	% Change from Year Ago	12 Month Average 1985	12 Month Average 1984	% Chg.
Total Personal Income (seasonally adjusted)(mil. of dol.)(qtly.)	na	na	na	na	na	na
New Corporations (no.)	392	445	-11.7	441.1	481.7	-8.4
New Cars, Truck and Motorhome Sales (no.)	na	6,617	na	na	6,433.5	na
Agriculture						
Average Prices Recorded by Farmers (dol.):						
Beef Steers and Heifers (cwt)(thous.)	56.20	56.80	-1.1	56.3	59.2	-5.0
Lambs (cwt)	66.40	59.40	11.8	62.9	55.8	12.7
Milk Wholesale (cwt)	11.90	13.50	-11.9	12.4	12.9	-3.8
Alfalfa Hay, Baled (per ton)(mid-month price)	67.00	72.00	-6.9	72.8	80.2	-9.1
Cattle Slaughtered (live weight)(thous. of lbs.)	3,701.6	3,694.2	0.2	3,208.9	2,834.3	13.2
Construction						
Total Construction[1] (thous. of dol.):	196,793	139,355	41.2	134,221.1	142,496.7	-5.8
Residential	61,632	48,686	26.6	61,950.3	66,670.3	-7.1
Nonresidential	58,326	70,326	-17.1	40,474.8	41,479.8	-2.4
Public Works and Utilities	76,835	19,990	284.4	31,787.8	32,292.2	-1.6
Total Permit Construction[2] (thous. of dol.):	200,179.9	160,833.1	24.5	119,134.3	122,159.3	-2.5
Residential	125,345.1	70,531.6	77.7	61,779.9	63,546.0	-2.8
Nonresidential	58,597.1	73,327.7	-20.1	42,562.5	44,463.8	-4.3
Additions, Alterations and Repairs	16,237.7	16,973.8	-4.3	14,291.8	14,149.4	1.0
New Dwelling Units (no.)	2,748	1,803	52.4	1,369.1	1,487.6	-8.0
Employment						
Civilian Labor Force (thous.)	778.8^{r}	731.6	6.5	745.1	714.4	4.3
Total Employed Persons	737.4^{r}	687.9	7.2	698.3	666.4	4.8
Unemployed Persons	41.4^{r}	43.7	-5.3	46.8	48.0	-2.6
Percent Total Labor Force	5.3^{r}	6.0	-11.7	6.3	6.7	-6.7
Employees on Nonagricultural Payrolls (thous. of jobs):	635.0^{r}	616.5	3.0	621.5	595.8	4.3
Manufacturing	96.1^{r}	96.1	0.0	96.0	93.1	3.1
Mining	9.1^{r}	11.2	-18.8	10.3	13.2	-22.1
Contract Construction	39.3^{r}	40.3	-2.5	36.5	33.9	7.6
Transportation, Communication and Utilities	36.6^{r}	36.5	0.3	36.6	36.5	0.2
Wholesale Trade	36.0^{r}	35.4	1.7	35.7	34.6	3.2
Retail Trade	114.0^{r}	108.7	4.9	111.4	104.8	6.2
Finance, Insurance and Real Estate	31.2^{r}	30.2	3.3	30.9	29.5	4.8
Services[3]	133.7^{r}	124.9	7.0	129.2	119.5	8.1
Federal Government	39.6^{r}	37.4	5.9	38.8	37.3	4.1
State Government[4]	36.3^{r}	36.4	-0.3	35.4	35.0	1.2
Local Government[4]	63.3^{r}	59.4	6.6	60.9	58.4	4.2
Average Weekly Hours:						
Manufacturing	40.4^{r}	39.9	1.3	40.2	40.2	-0.1
Mining	45.8^{r}	44.7	2.5	44.4	42.9	3.5
Contract Construction	37.7^{r}	38.7	-2.6	38.0	37.8	0.5
Wholesale Trade	34.6^{r}	36.1	-4.2	35.8	37.2	-3.7
Retail Trade	28.2^{r}	28.6	-1.4	28.6	29.0	-1.5
Amount of Unemployment Compensation (thous. of dol.)	5,712.6^{r}	5,180.8	10.3	6,923.9	5,725.2	20.9
Finance						
Savings, Savings and Loan Association (mil. of dol.)	2,366.1	2,146.8	10.2	2,355.4	2,006.1	17.4
Tax Collections by the State of Utah (thous. of dol.):						
Total Tax Collections	68,650.5	42,771.2	60.5	124,520.3	110,655.1	12.5
Sales and Use Tax	15,182.7	10,548.8	43.9	45,402.4	38,821.3	17.0
Motor Fuel Tax	8,806.6	6,384.2	37.9	7,902.0	6,198.5	27.5
Individual Income Tax	17,697.2	13,011.1	36.0	37,258.4	33,790.8	10.3
Corporation Franchise Tax	10,931.9	3,027.5	261.1	5,259.1	3,664.6	43.5
Production						
Net Electric Power Utilized[5] (mil. of kwh)	na	1,123.8	na	na	1,148.5	na
Crude Oil to Refineries (thous. of bbls.)	na	4,482.3	na	na	4,219.7	na
Crude Oil (thous. of bbls.)	na	3,187.4	na	na	2,876.5	na
Natural Gas (mil. of cu. ft.)	na	16,568.6	na	na	12,163.1	na
Coal (thous. short tons)	na	1,222	na	na	1,054.8	na
Copper (thous. metric tons) (last issue containing copper data)						
Tourism/Travel						
Air Passengers (total no. on and off)(S.L. Int'l. Airport)	659,333	603,118	9.3	729,678.0	612,145.4	19.2
Highway Traffic Count Across State Lines	33,558	31,262	7.3	34,590.7	33,842.8	2.2
Transient Room Taxes (thous. of dol.)	210.2	25.0	740.8	423.4	360.4	17.5
Visits, State, Nat'l. Parks, Monuments (thous.)	na	711.4	na	na	907.4	na
Utilities						
Telephone Lines in Service (Mt. Bell)(residential)	466,731	455,888	2.4	459,970.0	450,935.8	2.0
Telephone Lines in Service (Mt. Bell)(nonresidential)	165,465	165,853	-0.2	165,398.8	161,142.3	2.6
Electric Customers (residential)	na	427,406	na	na	422,783.6	na
Electric Customers (commercial)	na	41,513	na	na	41,045.0	na
Natural Gas Customers (residential & commercial)	420,541	408,455	3.0	421,098.8	409,644.7	2.8
Natural Gas Customers (industrial)	573	526	8.9	550.6	526.1	4.7

Utah Business Statistics

	Oct. 1985	Oct. 1984	% Change from Year Ago	12 Month Average 1985	12 Month Average 1984	% Chg.
Davis County						
Non-Ag. Employment (thous.)	52.0[f]	50.5	3.0	50.9	48.5	5.1
Unemployment Rate	3.5[r]	3.6	-2.8	4.1	5.0	-17.8
Auth. Permit Construction (thous. of dol.)	26,322.3	7,609.1	245.9	13,105.6	11,124.2	17.8
New Dwelling Units[4] (no.)	151	90	67.8	163.6	174.7	-6.3
Postal Receipts[5] (thous. of dol.)	335.3	287.8	16.5	329.1	324.2	1.5
Electric Customers (residential)	32,949	31,125	5.9	33,302.3	30,576.1	8.9
Electric Customers (commercial)	2,442	2,354	3.7	2,473.2	2,313.0	6.9
Natural Gas Customers (residential)	44,131	42,191	4.6	43,848.6	42,062.2	4.2
Natural Gas Customers (industrial)	50	45	11.1	48.9	44.9	8.9
Telephone Lines in Service (Mt. Bell)(residential)	50,605	38,355	31.9	42,651.5	37,745.7	13.0
Telephone Lines in Service (Mt. Bell)(nonresidential)	9,758	7,267	34.3	8,169.3	6,816.0	19.9
Salt Lake County						
Non-Ag. Employment (thous.)	329.3[f]	321.3	2.5	323.3	311.0	4.0
Unemployment Rate	5.4[r]	5.9	-8.5	6.0	6.3	-4.7
Auth. Permit Construction (thous. of dol.)	59,576.0	111,410.4	-46.5	57,007.2	61,353.4	-7.1
New Dwelling Units[4] (no.)	362	1,287	-71.9	621.6	864.6	-28.1
Postal Receipts[5] (thous. of dol.)	6,956.5	6,210.8	12.0	6,749.2	6,510.8	3.7
Electric Customers (residential)	na	217,441	na	na	213,531.0	na
Electric Customers (commercial)	na	17,941	na	na	17,562.2	na
Natural Gas Customers (residential)	203,729	197,273	3.3	204,081.0	197,577.0	3.3
Natural Gas Customers (industrial)	260	237	9.7	252.4	238.4	5.9
Telephone Lines in Service (Mt. Bell)(residential)	219,152	213,113	2.8	216,009.7	211,305.2	2.2
Telephone Lines in Service (Mt. Bell)(nonresidential)	106,634	109,360	-2.5	107,953.8	106,375.7	1.5
Utah County						
Non-Ag. Employment (thous.)	74.3f	72.2	2.9	70.5	67.5	4.4
Unemployment Rate	5.5[r]	6.2	-11.3	6.8	7.1	-3.2
Auth. Permit Construction (thous. of dol.)	11,111.5	11,793.4	-5.8	10,501.5	13,456.0	-22.0
New Dwelling Units[4] (no.)	59	75	-21.3	80.2	113.7	-29.5
Postal Receipts[5] (thous. of dol.)	948.0	752.8	25.9	868.9	805.0	7.9
Electric Customers (residential)	na	46,286	na	na	47,080.4	na
Electric Customers (commercial)	na	5,383	na	na	5,504.2	na
Natural Gas Customers (residential)	58,383	57,126	2.2	58,466.9	57,125.8	2.3
Natural Gas Customers (industrial)	70	67	4.5	68.9	65.3	5.5
Telephone Lines in Service (Mt. Bell)(residential)	62,636	61,852	1.3	61,039.6	60,443.3	1.0
Telephone Lines in Service (Mt. Bell)(nonresidential)	15,088	14,787	2.0	14,715.0	14,149.7	4.0
Weber County						
Non-Ag. Employment (thous.)	57.2[f]	54.4	5.1	56.3	52.7	6.9
Unemployment Rate	4.4[r]	6.2	-29.0	6.1	7.4	-17.4
Auth. Permit Construction (thous. of dol.)	16,435.7	8,340.4	97.1	8,928.9	11,008.9	-18.9
New Dwelling Units[4] (no.)	318	76	318.4	89.3	72.4	23.4
Postal Receipts[5] (thous. of dol.)	563.2	733.8	-23.2	551.7	575.6	-4.2
Electric Customers (residential)	50,715	50,107	1.2	50,540.7	49,940.2	1.2
Electric Customers (commercial)	4,619	4,515	2.3	4,598.8	4,462.6	3.1
Natural Gas Customers (residential)	46,827	45,897	2.0	46,886.7	46,077.9	1.8
Natural Gas Customers (industrial)	87	76	14.5	79.5	76.5	3.9
Telephone Lines in Service (Mt. Bell)(residential)	45,144	44,534	1.4	44,912.8	44,461.7	1.0
Telephone Lines in Service (Mt. Bell)(nonresidential)	10,503	10,198	3.0	10,330.3	10,145.8	1.8

Sources:
Personal Income: Bureau of Economic Analysis, U.S. Department of Commerce
New Corporations: Utah Secretary of State
New Cars and Truck Sales: Utah State Tax Commission, Economic and Statistical Unit
Agriculture: U.S. Department of Agriculture, Agriculture, Utah: Utah Crop and Livestock Reporting Service (U.S. Department of Agriculture)
Construction Data: F.W. Dodge and Utah Construction Report
Employment Data: Utah Department of Employment Security
Savings, Savings and Loan Associations: Utah Savings and Loan Institutions
Tax Collections: Utah State Tax Commission
Net Electric Power Utilized: Cooperating Utah power companies
Crude Oil: Area oil refineries
Natural Gas: Utah Division of Oil, Gas, and Mining
Coal: Department of Energy
Air Passengers: Salt Lake International Airport, Statistics Service
Highway Traffic Count: Utah Department of Transportation, Travel Analysis Unit
Visits to State and National Parks and Monuments: U.S. Forest Service, Utah State Parks and Recreation Department
Utilities Data: Cooperating Utah utility companies
Postal Receipts: Postmasters in Davis, Salt Lake, Utah, and Weber Counties

r - revised
f - final
na - not available

Footnotes:
[1] Obtained from F.W. Dodge Statistics
[2] Obtained from Utah Construction Report
[3] Includes services by nonprofit and religious institutions
[4] Includes public schools and colleges institutions
[5] Postal receipts are reported every four weeks. Sales report for one month during each year includes total sales of two four-week periods. In 1985, this double-reporting occurred in the month of August.

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NATIONAL DATA

	Oct. 1985	Oct. 1984	% Change From Year Ago	12 Month Average 1985	12 Month Average 1984	% Chg.
U.S. Gross National Product[1] (seasonally adjusted)(bil.)(qtly.)	4,061.5	3,852.5	5.4	3,954.3	3,721.8	6.2
Total Personal Income[1] (seasonally adjusted)(bil. of dol.)	3,330.0	3,167.2	5.1	3,265.0	3,070.6	6.3
Industrial Production Indexes (seasonally adjusted)(1977=100)	124.4	122.7	1.4	124.1	120.4	3.0
Total Bus. Expend. for New Plants & Equip. (bil.)(qtly.)	389.0	367.2	5.9	380.7	346.6	9.9
Index of Leading Indicators (1967=100)	171.2	164.2	4.3	167.8	165.5	1.3
Price Indexes						
Consumer Price Indexes (not seasonally adjusted)(1967=100):						
CPI-U (All Urban Consumers) All Items	325.5	315.3	3.2	320.3	309.1	3.6
CPI-U (All Urban Consumers) Food & Beverages	302.5	296.6	2.0	300.7	293.3	2.5
CPI-U (All Urban Consumers) Housing	354.4	341.2	3.9	347.5	334.2	4.0
CPI-U (All Urban Consumers) Transportation	320.9	315.5	1.7	318.7	310.1	2.8
CPI-U (All Urban Consumers) Medical Care	410.5	385.5	6.5	398.8	375.8	6.1
CPI-U (All Urban Consumers) Energy	427.1	426.7	0.1	425.6	423.3	0.5
Producer Price Index (not seasonally adjusted)(1967=100):						
Producer Price Index, All Finished Goods	294.8	291.5	1.1	293.0	290.3	0.9
GNP Price Deflator[1] (1982=100)(qtly.)	113.0	109.6	3.1	111.1	107.4	3.5
Employment (seasonally adjusted):						
Civilian Labor Force (mil.)	116.2	114.0	1.9	115.2	113.2	1.8
Total Employed Persons (mil.)	107.9	105.6	2.2	106.9	104.5	2.3
Unemployment Rate	7.1	7.3	-2.7	7.2	7.7	-6.1
Construction:						
Total Construction (mil. of dol.)	21,145.8	18,413.3	14.8	18,514.4	17,451.6	6.1
Residential	9,598.3	8,493.7	13.0	8,540.7	8,527.0	0.2
Nonresidential	8,486.8	7,357.7	15.3	6,618.8	6,018.5	10.0
Non-Building	3,060.6	2,561.9	19.5	3,354.9	2,906.1	15.4
New Dwelling Units (no.)	158,237	144,706	9.4	140,371.8	150,625.2	-6.8
Interest Rates:						
Short Term (3-month Treasury Bill rate)	7.17	9.97	-28.1	7.7	9.6	-19.9
Long Term (30-year Treasury Bond yields)	10.56	11.66	-9.4	11.00	12.0	-8.5
Prime Rates Charged by Banks on Short-term Business Loans (ave.)	9.50	12.58	-24.5	10.3	12.0	-14.4
Mortgage Rates (new homes)	10.64	12.27	-13.3	11.4	11.8	-3.6

p Preliminary r Revised na - Not available a Anticipated ra Revised Anticipated e Expected f Forecasted

FOOTNOTES:

[1] The U.S. Gross National Product, Total Personal Income, and the GNP Price Deflator have been revised to reflect a comprehensive (benchmark) revision; incorporation of new and revised source data; changes in definitions and classifications; and statistical changes, which include improved estimation procedures and a shift in the base year for appropriate series. Further information concerning these revisions can be obtained from the U.S. Department of Commerce, Bureau of Economic Analysis, National Income and Wealth Division, Business Conditions Digest, December 1985, p. iii.

Sources:

Business Conditions Digest, U.S. Department of Commerce: U.S. Gross National Product, Total National Personal Income, Industrial Production Indexes, Total Business Expenditures for New Plant and Equipment, Index of Leading Indicators, GNP Price Deflator, National Employment Data, Interest Rates.

F. W. Dodge Report, McGraw-Hill: National Construction Data.

Monthly Labor Review, U.S. Department of Labor: Producer Price Indexes.

Survey of Current Business, U.S. Department of Commerce: New Home Mortgage Rates.

Utah Labor Market Report, Utah Department of Employment Security: Consumer Price Indexes (data from Bureau of Labor Statistics).

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1985 Population Estimates for Utah

By *Brad T. Barber and Jeanine M. Taylor*
State Office of Planning and Budget

The Population Estimates Committee has estimated that the population of Utah reached 1,649,000 as of July 1, 1985. This is an increase of 26,000 or 1.60 percent over the 1984 revised estimate of 1,623,000. For the second consecutive year natural increase accounted for all of the state's population growth.[1] Although less than the previous year, there was net out-migration from the state of some 2,500 people. The rate of out-migration was once again highest in Utah's rural counties, many of which were impacted by the further decline in energy development. These counties include Beaver, Carbon, Daggett, Duchesne, Emery, Grand, Rich, San Juan, Sanpete, Uintah and Wayne. In fact, these counties had net out-migration which exceeded natural increase, resulting in a decline in total population.

Most of Utah's population increase occurred in the four Wasatch Front Counties: Davis, Salt Lake, Utah, and Weber. Salt Lake County increased by 12,000, Utah by 4,000, Davis by 5,000, and Weber by 1,000. These four counties collectively increased by 22,000 in population, accounting for 85 percent of the total growth in the state. Washington and Millard Counties were once again the fastest growing counties in the state with growth rates of 9.51 percent and 5.19 percent respectively. Davis, Kane and Piute Counties also experienced a growth rate greater than 3.0 percent.

Table 5 presents natural increase and total net migration by county. Natural increase is the number of deaths subtracted from the number of births. Net migration is derived using the residual method; that is, the residual of total population change minus natural increases is net migration. Net out-migration occurs when the total observed change in population is smaller than the natural increase alone. Net in-migration occurs when the observed population is greater than that measured by natural increase alone.

Figure 1 gives the absolute and percentage changes in population for each of the counties. Table 1 shows the population density for each county using the 1980 Census land area.

This year the Population Estimates Committee has revised its estimates for the period 1981 through 1984, in order to reach a consensus with the U.S. Bureau of the Census on the state level. This will assure consistency

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[1] Net out-migration was originally estimated to have occurred between 1982-83 as well as 1983-84. When the 1981-84 estimates were revised, this reversed the estimate of net out-migration to one of net in-migration for the period 1982-83.

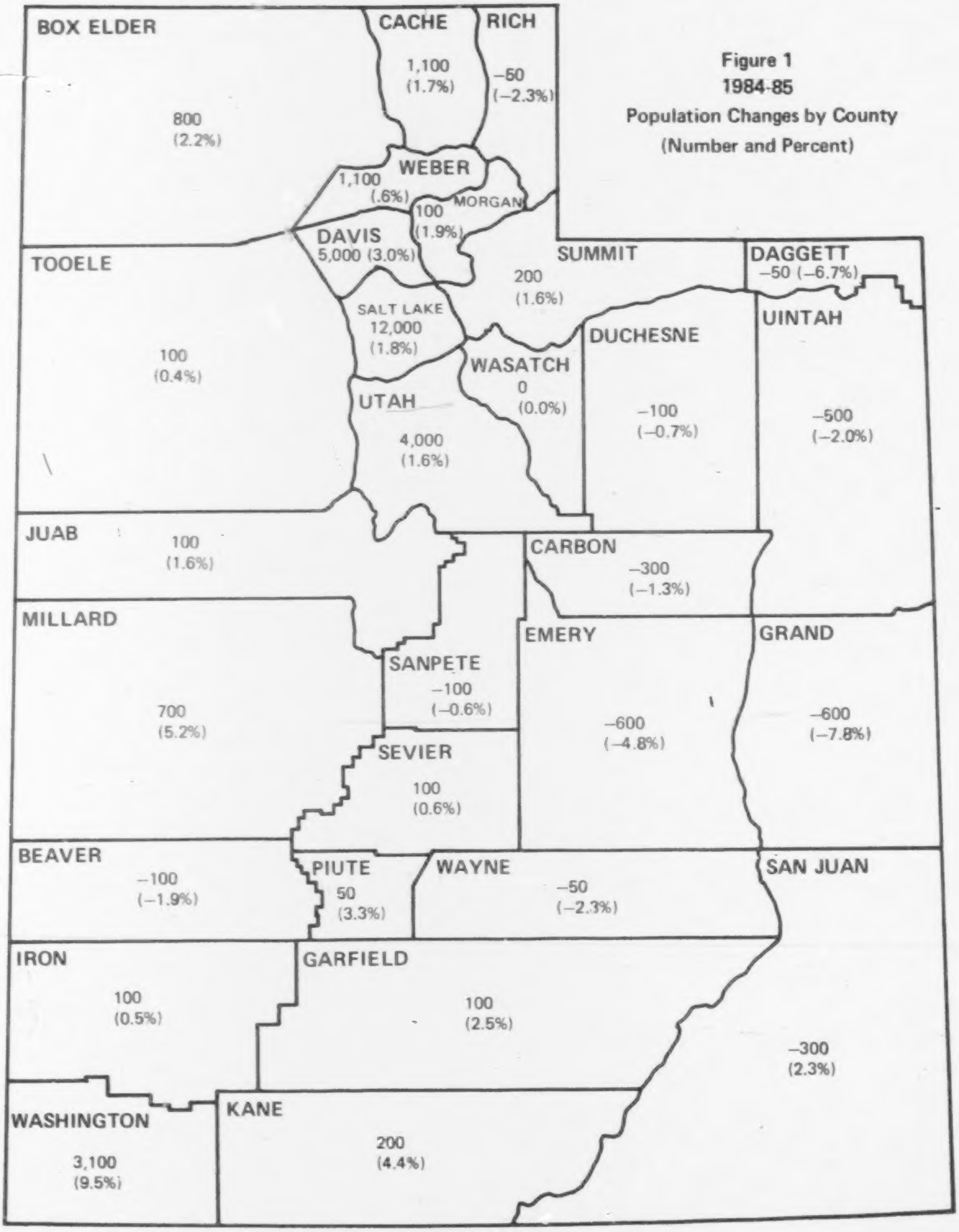

Figure 1
1984-85
Population Changes by County
(Number and Percent)

BOX ELDER
800
(2.2%)
CACHE
1,100
(1.7%)
RICH
–50
(–2.3%)
WEBER
1,100
(.6%)
MORGAN
100
(1.9%)
DAVIS
5,000 (3.0%)
TOOELE
100
(0.4%)
SALT LAKE
12,000
(1.8%)
SUMMIT
200
(1.6%)
DAGGETT
–50 (–6.7%)
UINTAH
–500
(–2.0%)
DUCHESNE
–100
(–0.7%)
WASATCH
0
(0.0%)
UTAH
4,000
(1.6%)
JUAB
100
(1.6%)
CARBON
–300
(–1.3%)
MILLARD
700
(5.2%)
SANPETE
–100
(–0.6%)
EMERY
–600
(–4.8%)
GRAND
–600
(–7.8%)
SEVIER
100
(0.6%)
BEAVER
–100
(–1.9%)
PIUTE
50
(3.3%)
WAYNE
–50
(–2.3%)
SAN JUAN
–300
(2.3%)
IRON
100
(0.5%)
GARFIELD
100
(2.5%)
WASHINGTON
3,100
(9.5%)
KANE
200
(4.4%)

between state total population estimates published by the Bureau of Census and the Population Estimates Committee. However, the Committee's county estimates may still differ from those of the Bureau of the Census. Table 2 presents the revised population estimates for the Multi-County Planning Districts; 1981-85 county estimates can be found in Table 3. Births and deaths since 1960 are shown in Table 4. Table 6 presents the derivation of the Committee's preliminary July 1, 1985 estimates based on the July 1, 1984 revised county and state population estimates. The revised intercensal population estimates for 1970-1980 are available in the *Utah Economic and Business Review*, 1981, Vol. 41, No. 9.

Table 1
Utah Population Density by County
1984 and 1985

	Land Area		July 1, 1984			July 1, 1985		
				Population			Population	
County	Sq. Mi.	Sq. Km.	Population Estimate	Per Sq. Mi.	Per Sq. Km.	Population Estimate	Per Sq. Mi.	Per Sq. Km.
Beaver	2,586	6,698	5,150	2.0	0.8	5,050	2.0	0.8
Box Elder	5,614	14,539	35,800	6.4	2.5	36,600	6.5	2.5
Cache	1,171	3,033	65,600	56.0	21.6	66,700	57.0	22.0
Carbon	1,479	3,831	23,700	16.0	6.2	23,400	15.8	6.1
Daggett	699	1,810	750	1.1	0.4	700	1.0	0.4
Davis	299	775	166,000	555.2	214.2	171,000	571.9	220.6
Duchesne	3,234	8,375	14,800	4.6	1.8	14,700	4.5	1.8
Emery	4,449	11,523	12,400	2.8	1.1	11,800	2.7	1.0
Garfield	5,148	13,333	3,950	0.8	0.3	4,050	0.8	0.3
Grand	3,689	9,554	7,650	2.1	0.8	7,050	1.9	0.7
Iron	3,302	8,551	19,300	5.8	2.3	19,400	5.9	2.3
Juab	3,396	8,796	6,150	1.8	0.7	6,250	1.8	0.7
Kane	3,898	10,095	4,500	1.2	0.4	4,700	1.2	0.5
Millard	6,818	17,659	13,500	2.0	0.8	14,200	2.1	0.8
Morgan	603	1,562	5,350	8.9	3.4	5,450	9.0	3.5
Piute	759	1,965	1,500	2.0	0.8	1,550	2.0	0.8
Rich	1,034	2,679	2,150	2.1	0.8	2,100	2.0	0.8
Salt Lake	756	1,959	678,000	896.8	346.1	690,000	912.7	352.2
San Juan	7,725	20,008	12,800	1.7	0.6	12,500	1.6	0.6
Sanpete	1,586	4,109	17,000	10.7	4.1	16,900	10.7	4.1
Sevier	1,910	4,946	16,100	8.4	3.3	16,200	8.5	3.3
Summit	1,865	4,831	12,200	6.5	2.5	12,400	6.6	2.6
Tooele	6,919	17,921	28,200	4.1	1.6	28,300	4.1	1.6
Uintah	4,479	11,600	24,500	5.5	2.1	24,000	5.4	2.1
Utah	2,018	5,226	247,000	122.4	47.3	251,000	124.4	48.0
Wasatch	1,191	3,084	9,200	7.7	3.0	9,200	7.7	3.0
Washington	2,422	6,272	32,600	13.5	5.2	35,700	14.7	5.7
Wayne	2,461	6,373	2,150	0.9	0.3	2,100	0.9	0.3
Weber	566	1,465	155,000	273.9	105.8	156,000	275.6	106.5
State Total	82,076	212,572	1,623,000	19.8	7.6	1,649,000	20.1	7.8

Organization and Procedure

Coordination and staffing of the Utah Population Estimates Committee is the responsibility of the Data Resources Section of the Utah State Office of Planning and Budget. The Data Resources Section contains the Utah State Census Data Center. The Committee's estimates represent the official estimates for the state and its counties. The Committee is made up of representatives from the Utah State Departments of Health, Employment Security, Social Services, Education, Planning and Budget and members of local universities, businesses and research organizations and the Church of Jesus Christ of Latter-day Saints (LDS).

The Committee's participation in the Federal-State Cooperative Program for Local Population Estimates provides an opportunity for exchange of data and other information between the Committee and the Bureau of the Census. The intent of this exchange is to improve the quality of estimates of population for the state and its counties by both parties. A major goal of the Committee is to strive for agreement in its estimates and the estimates produced by the Bureau of the Census. As reported last year, there has been considerable disagreement in the last few years with the Bureau of the Census due to their new estimation procedures. Considerable progress has been made with regard to resolving these differences with the Bureau of the Census. The Committee was successful in convincing the Bureau to modify its

Table 2
Population Estimates for Utah
by Multi-County Planning District
July 1, 1976 - July 1, 1985

	July 1 1976	July 1 1977	July 1 1978	July 1 1979	July 1 1980	July 1 1981*	July 1 1982*	July 1 1983*	July 1 1984*	July 1 1985
Total	1,272,000	1,316,000	1,364,000	1,416,000	1,474,000	1,515,000	1,558,000	1,596,000	1,623,000	1,649,000
Bear River	81,900	84,350	86,500	89,200	93,350	96,050	99,100	102,100	103,550	105,400
Wasatch Front North	263,800	270,900	278,300	289,100	297,950	306,050	314,200	321,250	326,350	332,450
Wasatch Front South	562,950	580,250	601,450	624,550	651,200	665,800	681,100	694,300	706,200	718,300
Mountainlands	199,750	209,700	219,900	229,000	239,050	247,800	255,050	262,850	268,400	272,600
Central	41,400	42,550	44,200	45,600	47,600	49,200	51,050	53,600	56,400	57,200
Southwest	46,500	48,800	51,100	53,650	56,050	57,950	60,250	62,900	65,500	68,900
Uintah Basin	29,400	30,550	31,350	32,400	34,150	35,850	38,850	40,450	40,050	39,400
Southeast	46,350	48,850	50,950	52,450	54,650	56,300	58,400	58,550	56,550	54,750

*Revised

Table 3
Population Estimates by County
July 1, 1980 - July 1, 1985

County	July 1 1980	July 1 1981*	July 1 1982*	July 1 1983*	July 1 1984*	July 1 1985
Beaver	4,400	4,600	4,650	5,000	5,150	5,050
Box Elder	33,500	34,000	34,700	35,300	35,800	36,600
Cache	57,700	59,800	62,000	64,500	65,600	66,700
Carbon	22,400	23,100	24,700	24,500	23,700	23,400
Daggett	750	850	850	750	750	700
Davis	148,000	153,000	158,000	162,000	166,000	171,000
Duchesne	12,700	13,100	13,700	14,400	14,800	14,700
Emery	11,600	12,100	13,000	13,100	12,400	11,800
Garfield	3,700	3,700	3,750	3,950	3,950	4,050
Grand	8,250	8,400	8,100	7,950	7,650	7,050
Iron	17,500	17,900	18,300	18,900	19,300	19,400
Juab	5,550	5,600	5,700	5,900	6,150	6,250
Kane	4,050	4,050	4,150	4,350	4,500	4,700
Millard	9,050	9,600	10,400	11,400	13,500	14,200
Morgan	4,950	5,050	5,200	5,250	5,350	5,450
Piute	1,350	1,400	1,350	1,450	1,500	1,550
Rich	2,150	2,250	2,400	2,300	2,150	2,100
Salt Lake	625,000	639,000	654,000	667,000	678,000	690,000
San Juan	12,400	12,700	12,600	13,000	12,800	12,500
Sanpete	14,800	15,400	16,100	16,900	17,000	16,900
Sevier	14,900	15,200	15,500	15,800	16,100	16,200
Summit	10,400	10,900	11,300	11,800	12,200	12,400
Tooele	26,200	26,800	27,100	27,300	28,200	28,300
Uintah	20,700	21,900	24,300	25,300	24,500	24,000
Utah	220,000	228,000	235,000	242,000	247,000	251,000
Wasatch	8,650	8,900	8,750	9,050	9,200	9,200
Washington	26,400	27,700	29,400	30,700	32,600	35,700
Wayne	1,950	2,000	2,000	2,150	2,150	2,100
Weber	145,000	148,000	151,000	154,000	155,000	156,000
State Total	1,474,000	1,515,000	1,558,000	1,596,000	1,623,000	1,649,000

*Revised

procedures to account for the demographic uniqueness of Utah. As mentioned earlier, this has resulted in reaching a consensus with the Bureau of the Census with regard to the population estimates at the state level for the years 1981 through 1984.

At its January 1986 meetings, the Committee reviewed the state population estimates derived from vital statistics, school enrollment, and LDS church membership data. Employment growth was used as a supplemental data source after the estimates were derived to assure consistency between the magnitude and direction of growth for employment and population.

Methodology for Estimating Population

For the past several years the Utah Population Estimates Committee has utilized two population estimating methods – school enrollment and LDS Church membership – in calculating its state and county estimates. Last year the Committee was able to obtain federal tax return net exemption data for the previous four years. These tax data were used in addition to the previously mentioned methods to estimate the 1981 through 1984 population estimates on the county level, with adjustment in a few counties because of atypical growth experiences. The tax return exemption data for the calendar year 1984 (for use in 1985 population estimates) proved to be unusable due to reported IRS data processing problems. It is hoped that the tax return information will be available in future years, once the data problems are corrected.

School Enrollment Method

The school enrollment method utilizes data from birth and death records in county of residence as a measure of the natural increase, and the fall school enrollment changes as an indicator of net migration.

Natural Increase – Natural increase for any year is defined as the number of births minus the number of deaths occurring to area residents in that year. The 1985 population estimates are based on the number of resident births and deaths that occurred from July 1, 1984 to June 30, 1985. The number of births and deaths occurring to Utah residents for the calendar years 1960–1984 is shown in Table 4. There has been a rather sharp decline in births in the past two years, with 3,251 fewer births in 1984 than in 1982. With only occasional reversals, the number of deaths has increased each year since 1960.

Table 4
Resident Utah Births, Deaths,
and Natural Increase
Calendar Years 1960-1984

Year	Births	Deaths	Natural Increase
1960	26,272	5,996	20,276
1961	25,590	6,081	19,509
1962	26,213	6,325	19,888
1963	24,952	6,544	18,408
1964	23,844	6,404	17,440
1965	22,261	6,672	15,589
1966	22,601	6,850	15,751
1967	22,948	6,516	16,432
1968	23,193	6,882	16,311
1969	24,232	6,791	17,441
1970	26,969	7,063	19,906
1971	27,552	7,245	20,307
1972	26,911	7,323	19,588
1973	27,978	7,573	20,405
1974	29,946	7,380	22,566
1975	31,667	7,519	24,148
1976	35,310	7,472	27,838
1977	37,956	7,612	30,344
1978	38,811	7,871	30,940
1979	41,078	7,871	33,207
1980	41,786	8,103	33,683
1981	41,286	8,263	33,023
1982	41,537	8,502	33,035
1983	39,441	8,484	30,957
1984	38,286	8,944	29,342

Migration Estimates – Natural increase is an actual count of the births and deaths occurring annually. However, since states and counties do not collect migration statistics, the migration figure is an estimate. The Utah Population Estimates Committee, like the Bureau of the Census, relies heavily upon school enrollment data as an indicator of migration.

To estimate net migration within the state and its counties for the school enrollment method, the Committee compares the survived enrollment in grades one through eight of the previous school year to grades two through nine of the present year. The difference between these two enrollment totals is taken to be net student migration for the area being estimated.

Table 5
Components of Change
1984 to 1985

	Natural Increase	Net Migration*
Beaver	63	–142
Box Elder	568	161
Cache	1,372	–325
Carbon	262	–563
Daggett	9	–79
Davis	3,065	1,214
Duchesne	341	–400
Emery	202	–775
Garfield	56	21
Grand	78	–637
Iron	404	–291
Juab	95	18
Kane	51	132
Millard	261	470
Morgan	80	9
Piute	5	57
Rich	35	–120
Salt Lake	11,452	–137
San Juan	229	–488
Sanpete	193	–302
Sevier	195	–117
Summit	204	49
Tooele	363	–263
Uintah	550	–959
Utah	5,484	–1,187
Wasatch	142	–93
Washington	552	2,571
Wayne	29	–47
Weber	2,245	–1,371
State Total	28,585	–3,594

*The migration estimates were calculated as an imputed component of change from unrounded 1984 and 1985 population estimates to reduce distortions due to rounding. County estimates shown elsewhere in this report are all rounded estimates.

Total net migration for each county is derived by multiplying the county student migration estimate by the county population-to-student ratio. This ratio is defined as the total population estimate of the county for the previous year divided by the school enrollment of grades one through eight of the previous year. The school enrollment method population estimate is finally obtained by adding natural increase and estimated net migration to the previous year's population estimate.

The school enrollment method, as described above, is limited in estimating migration among the retired, college students, single persons and other groups that are not represented in school enrollment estimates. The Committee supplements these estimates, therefore, with other migration indicators such as the change in LDS membership and the count of employees on non-agricultural payrolls.

LDS Membership Method

The LDS Church annually audits its records and enumerates the members residing in each county of the state. The Committee uses this information to make current population estimates. The LDS membership method uses a total population to LDS membership ratio which is obtained by dividing the previous year's population by the LDS membership of that year. This ratio is applied to the current LDS membership to obtain a county population estimate. This method is relatively accurate in areas with high proportions of LDS membership and low migration rates. Slight adjustments were made to LDS growth rates in Utah and Salt Lake Counties to account for anomalies observed in these two counties.

Local Coordination

At the Committee's January 1986 meeting, the tentative 1985 county and state population estimates were reviewed and approved. The respective county estimates were then sent to each county commission and to the seven Associations of Government for review and comment. Telephone discussions were initiated by two counties.

The local coordination effort is an important component of the estimation process. Although there will always be small differences between the Committee's estimates and estimates developed by local governments, it does assure the Committee that no major problems exist. The Committee is committed to keeping local governments informed of changes in estimation data and procedures.

Table 6
Derivation of 1985 County Population Estimates

	July 1, 1984 Revised Population Estimates	1985 L.D.S. Membership Method	Fall 1985 School Enrollment Method	1985 Population Estimates Average	July 1, 1985 Preliminary Population Estimates	1984-85 Percentage Change
Beaver	5,150	5,132	4,992	5,062	5,050	–1.94
Box Elder	35,800	36,910	36,236	36,573	36,600	2.23
Cache	65,600	66,618	66,775	66,697	66,700	1.68
Carbon	23,700	23,089	23,632	23,361	23,400	–1.27
Daggett	750	731	642	687	700	–6.67
Davis	166,000	171,206	169,917	170,562	171,000	3.01
Duchesne	14,800	14,892	14,495	14,694	14,700	–0.68
Emery	12,400	11,719	11,916	11,818	11,800	–4.84
Garfield	3,950	3,960	4,110	4,035	4,050	2.53
Grand	7,650	6,894	7,231	7,063	7,050	–7.84
Iron	19,300	19,560	19,176	19,368	19,400	0.52
Juab	6,150	6,245	6,256	6,251	6,250	1.63
Kane	4,500	4,621	4,752	4,687	4,700	4.44
Millard	13,500	14,525	13,936	14,231	14,200	5.19
Morgan	5,350	5,349	5,546	5,448	5,450	1.87
Piute	1,500	1,480	1,658	1,569	1,550	3.33
Rich	2,150	2,047	2,118	2,083	2,100	-2.33
Salt Lake	678,000	692,413	687,961	690,187	690,000	1.77
San Juan	12,800	12,274	12,809	12,542	12,500	–2.34
Sanpete	17,000	16,812	17,038	16,925	16,900	–0.59
Sevier	16,100	16,125	16,190	16,158	16,200	0.62
Summit	12,200	12,458	12,422	12,440	12,400	1.64
Tooele	28,200	28,348	28,327	28,338	28,300	0.35
Uintah	24,500	24,188	23,928	24,058	24,000	–2.04
Utah	247,000	251,604	250,062	250,833	251,000	1.62
Wasatch	9,200	9,356	9,133	9,245	9,200	0.00
Washington	32,600	35,372	36,027	35,700	35,700	9.51
Wayne	2,150	2,133	2,095	2,114	2,100	–2.33
Weber	155,000	156,240	155,060	155,650	156,000	0.65
State Total	1,623,000	1,652,301	1,644,440	1,648,371	1,649,000	1.60

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Utah Business Statistics

UTAH DATA

	Nov. 1985	Nov. 1984	% Change from Year Ago	12 Month Average 1985	12 Month Average 1984	% Chg.
Total Personal Income (seasonally adjusted)(mil. of dol.)(qtly.)	na	na	na	na	na	na
New Corporations (no.)	423	424	-0.2	441.0	478.5	-7.8
New Cars, Truck and Motorhome Sales (no.)	na	5,958	na	na	6,480.3	na
Agriculture						
Average Prices Recorded by Farmers (dol.):						
Beef Steers and Heifers (cwt)(thous.)	59.60	58.40	2.1	56.4	59.8	-5.6
Lambs (cwt)	58.70	59.20	-0.8	62.9	56.5	11.3
Milk Wholesale (cwt)	12.10	13.80	-12.3	12.3	12.9	-5.2
Alfalfa Hay, Baled (per ton)(mid-month price)	69.00	75.00	-8.0	72.3	79.6	-9.1
Cattle Slaughtered (live weight)(thous. of lbs.)	3,382.8	3,232.3	4.7	3,221.5	2,866.3	12.4
Construction						
Total Construction[1] (thous. of dol.):	91,300	74,200	23.0	135,650.0	136,825.0	-0.9
Residential	43,000	40,800	5.4	62,133.3	64,308.3	-3.4
Nonresidential	45,200	21,400	111.2	42,458.3	40,616.7	4.5
Public Works and Utilities	3,100	11,900	-73.9	31,050.0	29,833.3	4.1
Total Permit Construction[2] (thous. of dol.):	99,522.9	136,202.8	-26.9	116,077.6	126,822.8	-8.5
Residential	42,924.5	81,555.6	-47.4	58,560.7	66,613.0	-12.1
Nonresidential	43,469.9	41,351.5	5.1	42,739.1	45,642.8	-6.4
Additions, Alterations and Repairs	13,128.5	13,295.7	-1.3	14,277.8	14,567.0	-2.0
New Dwelling Units (no.)	845	2,032	-58.4	1,270.2	1,577.3	-19.5
Employment						
Civilian Labor Force (thous.)	787.6[r]	731.4	7.7	749.7	717.5	4.5
Total Employed Persons	739.3[r]	686.9	7.6	702.7	670.0	4.9
Unemployed Persons	48.3[r]	44.5	8.5	47.1	47.5	-0.8
Percent Total Labor Force	6.1[r]	6.1	0.0	6.3	6.6	-5.2
Employees on Nonagricultural Payrolls (thous. of jobs):	636.6[r]	620.6	2.6	622.9	598.6	4.1
Manufacturing	95.7[r]	96.5	-0.8	95.9	93.6	2.4
Mining	9.0[r]	11.8	-23.7	10.1	13.0	-22.5
Contract Construction	37.9[r]	39.0	-2.8	36.4	34.4	5.7
Transportation, Communication and Utilities	36.4[r]	36.5	-0.3	36.6	36.5	0.3
Wholesale Trade	36.0[r]	35.5	1.4	35.8	34.7	3.0
Retail Trade	116.9[r]	111.9	4.5	111.8	105.5	6.0
Finance, Insurance and Real Estate	31.3[r]	30.4	3.0	31.0	29.6	4.6
Services[3]	132.9[r]	125.2	6.2	129.8	120.4	7.8
Federal Government	39.4[r]	37.2	5.9	39.0	37.3	4.4
State Government[4]	36.7[r]	36.7	0.0	35.4	35.0	1.0
Local Government[4]	64.3[r]	59.9	7.3	61.3	58.5	4.6
Average Weekly Hours:						
Manufacturing	40.9[r]	40.4	1.2	40.2	40.2	0.1
Mining	45.6[r]	43.7	4.3	44.5	43.1	3.4
Contract Construction	35.5[r]	38.2	-7.1	37.8	38.0	-0.6
Wholesale Trade	35.3[r]	36.7	-3.8	35.7	37.1	-3.8
Retail Trade	28.1[r]	28.4	-1.1	28.6	29.0	-1.5
Amount of Unemployment Compensation (thous. of dol.)	5,562.8[r]	5,219.2	6.6	6,952.5	5,698.1	22.0
Finance						
Savings, Savings and Loan Association (mil. of dol.)	1,997.1	2,262.7	-11.7	2,333.3	2,039.2	14.4
Tax Collections by the State of Utah (thous. of dol.):						
Total Tax Collections	240,133.0	254,805.6	-5.8	123,297.6	115,103.6	7.1
Sales and Use Tax	120,791.3	124,863.2	-3.3	45,063.1	41,342.2	9.0
Motor Fuel Tax	3,775.1	11,684.2	-67.7	7,243.0	6,695.1	8.2
Individual Income Tax	62,544.1	61,895.4	1.0	37,312.5	34,347.1	8.6
Corporation Franchise Tax	3,061.5	4,392.2	-30.3	5,148.2	3,894.2	32.2
Production						
Net Electric Power Utilized (mil. of kwh)	na	1,085.9	na	na	1,147.0	na
Crude Oil to Refineries (thous. of bbls.)	na	4,189.5	na	na	4,226.2	na
Crude Oil (thous. of bbls.)	na	3,212.4	na	na	2,908.9	na
Natural Gas (mil. of cu. ft.)	na	17,106.0	na	na	12,827.6	na
Coal (thous. short tons)	na	1,193	na	na	1,075.1	na
Copper (thous. metric tons) (last issue containing copper data)						
Tourism/Travel						
Air Passengers (total no. on and off)(S.L. Int'l. Airport)	606,054	596,870	1.5	730,443.3	620,587.7	17.7
Highway Traffic Count Across State Lines	na	27,565	na	na	33,872.5	na
Transient Room Taxes (thous. of dol.)	1,671.9	877.5	90.5	489.6	368.2	33.0
Visits, State, Nat'l. Parks, Monuments (thous.)	na	384.5	na	na	913.7	na
Utilities						
Telephone Lines in Service (Mt. Bell)(residential)	468,453	457,109	2.5	460,915.3	451,605.6	2.1
Telephone Lines in Service (Mt. Bell)(nonresidential)	165,894	165,415	0.3	165,438.7	161,929.1	2.2
Electric Customers (residential)	na	430,464	na	na	424,488.8	na
Electric Customers (commercial)	na	42,110	na	na	41,287.3	na
Natural Gas Customers (residential & commercial)	424,842	415,800	2.2	421,852.3	410,722.7	2.7
Natural Gas Customers (industrial)	571	520	9.8	554.8	525.8	5.5

Utah Business Statistics

	Nov. 1985	Nov. 1984	% Change From Year Ago	12 Month Average 1985	1984	% Chg.
Davis County						
Non-Ag. Employment (thous.)	52.0[f]	50.2	3.6	51.1	48.7	4.9
Unemployment Rate	3.8[r]	3.8	0.0	4.1	4.8	-15.0
Auth. Permit Construction (thous. of dol.)	24,463.0	15,972.7	53.2	13,813.2	11,733.6	17.7
New Dwelling Units (no.)	526	266	97.7	185.3	186.7	-0.8
Postal Receipts[5] (thous. of dol.)	282.1	331.1	-14.8	325.0	327.5	-0.7
Electric Customers (residential)	33,289	31,346	6.2	33,464.2	30,693.8	9.0
Electric Customers (commercial)	2,459	2,369	3.8	2,480.7	2,320.8	6.9
Natural Gas Customers (residential)	44,715	42,954	4.1	43,995.3	42,211.4	4.2
Natural Gas Customers (industrial)	49	45	8.9	49.3	45.0	9.4
Telephone Lines in Service (Mt. Bell)(residential)	50,794	38,361	32.4	43,687.6	37,845.2	15.4
Telephone Lines in Service (Mt. Bell)(nonresidential)	9,798	7,311	34.0	8,376.5	6,872.9	21.9
Salt Lake County						
Non-Ag. Employment (thous.)	332.2[f]	324.0	2.5	324.0	312.4	3.7
Unemployment Rate	6.1[r]	5.7	7.0	6.1	6.3	-2.9
Auth. Permit Construction (thous. of dol.)	58,740.2	75,161.0	-21.8	55,638.8	64,112.1	-13.2
New Dwelling Units (no.)	485	1,438	-66.3	542.2	948.9	-42.9
Postal Receipts[5] (thous. of dol.)	8,996.1	5,841.6	54.0	7,012.1	6,542.1	7.2
Electric Customers (residential)	na	218,714	na	na	214,891.1	na
Electric Customers (commercial)	na	18,349	na	na	17,755.3	na
Natural Gas Customers (residential)	206,862	200,537	3.2	204,608.1	198,134.8	3.3
Natural Gas Customers (industrial)	261	236	10.6	254.5	238.2	6.9
Telephone Lines in Service (Mt. Bell)(residential)	219,820	213,733	2.8	216,516.9	211,638.7	2.3
Telephone Lines in Service (Mt. Bell)(nonresidential)	106,752	108,688	-1.8	107,792.4	106,883.8	0.9
Utah County						
Non-Ag. Employment (thous.)	74.3[f]	72.7	2.2	70.7	67.9	4.0
Unemployment Rate	6.9[r]	6.3	9.5	6.9	7.0	-1.7
Auth. Permit Construction (thous. of dol.)	15,126.8	12,032.9	25.7	10,759.3	13,798.7	-22.0
New Dwelling Units (no.)	97	71	36.6	82.3	111.2	-25.9
Postal Receipts[5] (thous. of dol.)	922.6	750.8	22.9	883.2	807.4	9.4
Electric Customers (residential)	na	47,565	na	na	47,132.8	na
Electric Customers (commercial)	na	5,597	na	na	5,520.6	na
Natural Gas Customers (residential)	58,678	58,075	1.0	58,517.2	57,275.1	2.2
Natural Gas Customers (industrial)	70	67	4.5	69.2	65.5	5.6
Telephone Lines in Service (Mt. Bell)(residential)	62,879	61,980	1.5	61,114.5	60,487.7	1.0
Telephone Lines in Service (Mt. Bell)(nonresidential)	15,169	14,776	2.7	14,747.8	14,238.6	3.6
Weber County						
Non-Ag. Employment (thous.)	58.2[f]	54.7	6.4	56.6	53.0	6.8
Unemployment Rate	5.6[r]	6.4	-12.5	6.0	7.2	-15.7
Auth. Permit Construction (thous. of dol.)	5,830.4	8,339.2	-30.1	8,719.9	11,289.7	-22.8
New Dwelling Units (no.)	39	69	-43.5	86.8	72.9	19.1
Postal Receipts[5] (thous. of dol.)	583.6	563.7	3.5	553.3	578.0	-4.3
Electric Customers (residential)	51,085	50,332	1.5	50,603.4	49,997.8	1.2
Electric Customers (commercial)	4,654	4,523	2.9	4,609.8	4,472.6	3.1
Natural Gas Customers (residential)	47,088	46,526	1.2	46,933.5	46,179.6	1.6
Natural Gas Customers (industrial)	88	75	17.3	80.6	76.4	5.5
Telephone Lines in Service (Mt. Bell)(residential)	45,238	44,680	1.2	44,959.3	44,494.3	1.0
Telephone Lines in Service (Mt. Bell)(nonresidential)	10,570	10,270	2.9	10,355.3	10,171.7	1.8

r - revised
f - final
na - not available

Sources:
Personal Income: Bureau of Economic Analysis, U.S. Department of Commerce
New Corporations: Utah Secretary of State
New Cars and Truck Sales: Utah State Tax Commission, Economic and Statistical Unit
Agriculture: U.S. Department of Agriculture, _Agriculture, Utah_: Utah Crop and Livestock Reporting Service (U.S. Department of Agriculture)
Construction Data: F.W. Dodge and _Utah Construction Report_
Employment Data: Utah Department of Employment Security
Savings, Savings and Loan Associations: Utah Savings and Loan Institutions
Tax Collections: Utah State Tax Commission
Net Electric Power Utilized: Cooperating Utah power companies
Crude Oil: Area oil refineries
Natural Gas: Utah Division of Oil, Gas, and Mining
Coal: Department of Energy
Air Passengers: Salt Lake International Airport, Statistics Service
Highway Traffic Count: Utah Department of Transportation, Travel Analysis Unit
Visits to State and National Parks and Monuments: U.S. Forest Service, Utah State Parks and Recreation Department
Utilities Data: Cooperating Utah utility companies
Postal Receipts: Postmasters in Davis, Salt Lake, Utah, and Weber Counties

Footnotes:
[1] Obtained from F.W. Dodge Statistics
[2] Obtained from _Utah Construction Report_
[3] Includes services by nonprofit and religious institutions
[4] Includes public schools and colleges institutions
[5] Postal receipts are reported every four weeks. Sales report for one month during each year includes total sales of two four-week periods. In 1985, this double-reporting occurred in the month of August.

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NATIONAL DATA

	Nov. 1985	Nov. 1984	% Change From Year Ago	12 Month Average 1985	12 Month Average 1984	% Chg.
U.S. Gross National Product[1] (seasonally adjusted)(bil.)(qtly.)	4,061.5	3,852.5	5.4	3,971.7	3,748.2	6.0
Total Personal Income[1] (seasonally adjusted)(bil. of dol.)	3,346.6	3,184.0	5.1	3,276.5	3,091.4	6.1
Industrial Production Indexes (seasonally adjusted)(1977=100)	125.4	123.4	1.6	124.2	121.1	2.6
Total Bus. Expend. for New Plants & Equip. (bil.)(qtly.)	389.0	367.2	5.9	382.6	350.1	9.3
Index of Leading Indicators (1967=100)	171.5	165.2	3.8	168.3	165.7	1.5
Price Indexes						
Consumer Price Indexes (not seasonally adjusted)(1967=100):						
CPI-U (All Urban Consumers) All Items	326.6	315.3	3.6	321.2	310.1	3.6
CPI-U (All Urban Consumers) Food & Beverages	303.6	296.3	2.5	301.3	294.2	2.4
CPI-U (All Urban Consumers) Housing	355.0	340.9	4.1	348.7	335.4	4.0
CPI-U (All Urban Consumers) Transportation	323.2	316.1	2.2	319.3	310.9	2.7
CPI-U (All Urban Consumers) Medical Care	413.0	387.5	6.6	401.0	377.7	6.2
CPI-U (All Urban Consumers) Energy	425.1	421.8	0.8	425.8	423.5	0.6
Producer Price Index (not seasonally adjusted)(1967=100):						
Producer Price Index, All Finished Goods	296.7	292.3	1.5	293.4	290.7	0.9
GNP Price Deflator[1] (1982=100)(qtly.)	113.0	109.6	3.1	111.4	107.7	3.4
Employment (seasonally adjusted):						
Civilian Labor Force (mil.)	108.0	106.0	1.9	107.0	104.7	2.2
Total Employed Persons (mil.)	116.1	114.2	1.7	115.3	113.3	1.8
Unemployment Rate	7.0	7.1	-1.4	7.2	16.4	-56.0
Construction:						
Total Construction (mil. of dol.)	17,120.4	16,616.3	3.0	18,530.3	17,552.9	5.6
Residential	8,015.1	7,488.9	7.0	8,574.1	8,517.4	0.7
Nonresidential	6,208.6	6,277.4	-1.1	6,602.8	6,079.4	8.6
Non-Building	2,896.7	2,850.0	1.6	3,353.4	2,956.1	13.4
New Dwelling Units (no.)	129,938	124,063	4.7	140,764.3	149,026.4	-5.5
Interest Rates:						
Short Term (3-month Treasury Bill rate)	7.20	8.79	-18.1	7.6	9.6	-21.4
Long Term (30-year Treasury Bond yields)	10.08	11.25	-10.4	10.9	12.0	-9.3
Prime Rates Charged by Banks on Short-term Business Loans (ave.)	9.50	11.77	-19.3	10.1	12.0	-16.4
Mortgage Rates (new homes)	10.55	12.27	-14.0	11.2	11.9	-5.1

^{p}Preliminary　^{r}Revised　na – Not available　^{a}Anticipated　^{ra}Revised Anticipated　^{e}Expected　^{f}Forecasted

FOOTNOTES:

[1] The U.S. Gross National Product, Total Personal Income, and the GNP Price Deflator have been revised to reflect a comprehensive (benchmark) revision; incorporation of new and revised source data; changes in definitions and classifications; and statistical changes, which include improved estimation procedures and a shift in the base year for appropriate series. Further information concerning these revisions can be obtained from the U.S. Department of Commerce, Bureau of Economic Analysis, National Income and Wealth Division, Business Conditions Digest, December 1985, p. iii.

Sources:

Business Conditions Digest, U.S. Department of Commerce: U.S. Gross National Product, Total National Personal Income, Industrial Production Indexes, Total Business Expenditures for New Plant and Equipment, Index of Leading Indicators, GNP Price Deflator, National Employment Data, Interest Rates.

F. W. Dodge Report, McGraw-Hill: National Construction Data.

Monthly Labor Review, U.S. Department of Labor: Producer Price Indexes.

Survey of Current Business, U.S. Department of Commerce: New Home Mortgage Rates.

Utah Labor Market Report, Utah Department of Employment Security: Consumer Price Indexes (data from Bureau of Labor Statistics).

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OPPORTUNITIES FOR GROWTH:
Research and Development Activities in the Utah Economy – 1984

By *Jan Crispin,* Research Analyst

Total spending for research and development (R&D) activities in the State of Utah in 1984 amounted to slightly more than $670 million, and may have been as much as $900 million. Although advances in genetic and biomedical research have resulted in a majority share of national and international recognition for the state, Utah actually has a broad base of R&D activities that includes the areas of defense and space research, computer hardware and software development, electronic device and equipment development, and environmental research. Indeed, R&D is becoming an increasingly important part of the state's economy in terms of employment and expenditures, while at the same time keeping Utah at the forefront of technological advances.

While previous studies done by the Bureau of Economic and Business Research have addressed the presence of R&D efforts in the state, an in-depth assessment of these capabilities has not been undertaken.[1] Consequently, the task of assessing the state's R&D capabilities in the physical, medical, engineering and environmental sciences was begun with the objective of addressing two issues which are especially pertinent to the state's economic growth. First, R&D activities and programs offer opportunities for growth by providing new jobs and technological innovations. Subsequently, it is advantageous to identify and nurture those activities which have the highest potential for growth. Second, as the access to research universities, centers and firms becomes an augmenting factor in the plant location decisions of numerous companies, an assessment of research conglomerations in Utah serves to enhance the state as a potential site for companies that may be considering a move. As a result, this article summarizes the findings of a comprehensive study completed by the Bureau of Economic and Business Research in the early part of 1986 which identifies and catalogues the R&D activities in the Utah economy.[2]

The Composite Sample

The process of assessing the research and development efforts in Utah was a formidable task, due largely to the fact that "R&D" is not readily definable. The lack of a conclusive and widely accepted definition, combined with the absence of a central data source and a general reluctance on the part of a few university agencies to provide accurate information, contributed significantly to the overall difficulties. However, based on the survey results, substantial amounts are being spent in Utah for R&D activities within private industry, universities, and at federal agencies located throughout the state, especially with respect to defense programs.

The R&D capabilities, activities and student enrollments of three major universities in the state were assessed and included the University of Utah (U of U), Utah State University (USU), and Brigham Young University (BYU). The funding for research activities at other Utah colleges is very modest and for that reason was not included.

The R&D efforts in the state's public sector (excluding universities) are also significant, specifically in the area of defense. Other federal agencies in Utah work closely with the major universities, primarily in the areas of agriculture and natural resource conservation.

While the importance of research in the social sciences is unquestionable, it was beyond the scope of this particular survey to identify such research activities.

Definition of "Research and Development"

The term "research and development," as mentioned, was a difficult concept to define. The term "research" encompasses such components as basic, applied, and clinical research; while "development" is yet another discipline involving application and experimentation. In order to establish common ground, the definition developed and used by the National Science Foundation was ultimately adopted. Another component essential in describing the research efforts in Utah was the identification of the differences between internally generated (company-sponsored) research and contract research.

The term contract research in this context, denotes research performed by a company for an entity other than itself, and in some cases is the sole source of the company's sales and revenues.

The term internally-generated research in this context, designates the research a company sponsors and undertakes for its own purposes independent of outside clients or contracts.

R&D Expenditures and Sources

Between $670 and $900 million were spent on R&D activities in Utah during 1984. This amount includes R&D expenditures by firms in private industry, agencies of the federal government which are located in Utah, and at the state's three research universities. While approximately $672 million can be verified through records maintained at universities or from annual company reports, an estimated additional $200 million were spent by a multitude of small companies that do not publish verifiable financial data.

Close to 80 percent of the money spent for R&D in Utah during 1984 originated from federal agencies, the most prominent of which is the Department of Defense. Other agencies that supply significant amounts of money for R&D are the National Aeronautics and Space Administration, National Science Foundation, National Institutes of Health, and Department of Health and Human Services.[3] While strong federal support for research has been beneficial to Utah thus far, it follows that the continued existence of a solid research base within the state is directly related to the amounts these federal agencies are either willing or able to supply.

A Profile of Research and Development in Private Industry

Of more than 100 firms contacted, 88 firms indicated that R&D played an important role in their everyday business activities. Data was obtained through telephone and personal interviews. Based on these interviews, the following information was compiled.

* *Of these 88 firms, 91 percent fall into five broad research areas.*

* *R&D expenditures in the private sector exceeded $548 million in 1984.*

* *R&D expenditures accounted for relatively large portions of the firms' operating budgets.*

* *Total employment in these 88 firms exceeded 23,000 people.*

* *Of these 23,000 employees, 14 percent or 2,318 people, were classified as R&D personnel.*

Of these 88 firms, 91 percent fall into five broad research categories. With few exceptions, these 88 firms can be segregated into the five following research areas:

Biomedical (26 firms)
Computer Hardware and Software(23 firms)
Defense (4 firms)
Electronic Device and Equipment (8 firms)

Environmental – including genetic work with plants (19 firms)

Eight firms are involved in activities which are so specialized that it is impossible to categorize their research efforts in the above specified divisions. Activities underway at these firms include ceramics and materials research, telecommunications and satellite communications, and composite structure research.

Although Utah has a broad research base, much of the recognition surrounding the state's research achievements have focused on advances in biomedical or bioengineering. In fact, Utah has one of the largest aggregations of biomedical research firms in the country, thus prompting its nickname "Bionic Valley."

R&D expenditures in the private sector exceeded $548 million in 1984. R&D expenditures in private industry accounted for slightly more than 82 percent of aggregate R&D expenditures within the state. With only 67 percent of the firms supplying this information, it is clearly a conservative figure (Figures 1 and 2).

Figure 2
Research and Development Expenditures in Utah
All Sources - 1984

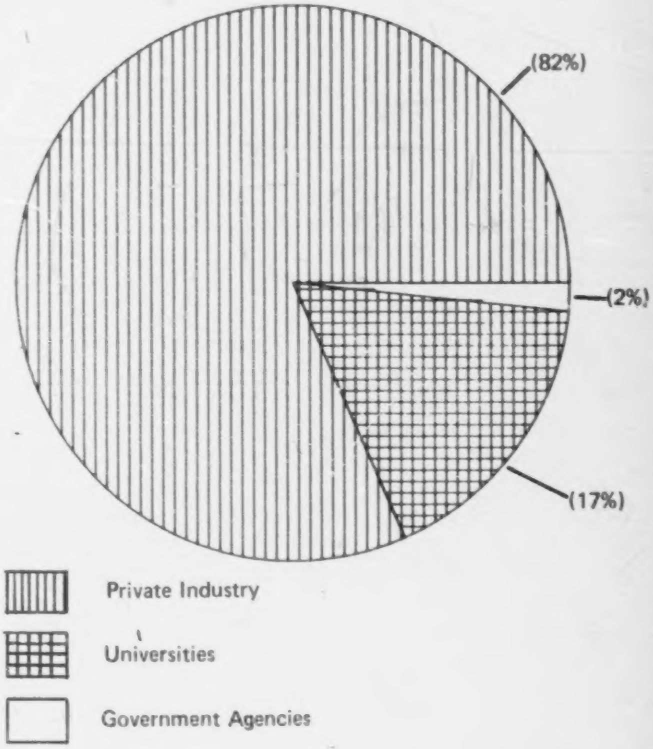
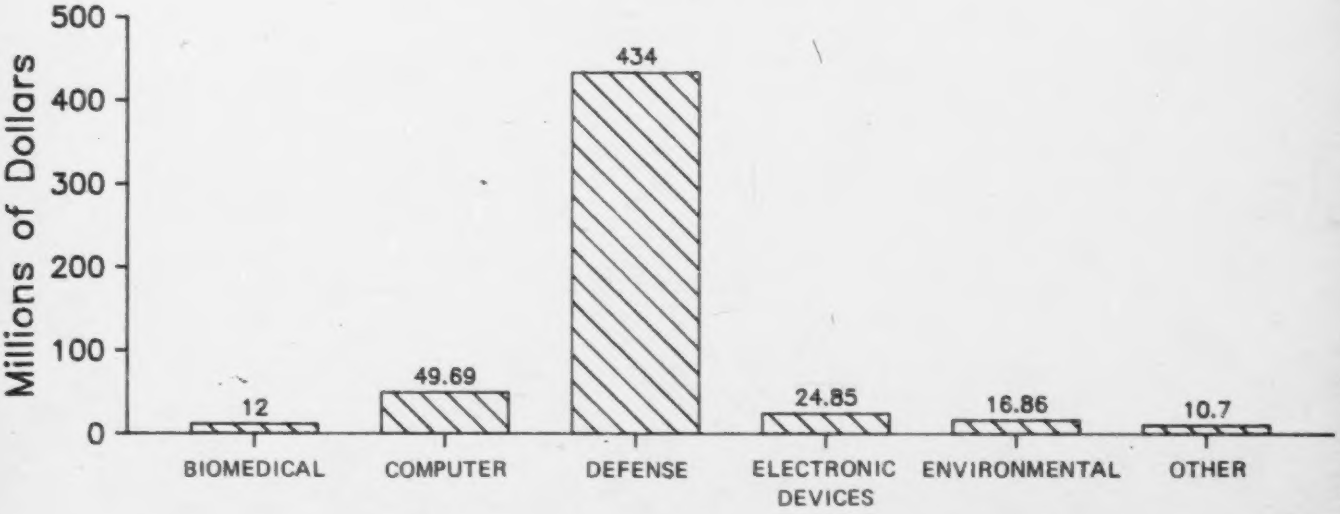


Figure 1
Research and Development Expenditures
Private Industry - 1984



Sources of R&D funding include the entire range of state and federal agencies including the Department of Defense, Department of Energy, and the National Aeronautics and Space Administration.

Nationwide, defense programs accounted for 70 percent of all programs included in the 1985 federal R&D budget, a 26 percent increase over 1984 levels. Reflecting this trend, the two largest defense contractors in the state, Hercules Corporation and Morton-Thiokol Corporation, spent about $400 million on R&D during 1984, accounting for about percent of all R&D expenditures in the state during that period.

R&D expenditures accounted for relatively large portions of the firms' operating budgets. With few exceptions, these 88 firms spent relatively large portions (more than 15 percent) of their operating budgets for R&D activities. Indeed, 34 percent of the firms indicated that such expenditures exceeded more than one-half of their respective operating budgets. Generally, these firms were either in the initial start-up phase, or performed a great deal of contract research.

Categorically, firms in the environmental and defense sectors spent the largest percentages of their operating budgets on R&D; these firms are primarily involved in contract research.

Total employment in these 88 firms exceeded 23,000 people. Actual employment within the 88 firms surveyed was 23,491 during 1984. For the most part, these firms are relatively small; 78 percent had less than 100 employees and 55 percent less than 25 employees. Firms engaged in environmental research tended to have employment levels smaller than firms in other categories. Three companies – Morton-Thiokol, Hercules Corporation, and Sperry Corporation (all divisions of larger companies located outside the state) – supplied about 60 percent of the total employment figure.

Of these 23,000 employees, 14 percent or 3,218 people, were classified as R&D personnel. The designation of "R&D employee" was determined solely by representatives of each firm and tends to reflect those employees not overly involved with administrative, clerical, or manufacturing activities. Typically, small, fledgling companies were inclined to have a greater percentage of their employees devoted to R&D efforts than did larger firms. Those companies with more than 100 employees had a substantial number of their personnel involved in routine manufacturing tasks and as a whole, spent less of their budgets on R&D.

On the average, firms engaged in environmental research classified a large percentage of their employees as R&D personnel (57%), while firms active in computer development specified that only a small portion of their employees performed such activities, about 7% (Figure 3).

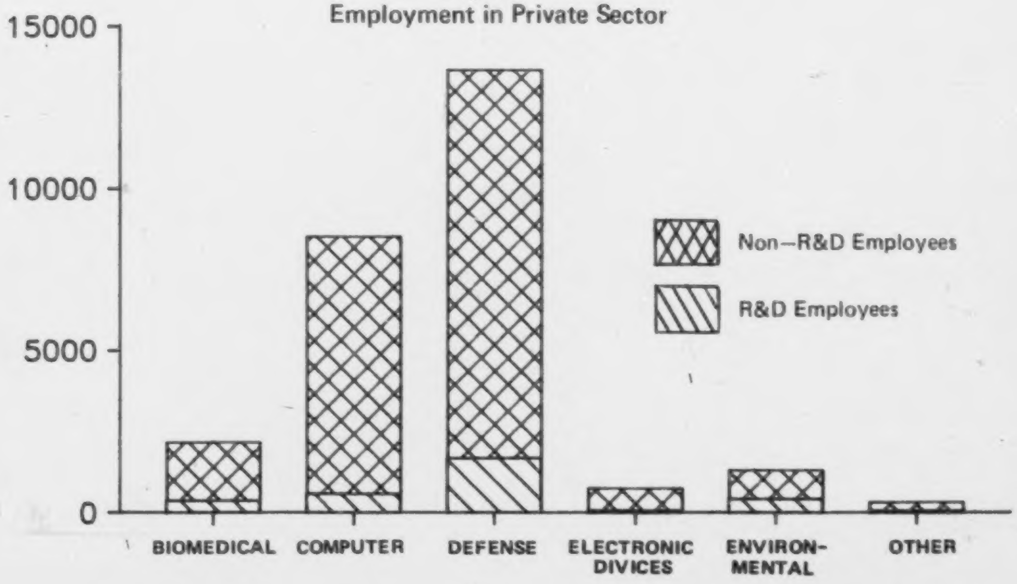


Figure 3
Employment in Private Sector

R&D at the State's Universities and Colleges

Universities are traditionally cited as important locational factors in high technology growth since they train new personnel and provide academic experts whose research can create or interact with commercial technology. Because of the essential role that universities play in regional development, Utah is fortunate to have three top quality research universities — the University of Utah, Utah State University, and Brigham Young University. Although Utah has six four-year degree-granting institutions of higher education, these three universities account for the largest number of students, research programs and funds, and faculty members.

A strong commitment to research and development programs, especially in the science and engineering fields is an essential factor in helping the state build strong foundations for growth. To this end, both the University of Utah and Utah State University have well-established research programs in one or more of the fields of Science, Engineering, Medicine, Mining and Minerals, and Agriculture. Brigham Young University is making enormous strides toward establishing R&D programs in Science and Engineering that will enhance the on-going Combustion Research and Computer Research Programs.

The healthy ties between these universities and private industry have resulted in strong university-industry linkages providing added benefits to students and faculty members alike.

Based on information provided by the administrative offices of these three universities, and from data compiled by the National Science Foundation (NSF), the following information was obtained.

- *R&D expenditures at U of U, USU, and BYU exceeded $113 million in 1984.*
- *In 1984, 67 percent of the R&D funds received by these three universities and used in the Science/Engineering fields originated from federal agencies.*
- *During 1983, U of U, USU, and BYU ranked in the top 35 percent of 563 universities and colleges in the nation in terms of total R&D expenditures in the Science/Engineering fields.*
- *Approximate enrollment at U of U, USU, and BYU during the academic year 1984-85 was 64,085.*
- *Encouragement of academic capitalism at these institutions has spawned over 50 companies.*

R&D expenditures at U of U, USU, and BYU exceeded $113 million in 1984. This $113 million was a 21 percent increase over the 1983 expenditure level of $94 million and accounted for approximately 15 percent of all R&D expenditures state-wide. Based on information provided by the administrative offices at U of U, USU, and BYU, funds received for R&D during 1985 increased approximately 17 percent over 1984 levels, amounting to about $133 million (Figures 4 and 5).

Figure 4
Research and Development Expenditures
Universities - FY 1984

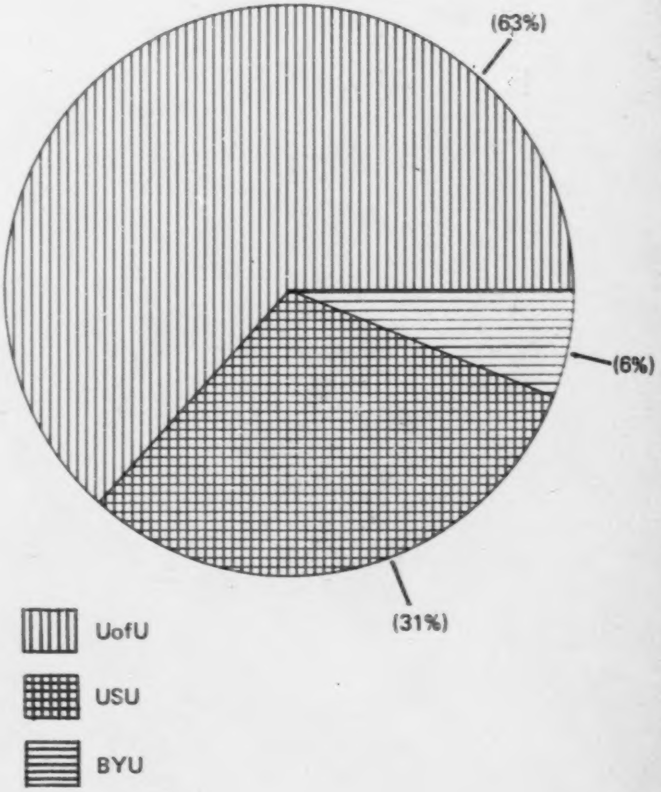


Figure 5
Funds Received for Research at Utah's Universities
Fiscal Years 1982-1985
(thousands of dollars)

Institution	1982	1983	1984	1985
University of Utah	$57,998	$57,922	$71,620	$82,669
Utah State University	35,975	30,098	34,471	40,654
Brigham Young University	5,726	5,754	6,983	8,855

Source: Jan E. Crispin and R. Thayne Robson, *Research and Development Activities in the Utah Economy – 1984*, Bureau of Economic and Business Research, University of Utah, February 1986.

As a corollary to these increases, information published by the National Science Foundation indicates that by 1983, universities and colleges in Utah experienced an aggregate increase in R&D expenditures in the Science/Engineering fields of about 119 percent over 1975 levels. This increase places Utah fourth out of the eight surrounding states in terms of percentage increases in R&D expenditures for Science/Engineering during the period 1975 - 1983.[4]

In 1984, 68 percent of the R&D funds received by these three universities and used in the Science/Engineering fields originated from federal agencies. The major suppliers of these funds are the Department of Health and Human Services, Department of Defense and the National Science Foundation. The University of Utah alone received approximately $4 million in prime contract awards in 1984, placing the institution in the upper 47 percent of the top 500 contractors receiving funds from this agency.[5] Additionally, about 10 percent of the Science/Engineering research and development funds received by universities in Utah were supplied by state or local government, 13 percent came from institutional sources, 5 percent originated from private industry, and the remaining 4 percent were provided by sources other than those stated.[6]

This traditional reliance on federal research funds may have a negative effect on these universities in the future as federal R&D funding to universities and colleges is expected to decline in current dollars by 1 percent between 1985 and 1986. For example, proposed Department of Defense support is expected to grow in real terms only 2 percent during 1985 and 1986 which may adversely affect research at the University of Utah.

During 1983, U of U, USU, and BYU ranked in the top 35 percent of the 563 universities and colleges in the nation in terms of total R&D expenditures in the Science/Engineering fields. Information provided by NSF indicates that in 1983 the University of Utah ranked 52nd out of 563 universities and colleges in the country in terms of overall R&D expenditures in the fields of Science/Engineering. Utah State University ranked 74th, and Brigham Young University ranked 185th.

Comparisons with previous year data show that the U of U retained its 1982 position, USU dropped one position (73rd in 1982), and BYU gained ten positions (195th in 1982). The first 60 institutions in the survey accounted for more than half of the $7.7 billion in R&D expenditures in the United States in Science/Engineering during 1983.[7]

Approximate enrollment at U of U, USU, and BYU for 1984-85 was 64,085 students. Total student enrollment at BYU, USU, and the U of U during autumn 1984 was approximately 64,085. Of this total, 27 percent or 17,524 students had either declared an undergraduate major in, or were undertaking graduate work in the areas of Science, Engineering, Agriculture and Natural Resources, Mining and Minerals, or Medicine and Pharmacy.

Of the 13,416 degrees conferred by institutions of higher education in Utah during 1984, 87 percent were granted by the U of U, USU and BYU. Of the 2,518 degrees granted in the aforementioned areas, 2,288 or 91 percent were granted by these universities.

While little regional comparative data are available, with regard to undergraduate engineering degrees conferred, universities in Utah are keeping pace with the nation. Nationally, engineering undergraduate degrees conferred as a percentage of total undergraduate degrees fluctuates around 6 percent; the same percentage figure in Utah during 1984 was approximately 6.1 percent.

Encouragement of academic capitalism at these institutions has spawned over 50 companies. Over the past 20 years, research initiated at the U of U, USU, and BYU has produced over 50 "spin-off" companies. For the most part, these companies can be classified as high technology firms, and have remained in the state, contributing to economic growth.

Another impressive result of academic capitalism is the large number of patents produced by universities in the state. Utah ranks tenth nationwide in terms of university patents granted according to each state from 1963 to 1983. Records maintained at patent offices at USU and the U of U indicate that the number of patents granted to their respective universities totaled slightly more than 200; another 50 patents are still pending approval.

Additionally, the University of Utah Research Park, administered by the University of Utah, contains 45 companies – many of which are the result of University-initiated research. Utah State University and Brigham Young University are also actively developing research parks which have close associations with their respective research efforts.

R&D in the Public Sector

Although Utah lacks large governmental research laboratories, the state does have federal agencies with substantive research budgets conducting business within its boundaries. These R&D activities and expenditures are primarily centered in three agencies of the federal government – the U.S. Department of the Interior, Bureau of Mines; U.S. Department of Agriculture, Forest Service Intermountain Research Station; and the U.S. Army Dugway Proving Ground.

Both the Bureau of Mines and the intermountain Research Station received federal appropriations for research and administrative overhead costs totaling more than $8 million. The amounts used solely for research were about $6 million. Information regarding the research budget for Dugway Proving Ground, as estimated by a spokesman for the agency, was between $6 and $8 million during 1984. Administrative appropriations received by Dugway Proving Ground were substantially higher. An estimation of total R&D expenditures in these three federal agencies was about $11 million for 1984.

Approximately 1,400 people are employed by these agencies. Information regarding the number of R&D employees working at Dugway Proving Ground is unavailable, but at least 50 percent, or 100 employees at the Bureau of Mines and at the Intermountain Research Station, are designated as research scientists or research personnel.

Conclusion

Utah has a large and growing "research and development" economy consisting of universities, private firms, and government agencies. Together these activities accounted for $670 million in spending and employment of over 23,000. These activities are important not only in generating income and employment for those who currently work in these activities; but they are also important in attracting firms that want to be associated with or near to large concentrations of research work at universities, or in firms or agencies whose special interests are relevant to the success of the firm.

Research universities in Utah have been the key to much of the growth in R&D activity, especially the three major research universities; namely the University of Utah in Salt Lake City, Utah State University in Logan, and Brigham Young University in Provo. Both the University of Utah and Utah State University have been designated by the National Science Foundation as research universities and are ranked in the top 75 such universities in the United States.

Besides considering their own research agendas, these universities offer specialized faculties and facilities to private industry on a contract basis. Specialized pieces of equipment that include exotic lasers, one-of-a-kind environmental items, and high capacity computer facilities are available for a fee to private industry.

In addition, the universities and colleges in Utah continuously offer graduate-level technical and research programs which have been rated as some of the finest in the country, especially in the areas of Mathematics and Chemistry. Consequently, Utah's universities and colleges provide a pool of highly educated employees in the Science and Engineering fields.

Commitments to quality research efforts by the School of Medicine and the College of Engineering at the University of Utah in the area of Biomedical Engineering, and the current concentration of bioengineering firms in the state, make Utah a good location for new biomedical enterprises. The state has gained international recognition for the research endeavors in this area, and has one of the largest conglomerations of bioengineering firms in the country, earning it the nickname "Bionic Valley."

The University of Utah Research Park (the fourth largest in the country in terms of employment and tenants), and the new Utah State Research and Technology Park provide favorable environments for fledgling R&D firms. Located near the university's campus, new firms can take advantage of trained personnel and supportive research services provided by these parks.

Recognizing the active role that state and local governments must play in encouraging and fostering R&D activities, the Department of Economic and Community Development has initiated the "Centers of Excellence" program funded at $2.5 million. The program will provide money for the development of Centers that encourage research and that are associated with a university, college, or educational institute. This is just one way to keep Utah competitive in the R&D arena while encouraging and fostering university-industry linkages. This is an important issue, for while it is unrealistic to expect that industry-sponsored research will substitute for a significant part of the publicly-sponsored research, it is reasonable to work toward a level of industry support that might buffer research programs from sudden, short-term losses.

Some of Utah's larger private firms, and to a lesser extent government agencies are conducting research independent of that under way at the university level. The most notable example is the research and development of rocket propellants and rocket motors in the defense industry. These large firms are not only responsible for a large percentage of the overall R&D expenditures and employment levels but their efforts in the R&D area are keeping Utah at the forefront of new, emerging technologies.

In sum, research and development programs and activities offer opportunities for economic growth by not only providing new jobs and encouraging technological innovation, but also by promoting the state as a site for fledgling, research-dependent firms. For firms considering a move to Utah, the state can offer the most to those desiring the benefits provided by quality academic and research institutions.

Footnotes

[1] *The Medical Supply and Biomedical Research Industries*, October 1983, Bureau of Economic and Business Research, University of Utah; *A Study of Medical/Dental Supply and Biomedical Research and Engineering Potentials on Utah's Wasatch Front*, January 1972, Bureau of Economic and Business Research, University of Utah.

[2] Jan Elise Crispin and R. Thayne Robson, *Research and Development in the Utah Economy*, February 1986, Bureau of Economic and Business Research, University of Utah.

[3] *Federal Support to Universities, Colleges and Selected Nonprofit Institutions*, Fiscal Year 1983 (NSF 85-321) (Washington, D.C., 1985).

[4] *Academic Science/Engineering: R&D Funds, Fiscal Year 1983*, (Detailed Statistical Tables) (NSF 85-308), 1985. (The states used for comparative purposes are the eight mountain states and include Arizona, Colorado, Idaho, Montana, Nevada, New Mexico, Utah, and Wyoming).

[5] *500 Contractors Receiving the Largest Dollar Volume of Prime Contract Awards for Research, Development, Test, and Evaluation*, Fiscal Year 1984, Department of Defense, Washington, D.C. 20420.

[6] *Academic Science/Engineering: R&D Funds, Fiscal Year 1983* (Detailed Statistical Tables) (NSF 85-308), 1985. (Institutional funds are defined as money which goes into the current fund account of the respective institution and is then reallocated by that institution at its discretion. Other, refers to sources such as private foundations and grants made by individuals.)

[7] Due to format changes made by the National Science Foundation in its dissemination of survey results, this particular statistic is not available after 1983. However, in the *Early Release of Summary Statistics on Academic Science/Engineering Resources* (1984) prepared by the National Science Foundation, the University of Utah ranked 54th, USU ranked 78th. Only the top 100 institutions were ranked; thus, BYU was not included.

Additional figures published by the National Science Foundation in its publication *Federal Support to Universities, Colleges, and Selected Nonprofit Institutions: Fiscal Year 1983* (NSF 85-321) (Washington, D.C., 1985), show that in terms of federal obligations for research and development to the largest 100 universities receiving the largest amounts by area of Science/Engineering, the University of Utah ranked 35th and Utah State University ranked 85th. Brigham Young University was not included in the survey.

Utah Business Statistics

UTAH DATA

	Dec. 1985	Dec. 1984	% Change from Year Ago	12 Month Average 1985	12 Month Average 1984	% Chg.
Total Personal Income (seasonally adjusted)(mil. of dol.)(qtly.)	17,278	16,449	5.0	17,011.0	16,045.3	6.0
New Corporations (no.)	485	452	7.3	443.8	473.3	-6.2
New Cars, Truck and Motorhome Sales (no.)	5,102	5,215	-2.2	6,516.4	6,464.1	0.8
Agriculture						
Average Prices Recorded by Farmers (dol.):						
Beef Steers and Heifers (cwt)(thous.)	57.90	61.10	-5.2	56.1	60.2	-6.8
Lambs (cwt)	55.60	59.60	-6.7	62.6	57.1	9.7
Milk Wholesale (cwt)	12.30	13.70	-10.2	12.1	12.9	-6.1
Alfalfa Hay, Baled (per ton)(mid-month price)	75.00	75.00	0.0	72.3	78.8	-8.2
Cattle Slaughtered[r] (live weight)(thous. of lbs.)	33,300	2,916.3	~~14.2~~	33,281.7	28,724.5	15.9
Construction						
Total Construction[1] (thous. of dol.):	60,000	110,700	-45.8	131,783.3	133,925.0	-1.6
Residential	33,700	50,700	-33.5	61,025.0	64,816.7	-5.8
Nonresidential	14,500	18,300	-20.8	42,183.3	40,300.0	4.7
Public Works and Utilities	11,800	41,600	-71.6	28,566.7	26,750.0	6.8
Total Permit Construction[2] (thous. of dol.):	106,757.4	58,152.4	83.6	120,128.0	125,269.0	-4.1
Residential	31,001.7	27,534.4	12.6	58,849.6	66,258.5	-11.2
Nonresidential	68,064.6	19,238.3	253.8	46,807.9	44,600.9	4.9
Additions, Alterations and Repairs	7,691.1	11,379.7	-32.4	13,970.5	14,409.6	-3.0
New Dwelling Units (no.)	583	577	1.0	1,270.7	1,567.6	-18.9
Employment						
Civilian Labor Force (thous.)	739.6[r]	734.6	0.7	750.2	721.0	4.0
Total Employed Persons	695.7[r]	687.3	1.2	703.4	674.0	4.4
Unemployed Persons	43.9[r]	47.3	-7.2	46.8	47.0	-0.4
Percent Total Labor Force	5.9[r]	6.4	-7.8	6.3	6.5	-4.3
Employees on Nonagricultural Payrolls (thous. of jobs):	638.1[r]	620.4	2.9	624.4	601.3	3.8
Manufacturing	93.0[r]	96.0	-3.1	95.7	94.1	1.7
Mining	9.0[r]	11.9	-24.4	9.8	12.7	-12.0
Contract Construction	34.0[r]	36.2	-6.1	36.2	34.9	3.7
Transportation, Communication and Utilities	37.6[r]	36.5	3.0	36.7	36.4	0.7
Wholesale Trade	35.8[r]	35.7	0.3	35.8	34.8	2.9
Retail Trade	119.3[r]	114.2	4.5	122.2	106.1	5.8
Finance, Insurance and Real Estate	32.0[r]	30.4	5.3	31.1	29.8	4.5
Services[3]	136.0[r]	126.2	7.8	130.6	121.2	7.7
Federal Government	39.7[r]	37.4	6.1	39.2	37.4	4.7
State Government[4]	37.8[r]	35.6	6.2	35.6	35.1	1.4
Local Government[4]	64.0[r]	60.3	6.1	51.6	58.7	4.9
Average Weekly Hours:						
Manufacturing	41.5[r]	40.3	3.0	40.3	40.1	0.4
Mining	46.3[r]	44.9	3.1	44.7	43.2	3.3
Contract Construction	37.3[r]	37.2	0.3	37.8	38.2	-1.0
Wholesale Trade	32.4[r]	37.1	-12.7	35.3	37.0	-4.6
Retail Trade	29.1[r]	29.3	-0.7	38.6	29.0	-1.4
Amount of Unemployment Compensation (thous. of dol.)	8,832.6[r]	6,403.2	37.9	7,155.0	5,711.1	25.3
Finance						
Savings, Savings and Loan Association (mil. of dol.)	2,386.7	2,325.8	2.6	2,338.4	2,074.5	12.7
Tax Collections by the State of Utah (thous. of dol.):						
Total Tax Collections	69,099.7	58,804.0	17.5	124,155.6	115,220.0	7.8
Sales and Use Tax	3,763.1	2,784.0	35.2	45,144.7	41,292.2	9.3
Motor Fuel Tax	11,201.0	6,274.7	78.5	7,653.5	6,503.8	17.7
Individual Income Tax	32,522.0	33,517.5	-3.0	37,229.5	34,661.0	7.4
Corporation Franchise Tax	1,523.1	-1,938.0	-178.6	5,436.7	3,696.6	47.1
Production						
Net Electric Power Utilized (mil. of kwh)	1,223.2	1,138.7	7.4	na	1,143.6	na
Crude Oil to Refineries (thous. of bbls.)	na	4,273.0	na	na	4,231.9	na
Crude Oil (thous. of bbls.)	3,592.9	3,164.3	13.5	3,399.5	2,919.4	16.4
Natural Gas (mil. of cu. ft.)	21,133.0	15,377.0	37.4	17,451.3	13,330.5	30.9
Coal (thous. short tons)	1,071	1,578	-32.1	940.3	1,136.5	-17.3
Copper (thous. metric tons) (last issue containing copper data)						
Tourism/Travel						
Air Passengers (total no. on and off)(S.L. Int'l. Airport)	767,438	675,860	13.5	738,074.8	628,303.6	17.5
Highway Traffic Count Across State Lines	27,151	25,647	5.9	34,703.2	34,019.2	2.0
Transient Room Taxes (thous. of dol.)	-572.1	482.5	-218.6	401.7	385.1	4.3
Visits, State, Nat'l. Parks, Monuments (thous.)	na	227.2	na	na	914.3	na
Utilities						
Telephone Lines in Service (Mt. Bell)(residential)	469,523	458,248	2.5	461,354.9	452,259.0	2.1
Telephone Lines in Service (Mt. Bell)(nonresidential)	166,754	164,993	1.1	165,585.4	162,636.7	1.8
Electric Customers (residential)	444,658	432,583	2.8	na	426,211.8	na
Electric Customers (commercial)	43,615	41,976	3.9	na	41,524.8	na
Natural Gas Customers (residential & commercial)	432,896	419,278	3.2	422,987.1	411,670.2	2.7
Natural Gas Customers (industrial)	568	524	8.4	558.5	526.1	6.2

Utah Business Statistics

	Dec. 1985	Dec. 1984	% Change from Year Ago	12 Month Average 1985	12 Month Average 1984	12 Month Average % Chg.
Davis County						
Non-Ag. Employment (thous.)	80.4[f]	50.5	59.2	53.6	49.0	9.4
Unemployment Rate	3.7[r]	4.2	-11.9	4.1	4.7	-13.0
Auth. Permit Construction (thous. of dol.)	6,047.8	4,495.7	34.5	13,942.5	11,689.3	19.3
New Dwelling Units (no.)	70	48	45.8	187.1	185.5	0.9
Postal Receipts[5] (thous. of dol.)	356.4	460.7	-22.6	316.3	330.4	-4.3
Electric Customers (residential)	33,526	31,645	5.9	33,620.9	30,826.3	9.1
Electric Customers (commercial)	2,491	2,436	2.3	2,485.3	2,335.5	6.4
Natural Gas Customers (residential)	45,314	43,187	4.9	44,172.6	42,341.4	4.3
Natural Gas Customers (industrial)	49	45	8.9	49.6	45.1	10.0
Telephone Lines in Service (Mt. Bell)(residential)	50,935	38,505	32.3	44,723.4	37,944.7	17.9
Telephone Lines in Service (Mt. Bell)(nonresidential)	9,822	7,341	33.8	8,583.3	6,931.8	23.8
Salt Lake County						
Non-Ag. Employment (thous.)	347.5[f]	324.7	7.0	325.9	313.8	3.9
Unemployment Rate	5.6[r]	6.1	-8.2	6.0	6.2	-3.0
Auth. Permit Construction (thous. of dol.)	64,094.7	29,022.6	120.8	58,561.5	63,818.1	-8.2
New Dwelling Units (no.)	288	333	-13.5	538.4	950.4	-43.3
Postal Receipts[5] (thous. of dol.)	9,559.6	7,118.1	34.3	7,215.6	6,566.5	9.9
Electric Customers (residential)	230,035	219,630	4.7	na	216,205.4	na
Electric Customers (commercial)	18,957	18,218	4.1	na	17,941.4	na
Natural Gas Customers (residential)	210,784	202,728	4.0	205,279.4	198,688.3	3.3
Natural Gas Customers (industrial)	260	236	10.2	256.5	237.9	7.8
Telephone Lines in Service (Mt. Bell)(residential)	220,364	214,495	2.7	217,006.0	211,980.5	2.4
Telephone Lines in Service (Mt. Bell)(nonresidential)	107,087	108,146	-1.0	107,704.2	107,301.8	0.4
Utah County						
Non-Ag. Employment (thous.)	51.9[f]	50.5	2.8	51.2	49.0	4.5
Unemployment Rate	3.7[r]	4.2	-11.9	4.1	4.7	-13.0
Auth. Permit Construction (thous. of dol.)	6,047.8	4,495.7	34.5	13,942.5	11,689.3	19.3
New Dwelling Units (no.)	70	48	45.8	187.1	185.5	0.9
Postal Receipts[5] (thous. of dol.)	356.4	460.7	-22.6	316.3	330.4	-4.3
Electric Customers (residential)	33,526	31,645	5.9	33,620.9	30,826.3	9.1
Electric Customers (commercial)	2,491	2,436	2.3	2,485.3	2,335.5	6.4
Natural Gas Customers (residential)	45,314	43,187	4.9	44,172.6	42,341.4	4.3
Natural Gas Customers (industrial)	49	45	8.9	49.6	45.1	10.0
Telephone Lines in Service (Mt. Bell)(residential)	50,935	38,505	32.3	44,723.4	37,944.7	17.9
Telephone Lines in Service (Mt. Bell)(nonresidential)	9,822	7,341	33.8	8,583.3	6,931.8	23.8
Weber County						
Non-Ag. Employment (thous.)	332.6[f]	324.7	2.4	324.7	313.8	3.5
Unemployment Rate	5.6[r]	6.1	-8.2	6.0	6.2	-3.0
Auth. Permit Construction (thous. of dol.)	64,094.7	29,022.6	120.8	58,561.5	63,818.1	-8.2
New Dwelling Units (no.)	288	333	-13.5	538.4	950.4	-43.3
Postal Receipts[5] (thous. of dol.)	9,559.6	7,118.1	34.3	7,215.6	6,566.5	9.9
Electric Customers (residential)	230,035	219,630	4.7	na	216,205.4	na
Electric Customers (commercial)	18,957	18,218	4.1	na	17,941.4	na
Natural Gas Customers (residential)	210,784	202,728	4.0	205,279.4	198,688.3	3.3
Natural Gas Customers (industrial)	260	236	10.2	256.5	237.9	7.8
Telephone Lines in Service (Mt. Bell)(residential)	220,364	214,495	2.7	217,006.0	211,980.5	2.4
Telephone Lines in Service (Mt. Bell)(nonresidential)	107,087	108,146	-1.0	107,704.2	107,301.8	0.4

r - revised
f - final
na - not available

Sources:

Personal Income: Bureau of Economic Analysis, U.S. Department of Commerce
New Corporations: Utah Secretary of State
New Cars and Truck Sales: Utah State Tax Commission, Economic and Statistical Unit
Agriculture: U.S. Department of Agriculture, Agriculture, Utah: Utah Crop and Livestock Reporting Service (U.S. Department of Agriculture)
Construction Data: F.W. Dodge and Utah Construction Report
Employment Data: Utah Department of Employment Security
Savings, Savings and Loan Associations: Utah Savings and Loan Institutions
Tax Collections: Utah State Tax Commission
Net Electric Power Utilized: Cooperating Utah power companies
Crude Oil: Area oil refineries
Natural Gas: Utah Division of Oil, Gas, and Mining
Coal: Department of Energy
Air Passengers: Salt Lake International Airport, Statistics Service
Highway Traffic Count: Utah Department of Transportation, Travel Analysis Unit
Visits to State and National Parks and Monuments: U.S. Forest Service, Utah State Parks and Recreation Department
Utilities Data: Cooperating Utah utility companies
Postal Receipts: Postmasters in Davis, Salt Lake, Utah, and Weber Counties

Footnotes:

[1] Obtained from F.W. Dodge Statistics
[2] Obtained from Utah Construction Report
[3] Includes services by nonprofit and religious institutions
[4] Includes public schools and colleges institutions
[5] Postal receipts are reported every four weeks. Sales report for one month during each year includes total sales of two four-week periods. In 1985, this double-reporting occurred in the month of August.

[6] Cattle slaughtered statistics were reported incorrectly for the months July through November 1985. Twelve-month averages reflect corrections.

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NATIONAL DATA

	Dec. 1985	Dec. 1984	% Change From Year Ago	12 Month Average 1985	12 Month Average 1984	% Chg.
U.S. Gross National Product[1] (seasonally adjusted)(bil.)(qtly.)	4,061.5	3,852.5	5.4	3,989.1	3,774.7	5.7
Total Personal Income[1] (seasonally adjusted)(bil. of dol.)	3,385.5	3,207.4	5.6	3,293.4	3,111.9	5.8
Industrial Production Indexes (seasonally adjusted)(1977=100)	126.3	123.3	2.4	124.5	121.8	2.2
Total Bus. Expend. for New Plants & Equip. (bil.)(qtly.)	389.0	367.2	5.9	384.4	353.5	8.7
Index of Leading Indicators (1967=100)	174.0	164.1	6.0	169.1	165.7	2.0
Price Indexes						
Consumer Price Indexes (not seasonally adjusted)(1967=100):						
CPI-U (All Urban Consumers) All Items	327.4	315.5	3.8	322.2	311.1	3.5
CPI-U (All Urban Consumers) Food & Beverages	305.6	297.2	2.8	302.0	295.1	2.3
CPI-U (All Urban Consumers) Housing	355.8	341.2	4.3	349.9	336.5	4.0
CPI-U (All Urban Consumers) Transportation	324.0	315.8	2.6	319.9	311.7	2.6
CPI-U (All Urban Consumers) Medical Care	414.7	388.5	6.7	403.1	379.5	6.2
CPI-U (All Urban Consumers) Energy	426.5	418.9	1.8	426.5	423.6	0.7
Producer Price Index (not seasonally adjusted)(1967=100):						
Producer Price Index, All Finished Goods	297.2	292.0	1.8	293.8	291.1	0.9
GNP Price Deflator[1] (1982=100)(qtly.)	113.0	109.6	3.1	111.7	108.1	3.3
Employment (seasonally adjusted):						
Civilian Labor Force (mil.)	108.2	106.2	1.9	107.2	105.0	2.1
Total Employed Persons (mil.)	116.2	114.5	1.5	115.5	113.5	1.7
Unemployment Rate	6.9	7.2	-4.2	7.2	16.4	-56.0
Construction:						
Total Construction (mil. of dol.)	15,166.0	14,220.4	6.6	18,631.6	17,611.4	5.8
Residential	6,976.2	5,955.8	17.1	8,674.4	8,464.1	2.5
Nonresidential	5,308.2	5,630.6	-5.7	6,579.9	6,153.3	6.9
Non-Building	2,881.6	2,634.0	9.4	3,377.4	2,994.0	12.8
New Dwelling Units (no.)	115,465	102,156	13.0	142,219.0	147,210.6	-3.4
Interest Rates:						
Short Term (3-month Treasury Bill rate)	7.07	8.16	-13.4	7.5	9.6	-21.8
Long Term (30-year Treasury Bond yields)	9.60	11.21	-14.4	10.8	12.0	-10.3
Prime Rates Charged by Banks on Short-term Business Loans (ave.)	9.50	11.06	-14.1	9.9	12.0	-17.5
Mortgage Rates (new homes)	10.39	12.05	-13.8	11.1	11.9	-6.4

[p] Preliminary [r] Revised na - Not available [a] Anticipated [ra] Revised Anticipated

Sources:

Business Conditions Digest, U.S. Department of Commerce: U.S. Gross National Product, Total National Personal Income, Industrial Production Indexes, Total Business Expenditures for New Plant and Equipment, Index of Leading Indicators, GNP Price Deflator, National Employment Data, Interest Rates.

F. W. Dodge Report, McGraw-Hill: National Construction Data.

Survey of Current Business, U.S. Department of Commerce: New Home Mortgage Rates.

Utah Labor Market Report, Utah Department of Employment Security: Consumer Price Indexes, Producer Price Indexes (data from Bureau of Labor Statistics).

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Personal Income in Utah Counties, 1984

by *Boyd L. Fjeldsted*
Senior Research Economist

The Bureau of Economic and Business Research has been designated by the United States Department of Commerce, Bureau of Economic Analysis, as a member of the BEA User Group. As such, the Bureau of Economic and Business Research annually receives unpublished BEA estimates of county personal income for the purpose of providing public dissemination of the information. The data in Table 1 have been extracted from the most recently released BEA county personal income computer tape for the State of Utah.

Personal Income and Its Components

Personal income is defined by the BEA to comprise the money value of current income received from all sources by persons residing in a given geographical area, including income received in both monetary and non-monetary forms. Specifically, personal income consists of:

1. Wage and salary disbursements, exclusive of social security taxes and other personal contributions for social insurance paid by employees.
2. Other labor income, which consists of employer contributions for private life and medical insurance, private retirement programs and other private "fringe" benefits.
3. Net income of owners of unincorporated enterprises, exclusive of self-employed contributions for social insurance.
4. Property income, including dividends, interest and rent.
5. Transfer payments, i.e., personal payments by business or government for which no services are currently rendered.

Income derived from participation in the work force is referred to as *labor and proprietors' income*, or *earnings* and includes (1) wage and salary disbursements, (2) other labor income and (3) net income of owners of unincorporated enterprises. *Net labor and proprietors' income*, or *net earnings* is arrived at by deducting social security taxes and other social insurance contributions paid by workers, including self-employment contributions paid by owners of unincorporated enterprises.

Since wage and salary disbursements and other labor income are reported on a place-of-work basis, labor and proprietors' income must be adjusted for the effect of interarea commuting in order to arrive at the earnings component of personal income (which is defined on a place-of-residence basis). This adjustment is accomplished by estimating the difference between the net earnings of persons who reside in a given area but who work in other areas, and the net earnings of persons who work in the given area but reside in other areas. This difference is referred to as the *residence adjustment*.

BEA Income Imputations

It should be noted that the BEA personal income estimates include imputations or allowances for the value of certain types of income realizations, even though no monetary transaction is involved. These include imputations for:

1. wages and salaries paid in kind, i.e., in the form of food, clothing or lodging;
2. rental value of owner-occupied dwelling units;
3. food and fuel produced and consumed on farms; and
4. interest earned on money deposited with financial intermediaries for which no interest is actually paid or credited.

This last item includes, for example, an imputation for the interest earning potential of bank demand deposit accounts, even though banks do not ordinarily pay interest on such accounts. For the state as a whole, imputed interest amounts to roughly 35 percent of total interest, while imputed rent amounts to approximately 40 percent of total rent.

BEA Person Concept

It should be further noted that personal income as defined by the Bureau of Economic Analysis includes the income of certain legal entities not ordinarily regarded as "persons," including non-profit institutions, private non-insured pension funds, health and welfare funds and private trust funds. In effect, the current earnings of these organizations are credited directly to their ultimate individual beneficiaries for personal income accounting purposes. Since such organizations are considered to be persons, benefit payments by them to individuals are considered to be transfer payments among persons and not part of personal income. The undistributed earnings of life insurance carriers and private non-insured pension funds are also credited to persons for personal income accounting purposes.

County Income Data by Industrial Sector

Table 1 presents the most recent Bureau of Economic Analysis county estimates of personal income broken down by major type, and earnings broken down by industrial source and type. It should be stressed that earnings or labor and proprietors' income is presented on a place-of-work basis, i.e., credited to the area in which the earning activity takes place, while personal income is presented on a place-of-residence basis, i.e., credited to the area of the recipient's residence.

Table 1 also reveals the industrial structure of income generation in Utah and its 29 counties. Somewhat surprising, perhaps, is the fact that in only two counties does farming account for more than 12 percent of total labor and proprietors' income. These two counties are Piute (with farming accounting for 31 percent of total labor and proprietors' income), and Rich (18 percent). For the state as a whole, farming accounts for less than 1 percent of total labor and proprietors' income.

Those counties whose economies may be characterized as distinctly oriented toward mining (including oil and gas extraction) include Carbon (where the mining sector accounts for 38 percent of total labor and proprietors' income), Duchesne (24 percent), Emery (41 percent), Grand (24 percent), San Juan (22 percent), and Uintah (26 percent).

Two counties whose economies have a distinctly manufacturing orientation include Box Elder (where manufacturing accounts for 68 percent of total labor and proprietors' income), Cache (30 percent), Morgan (30 percent), Sanpete (28 percent), and Utah (26 percent).

There are three counties whose economies are dominated by the federal government sector: Davis (where federal government accounts for 46 percent of total labor and proprietors' income), Daggett (32 percent) and Tooele (56 percent). Daggett also has an unusually large percentage of labor and proprietors' income attributable to state and local government (31 percent) — so that 63 percent of total earnings in Daggett come from government employment.

There are only seven counties for which property income and transfer payments account for 40 percent or more of total personal income. These are Beaver (45 percent), Garfield (44 percent), Juab (44 percent), Piute (55 percent), Sanpete (43 percent), Washington (48 percent) and Wayne (53 percent).

The relatively high dependence of these counties on property income and transfer payments can be explained in part by the relatively high proportion of persons of retirement age in their populations. In 1980 Piute County, for example, led the state with 17 percent of its population age 65 or over. Washington, Beaver, Juab and Sanpete Counties were not far behind with 13 to 14 percent of the population age 65 or over.*

Growth Sectors and Counties

For the state as a whole, three sectors have shown very substantial growth in the last five years: (1) federal military, with an earnings growth rate of 12 percent per annum, (2) services, also with an earnings growth rate of 12 percent per annum and (3) agricultural services also with a 12 percent per annum earnings growth rate. One other sector, durable goods manufacturing, has been growing almost as rapidly, with an earnings growth rate of 11 percent per annum.

Those counties showing growth rates significantly higher than the state average in the federal military sector were Emery (with a growth rate of 17 percent per annum), Millard (20 percent), Summit (18 percent), Uintah (19 percent) and Washington (19 percent).

Those counties showing high growth rates in the services sector were Kane (with a growth rate of 20 percent per annum), Summit (29 percent), Uintah (19 percent) and Washington (18 percent).

Seven counties stood out in the overall relative growth of total personal income: Millard recorded the highest with a 26 percent annual growth rate followed by Summit at 17 percent. Box Elder and Uintah were next at 12 percent followed by Washington, Duchesne and Tooele Counties, all at 10 percent.

Per Capita Personal Income

Per capita personal income figures for Utah counties in 1984 are also shown in Table 1 (on the last line). Summit County had the highest per capita personal income at $11,979, followed by Salt Lake at $10,954, Weber at $10,593, Morgan at $10,490 and Carbon at $9,948. A per capita personal income annual time series for the State of Utah from 1962 to 1985 is presented in Table 2. These data show that Utah's position slipped from approximately 90 percent of the national average during the 1960's to about 80 percent of the average in the late 1960's. By 1975 Utah's position had advanced to 83 percent of the national average but has since slipped behind to 76 percent of the U.S. average.

Table 2
Utah Per Capita Personal Income
1962 - 1984

Year	Amount (Dollars)	Percent of U.S. Average	State (Rank)
1962	2,318	90	28
1963	2,186	89	27
1964	2,283	88	27
1965	2,391	86	31
1966	2,498	84	33
1967	2,605	82	34
1968	2,772	81	35
1969	2,960	80	40
1970	3,220	82	39
1971	3,435	82	39
1972	3,730	83	40
1973	4,072	81	42
1974	4,448	82	43
1975	4,825	83	41
1976	5,304	83	42
1977	5,820	83	42
1978	6,459	83	41
1979	7,067	82	45
1980	7,656	81	45
1981	8,458	80	46
1982	8,718^r	78	46
1983	9,022^r	77	48
1984	9,715^r	76	48
1985	10,166^p	76	48

^{r}Revised
^{p}Preliminary

Source: U.S. Department of Commerce, Bureau of Economic Analysis, Regional Economics Information System.

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*See U.S. Department of Commerce, Bureau of the Census, 1980 Census Report STF 1.1980, Tables 10, 12 (1982).

Table 1
Personal Income and Earnings in Utah Counties by Type and Industrial Source, 1984

Income Type/Source	State of Utah: Earnings/ Income (in $1,000)	State of Utah: Components as Percent of Totals	State of Utah: Annual Growth Rate 1979-1984 (Percent)	Beaver: Earnings/ Income (in $1,000)	Beaver: Components as Percent of Totals	Beaver: Annual Growth Rate 1979-1984 (Percent)	Box Elder: Earnings/ Income (in $1,000)	Box Elder: Components as Percent of Totals	Box Elder: Annual Growth Rate 1979-1984 (Percent)
Total Labor and Proprietors Income by Place of Work (Earnings)	12,063,611	100.0a	8.5	22,171	100.0a	5.5	333,730	100.0a	12.4
By type									
Wage and salary disbursements	10,421,888	86.4a	9.0	18,224	82.2a	8.8	279,615	83.8a	13.3
Other labor income	1,104,358	9.2a	14.1	1,649	7.4a	14.2	42,414	12.7a	20.1
Proprietors income	537,365	4.5a	-4.6	2,298	10.4a	-11.4	11,701	3.5a	-9.4
Farm	29,374	.2a	-20.1	-59	-.3a	(U)	251	.1a	-47.1
Non-farm	507,991	4.2a	2.9	2,357	10.6a	-5.0	11,450	3.4a	-2.7
By industry source									
Farm	87,269	.7a	8.3	1,052	4.7a	-12.5	6,523	2.0a	-9.8
Non-farm	11,976,342	99.3a	8.7	21,119	95.3a	7.2	327,207	98.0a	13.3
Private	9,399,829	77.9a	8.6	15,957	72.0a	6.6	298,624	89.5a	14.4
Agricultural services & other	29,730	.2a	12.2	(D)	(D)	(D)	(D)	(D)	(D)
Mining	439,596	3.6a	1.1	(D)	(D)	(D)	(D)	(D)	(D)
Construction	848,757	7.0a	4.1	4,497	20.3a	19.2	11,961	3.6a	-.5
Manufacturing	2,249,254	18.6a	9.9	496	2.2a	-4.9	227,728	68.2a	18.4
Non-durable goods	521,461	4.3a	7.1	181	.8a	-16.4	3,049	.9a	-14.6
Durable goods	1,727,793	14.3a	10.9	315	1.4a	10.1	224,679	67.3a	19.8
Transportation & public utilities	1,130,001	9.4a	10.1	5,525	24.9a	(D)	5,587	1.7a	9.9
Wholesale trade	788,195	6.5a	7.1	288	1.3a	5.1	8,458	2.5a	12.7
Retail trade	1,187,011	9.8a	7.8	2,820	12.7a	4.2	18,167	5.4a	4.3
Finance, insurance & real estate	592,683	4.9a	7.5	359	1.6a	-9.3	3,666	1.1a	-1.7
Services	2,134,602	17.7a	12.1	1,791	8.1a	(D)	21,819	6.5a	8.4
Government	2,576,513	21.4a	9.2	5,162	23.3a	8.9	28,583	8.6a	4.4
Federal, civilian	920,093	7.6a	9.2	932	4.2a	7.7	5,069	1.5a	-8.3
Federal, military	174,194	1.4a	12.4	139	.6a	15.4	1,194	.4a	14.3
State and local	1,482,226	12.3a	9.6	4,091	18.5a	9.0	22,320	6.7a	8.8
Derivation of Personal Income by Place of Residence									
Total labor and proprietors income by place of work (Earnings)	12,063,611	100.0a	8.5	22,171	100.0a	5.5	333,730	100.0a	12.4
Less: Personal contributions for social insurance by place of work	843,990	7.0a	10.8	1,581	7.1a	11.1	22,550	6.8a	15.3
Net labor and proprietors income by place of work	11,219,621	93.0b	8.4	20,590	92.9b	5.1	311,180	93.2b	12.2
Plus: Residence adjustment	36,070		21.8	0		(U)	-57,226		(U)
Net labor and proprietors income by place of residence	11,255,691	70.1b	8.4	20,615	54.7b	5.2	253,954	70.2b	9.0
plus: Dividends, interest, and rent	2,789,245	17.4b	15.0	8,429	22.3b	16.2	63,418	17.5b	16.8
plus: Transfer payments	2,000,820	12.5b	11.6	8,671	23.0b	10.4	44,196	12.2b	11.2
Personal Income by Place of Residence	16,045,756	100.0b	9.8	37,715	100.0b	8.3	361,568	100.0b	10.5
Per Capita Personal Income (dollars)	9,715	76.1c	6.5	7,391	57.9c	4.4	9,806	76.8c	7.7

(D) Not shown to avoid disclosure of confidential information. DATA INCLUDED IN TOTALS.
(L) Less than $50,000. Data included in totals.
(U) Unable to calculate due to zero or negative data.

(a) Earnings components as a percent of Total Earnings.
(b) Income components as a percent of Total Personal Income.
(c) Per Capita Personal Income as a percent of U.S Average.

Source: U.S. Department of Commerce, Bureau of Economic Analysis, Regional Economics Information System, April 1986

Table 1 Continued

Personal Income and Earnings in Utah Counties by Type and Industrial Source, 1984

Income Type/Source	Cache			Carbon			Daggett		
	Earnings/ Income (in $1,000)	Components as Percent of Totals	Annual Growth Rate 1979-1984 (Percent)	Earnings/ income (in $1,000)	Components as Percent of Totals	Annual Growth Rate 1979-1984 (Percent)	Earnings/ Income (in $1,000)	Components as Percent of Totals	Annual Growth Rate 1979-1984 (Percent)
Total Labor and Proprietors Income by Place of Work (Earnings)	328,400	100.0a	7.7	163,879	100.0a	3.8	3,992	100.0a	4.5
By type									
Wage and salary disbursements	275,442	83.9a	8.6	137,552	83.9a	3.8	3,143	78.7a	4.4
Other labor income	31,329	9.5a	15.0	18,809	11.5a	8.0	243	6.1a	10.9
Proprietors income	21,629	6.6a	-5.7	7,518	4.6a	-3.5	606	15.2a	3.3
Farm	4,871	1.5a	-13.6	423	.3a	-14.8	113	2.8a	-17.5
Non-farm	16,758	5.1a	2.3	7,095	4.3a	-2.5	493	12.3a	17.5
By industry source									
Farm	9,132	2.8a	-7.5	772	.5a	-8.6	346	8.7a	-6.0
Non-farm	319,268	97.2a	8.4	163,107	99.5a	3.9	3,646	91.3a	6.0
Private	233,266	71.0a	8.3	134,784	82.2a	2.9	1,143	28.6a	7.6
Agricultural services & other	2,096	.6a	9.9	130	.1a	-4.9	0	.0a	(U)
Mining	357	.1a	14.7	62,310	38.0a	1.7	(D)	(D)	(D)
Construction	22,697	6.9a	.4	7,288	4.4a	3.7	123	3.1a	(D)
Manufacturing	99,396	30.3a	11.1	4,446	2.7a	4.2	0	.0a	(U)
Non-durable goods	68,731	20.9a	11.9	3,235	2.0a	7.9	0	.0a	(U)
Durable goods	30,665	9.3a	9.4	1,211	.7a	-3.0	0	.0a	(U)
Transportation & public utilities	12,986	4.0a	9.1	17,975	11.0a	1.8	443	11.1a	22.6
Wholesale trade	6,888	2.1a	3.7	6,688	4.1a	(D)	0	.0a	(U)
Retail trade	32,521	9.9a	5.4	14,053	8.6a	3.2	245	6.1a	-6.6
Finance, insurance & real estate	13,117	4.0a	9.8	2,555	1.6a	-4.4	0	.0a	(U)
Services	43,208	13.2a	10.1	19,339	11.8a	(D)	(D)	(D)	(D)
Government	86,002	26.2a	8.6	28,323	17.3a	9.3	2,503	62.7a	5.3
Federal, civilian	7,966	2.4a	8.5	5,333	3.3a	15.5	1,262	31.6a	3.6
Federal, military	2,331	.7a	13.8	709	.4a	15.0	0	.0a	(U)
State and local	75,705	23.1a	8.5	22,281	13.6a	8.0	1,219	30.5a	7.1
Derivation of Personal Income by Place of Residence									
Total labor and proprietors income by place of work (Earnings)	328,400	100.0a	7.7	163,879	100.0a	3.8	3,992	100.0a	4.5
Less: Personal contributions for social insurance by place of work	22,949	7.0a	10.2	11,439	7.0a	6.1	251	6.3a	6.8
Net labor and proprietors income by place of work	305,451	93.0b	7.5	152,440	93.0b	3.6	3,741	93.7b	4.4
Plus: Residence adjustment	28,428		10.9	19,095		21.5	510		26.3
Net labor and proprietors income by place of residence	333,879	64.7b	7.8	171,535	68.0b	4.9	4,251	66.0b	6.0
plus: Dividends, interest, and rent	110,632	21.4b	15.8	41,745	16.6b	17.5	1,174	18.2b	17.7
plus: Transfer payments	71,462	13.8b	12.3	38,869	15.4b	9.6	1,015	15.8b	10.1
Personal Income by Place of Residence	515,973	100.0b	9.8	252,149	100.0b	7.2	6,440	100.0b	8.3
Per Capita Personal Income (dollars)	7,965	62.4c	6.4	9,948	77.9c	4.3	7,658	60.0c	6.1

(D) Not shown to avoid disclosure of confidential information. DATA INCLUDED IN TOTALS.
(L) Less than $50,000. Data included in totals.
(U) Unable to calculate due to zero or negative data.

(a) Earnings components as a percent of Total Earnings.
(b) Income components as a percent of Total Personal Income.
(c) Per Capita Personal Income as a percent of U.S Average.

Source: U.S. Department of Commerce, Bureau of Economic Analysis, Regional Economics Information System, April 1986

Table 1 Continued

Personal Income and Earnings in Utah Counties by Type and Industrial Source, 1984

Income Type/Source	Davis			Duchesne			Emery		
	Earnings/ Income (in $1,000)	Components as Percent of Totals	Annual Growth Rate 1979-1984 (Percent)	Earnings/ Income (in $1,000)	Components as Percent of Totals	Annual Growth Rate 1979-1984 (Percent)	Earnings/ Income (in $1,000)	Components as Percent of Totals	Annual Growth Rate 1979-1984 (Percent)
Total Labor and Proprietors Income by Place of Work (Earnings)	1,121,219	100.0a	8.1	96,419	100.0a	10.0	108,867	100.0a	2.7
By type									
Wage and salary disbursements	998,835	89.1a	8.3	79,212	82.2a	11.7	93,550	85.9a	2.3
Other labor income	84,059	7.5a	14.1	8,347	8.7a	18.5	14,607	13.4a	8.0
Proprietors income	38,325	3.4a	-4.5	8,859	9.2a	4.0	710	.7a	-17.3
Farm	455	.0a	-25.3	472	.5a	33.8	61	.1a	-32.6
Non-farm	37,870	3.4a	3.9	8,387	8.7a	3.2	649	.6a	-14.2
By industry source									
Farm	3,137	.3a	5.0	1,830	1.9a	-17.3	583	.5a	-6.7
Non-farm	1,118,082	99.7a	8.1	94,589	98.1a	11.4	108,284	99.5a	2.8
Private	510,669	45.5a	7.6	75,781	78.6a	11.0	96,143	88.3a	1.8
Agricultural services & other	1,400	.1a	(D)	(D)	(D)	(D)	85	.1a	(D)
Mining	959	.1a	7.9	22,952	23.8a	2.2	44,194	40.6a	-.6
Construction	63,118	5.6a	5.1	15,633	16.2a	33.6	10,370	9.5a	-16.3
Manufacturing	148,667	13.3a	8.0	5,567	5.8a	13.8	131	.1a	-19.0
Non-durable goods	42,080	3.8a	(D)	4,334	4.5a	16.7	(D)	(D)	(D)
Durable goods	106,587	9.5a	(D)	1,233	1.3a	6.2	(D)	(D)	(D)
Transportation & public utilities	40,234	3.6a	8.6	10,074	10.4a	26.7	(D)	(D)	(D)
Wholesale trade	42,236	3.8a	2.6	4,664	4.8a	6.0	799	.7a	10.9
Retail trade	83,842	7.5a	9.4	7,821	8.1a	6.9	2,812	2.6a	1.8
Finance, insurance & real estate	14,025	1.3a	5.2	(D)	(D)	(D)	688	.6a	5.4
Services	116,188	10.4a	(D)	7,158	7.4a	9.7	(D)	(D)	(D)
Government	607,413	54.2a	8.6	18,808	19.5a	12.7	12,141	11.2a	13.4
Federal, civilian	409,139	36.5a	7.7	4,903	5.1a	16.5	1,126	1.0a	13.2
Federal, military	110,248	9.8a	11.1	423	.4a	15.7	365	.3a	17.1
State and local	88,026	7.9a	9.5	13,482	14.0a	11.4	10,650	9.8a	13.3
Derivation of Personal Income by Place of Residence									
Total labor and proprietors income by place of work (Earnings)	1,121,219	100.0a	8.1	96,419	100.0a	10.0	108,867	100.0a	2.7
Less: Personal contributions for social insurance by place of work	72,333	6.5a	9.1	6,759	7.0a	13.6	7,368	6.8a	4.4
Net labor and proprietors income by place of work	1,048,886	93.5b	8.0	89,660	93.0b	9.7	101,499	93.2b	2.6
Plus: Residence adjustment	187,509		27.1	6,623		4.6	-23,535		(U)
Net labor and proprietors income by place of residence	1,236,395	75.4b	9.9	96,283	70.8b	9.3	77,964	75.9b	6.3
plus: Dividends, interest, and rent	220,968	13.5b	17.4	25,050	18.4b	19.0	11,819	11.5b	16.3
plus: Transfer payments	182,637	11.1b	12.1	14,616	10.8b	13.4	12,977	12.6b	12.8
Personal Income by Place of Residence	1,040,000	100.0b	11.0	135,949	100.0b	11.2	102,760	100.0b	8.0
Per Capita Personal Income (dollars)	9,687	75.8c	6.9	8,746	68.5c	6.9	7,655	59.9c	2.6

(D) Not shown to avoid disclosure of confidential information. DATA INCLUDED IN TOTALS.
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(U) Unable to calculate due to zero or negative data.

(a) Earnings components as a percent of Total Earnings.
(b) Income components as a percent of Total Personal Income.
(c) Per Capita Personal Income as a percent of U.S Average.

Source: U.S. Department of Commerce, Bureau of Economic Analysis, Regional Economics Information System, April 1986

Table 1 Continued

Personal Income and Earnings in Utah Counties by Type and Industrial Source, 1984

Income Type/Source	Garfield			Grand			Iron		
	Earnings/ Income (in $1,000)	Components as Percent of Totals	Annual Growth Rate 1979-1984 (Percent)	Earnings/ Income (in $1,000)	Components as Percent of Totals	Annual Growth Rate 1979-1984 (Percent)	Earnings/ Income (in $1,000)	Components as Percent of Totals	Annual Growth Rate 1979-1984 (Percent)
Total Labor and Proprietors Income by Place of Work (Earnings)	21,614	100.0a	2.5	37,977	100.0a	-2.2	100,102	100.0a	6.4
By type									
Wage and salary disbursements	17,095	79.1a	3.7	33,222	87.5a	-2.0	85,752	85.7a	7.6
Other labor income	1,926	8.9a	5.3	3,769	9.9a	1.0	8,395	8.4a	11.3
Proprietors income	2,593	12.0a	-5.0	986	2.6a	-13.2	5,955	5.9a	-7.7
Farm	948	4.4a	-11.7	0	.0a	(U)	0	.0a	(U)
Non-farm	1,645	7.6a	.7	938	2.6a	-10.4	5,990	6.0a	-4.3
By industry source									
Farm	1,421	6.6a	7.7	321	.8a	-9.4	2,075	2.1a	-7.2
Non-farm	20,193	93.4a	3.5	37,656	99.2a	-2.1	98,027	97.9a	6.9
Private	14,112	65.3a	1.8	28,764	75.7a	-3.5	71,031	71.0a	6.8
Agricultural services & other	67	.3a	3.3	55	.1a	(D)	(D)	(D)	(D)
Mining	(D)	(D)	(D)	9,179	24.2a	-6.1	(D)	(D)	(D)
Construction	1,588	7.3a	5.5	1,576	4.1a	(D)	7,986	8.0a	4.2
Manufacturing	3,852	17.8a	3.3	784	2.1a	-1.2	7,107	7.1a	6.8
Non-durable goods	(D)	(D)	(D)	340	.9a	-8.3	3,124	3.1a	6.0
Durable goods	(D)	(D)	(D)	444	1.2a	7.5	3,983	4.0a	7.4
Transportation & public utilities	1,411	6.5a	(D)	4,179	11.0a	.1	9,373	9.4a	2.1
Wholesale trade	91	.4a	6.0	2,084	5.5a	9.1	3,727	3.7a	13.5
Retail trade	1,433	6.6a	1.9	5,053	13.3a	3.3	16,918	16.9a	8.8
Finance, insurance & real estate	(D)	(D)	(D)	1,195	3.1a	3.8	4,700	4.7a	6.9
Services	3,363	15.6a	6.9	4,659	12.3a	2.5	16,430	16.4a	13.5
Government	6,081	28.1a	8.4	8,892	23.4a	3.5	26,996	27.0a	7.2
Federal, civilian	2,321	10.7a	8.7	3,463	9.1a	1.7	6,673	6.7a	5.4
Federal, military	114	.5a	14.9	218	.6a	11.1	601	.6a	12.7
State and local	3,646	16.9a	8.1	5,211	13.7a	4.5	19,722	19.7a	7.6
Derivation of Personal Income by Place of Residence									
Total labor and proprietors income by place of work (Earnings)	21,614	100.0a	2.5	37,977	100.0a	-2.2	100,102	100.0a	6.4
Less: Personal contributions for social insurance by place of work	1,467	6.8a	5.9	2,688	7.1a	.0	7,094	7.1a	9.2
Net labor and proprietors income by place of work	20,147	93.2b	2.3	35,289	92.9b	-2.3	93,008	92.9b	6.2
Plus: Residence adjustment	-2,610		(U)	13,398		13.3	7,186		17.0
Net labor and proprietors income by place of residence	17,537	56.0b	2.9	48,687	66.5b	.8	100,194	64.6b	6.8
plus: Dividends, interest, and rent	7,528	24.0b	19.8	13,734	18.7b	16.2	31,392	20.2b	16.5
plus: Transfer payments	6,258	20.0b	11.4	10,835	14.8b	13.3	23,589	15.2b	12.3
Personal Income by Place of Residence	31,323	100.0b	7.4	73,256	100.0b	4.4	155,175	100.0b	9.2
Per Capita Personal Income (dollars)	7,460	58.4c	3.8	9,136	71.5c	4.5	7,852	61.5c	5.8

(D) Not shown to avoid disclosure of confidential information. DATA INCLUDED IN TOTALS.
(L) Less than $50,000. Data included in totals.
(U) Unable to calculate due to zero or negative data.

(a) Earnings components as a percent of Total Earnings.
(b) Income components as a percent of Total Personal Income.
(c) Per Capita Personal Income as a percent of U.S Average.

Source: U.S. Department of Commerce, Bureau of Economic Analysis, Regional Economics Information System, April 1986

Table 1 Continued

Personal Income and Earnings in Utah Counties by Type and Industrial Source, 1984

Income Type/Source	Juab			Kane			Millard		
	Earnings/ Income (in $1,000)	Components as Percent of Totals	Annual Growth Rate 1979-1984 (Percent)	Earnings/ income (in $1,000)	Components as Percent of Totals	Annual Growth Rate 1979-1984 (Percent)	Earnings/ Income (in $1,000)	Components as Percent of Totals	Annual Growth Rate 1979-1984 (Percent)
Total Labor and Proprietors Income by Place of Work (Earnings)	19,834	100.0a	.1	15,024	100.0a	7.0	109,569	100.0a	26.1
By type									
Wage and salary disbursements	17,794	89.7a	.6	11,925	79.4a	10.1	96,349	87.9a	33.8
Other labor income	1,816	9.2a	4.6	1,029	6.8a	15.4	8,366	7.6a	36.6
Proprietors income	224	1.1a	-27.8	2,070	13.8a	-6.2	4,854	4.4a	-13.7
Farm	-79	-.4a	(U)	91	.6a	-34.0	2,296	2.1a	-18.8
Non-farm	303	1.5a	-18.9	1,979	13.2a	-1.5	2,558	2.3a	-6.9
By industry source									
Farm	558	2.8a	-6.2	431	2.9a	-15.1	8,117	7.4a	-6.0
Non-farm	19,276	97.2a	.1	14,593	97.1a	8.4	101,452	92.6a	34.2
Private	13,127	66.2a	-2.9	10,135	67.5a	7.6	89,097	81.3a	38.7
Agricultural services & other	(D)	(D)	(D)	0	.0a	(U)	709	.6a	2.5
Mining	(D)	(D)	(D)	(D)	(D)	(D)	3,757	3.4a	10.9
Construction	2,233	11.3a	.9	(D)	(D)	(D)	55,027	50.2a	84.7
Manufacturing	3,357	16.9a	10.9	575	3.8a	4.1	5,559	5.1a	24.1
Non-durable goods	3,081	15.5a	(D)	390	2.6a	(D)	1,441	1.3a	.3
Durable goods	276	1.4a	(D)	185	1.2a	(D)	4,118	3.8a	54.8
Transportation & public utilities	827	4.2a	3.6	753	5.0a	-8.2	(D)	(D)	(D)
Wholesale trade	1,181	6.0a	7.3	346	2.3a	7.4	1,903	1.7a	6.7
Retail trade	3,280	16.5a	5.0	2,920	19.4a	6.1	6,151	5.6a	14.9
Finance, insurance & real estate	526	2.7a	2.6	515	3.4a	6.4	1,183	1.1a	7.1
Services	1,349	6.8a	1.4	4,203	28.0a	19.8	(D)	(D)	(D)
Government	6,149	31.0a	9.3	4,458	29.7a	10.4	12,355	11.3a	15.5
Federal, civilian	455	2.3a	4.1	842	5.6a	23.4	2,205	2.0a	17.7
Federal, military	167	.8a	13.9	121	.8a	12.2	349	.3a	19.7
State and local	5,527	27.9a	9.7	3,495	23.3a	8.2	9,801	8.9a	15.0
Derivation of Personal Income by Place of Residence									
Total labor and proprietors income by place of work (Earnings)	19,834	100.0a	1	15,024	100.0a	7.0	109,569	100.0a	26.1
Less: Personal contributions for social insurance by place of work	1,466	7.4a	2.4	1,125	7.5a	11.2	7,388	6.7a	36.3
Net labor and proprietors income by place of work	18,368	92.6b	.2	13,899	92.5b	6.7	102,181	93.3b	25.5
Plus: Residence adjustment	6,182		52.4	11,625		13.9	25,339		(U)
Net labor and proprietors income by place of residence	24,550	56.0b	4.9	25,524	61.2b	9.6	76,842	69.8b	18.2
plus: Dividends, interest, and rent	9,430	21.5b	16.4	9,905	23.7b	16.6	20,205	18.4b	16.9
plus: Transfer payments	9,840	22.5b	12.4	6,284	15.1b	14.1	13,006	11.8b	11.9
Personal Income by Place of Residence	43,820	100.0b	8.4	41,713	100.0b	11.7	110,053	100.0b	17.1
Per Capita Personal Income (dollars)	7,147	56.0c	5.9	9,442	73.9c	10.6	8,587	67.2c	8.8

(D) Not shown to avoid disclosure of confidential information. DATA INCLUDED IN TOTALS.
(L) Less than $50,000. Data included in totals.
(U) Unable to calculate due to zero or negative data.

(a) Earnings components as a percent of Total Earnings.
(b) Income components as a percent of Total Personal Income.
(c) Per Capita Personal Income as a percent of U.S. Average.

Source: U.S. Department of Commerce, Bureau of Economic Analysis, Regional Economics Information System, April 1986

Table 1 Continued

Personal Income and Earnings in Utah Counties by Type and Industrial Source, 1984

Income Type/Source	Morgan Earnings/ Income (in $1,000)	Morgan Components as Percent of Totals	Morgan Annual Growth Rate 1979-1984 (Percent)	Piute Earnings/ Income (in $1,000)	Piute Components as Percent of Totals	Piute Annual Growth Rate 1979-1984 (Percent)	Rich Earnings/ Income (in $1,000)	Rich Components as Percent of Totals	Rich Annual Growth Rate 1979-1984 (Percent)
Total Labor and Proprietors Income by Place of Work (Earnings)	20,277	100.0a	-1.3	3,382	100.0a	.7	7,017	100.0a	7.0
By type									
Wage and salary disbursements	16,036	79.1a	3.7	2,526	74.7a	4.5	6,410	91.3a	9.7
Other labor income	1,570	7.7a	8.9	178	5.3a	8.9	461	6.6a	13.9
Proprietors income	2,671	13.2a	-10.2	678	20.0a	-9.5	146	2.1a	-27.8
Farm	1,291	6.4a	-15.1	650	19.2a	-9.5	-153	-2.2a	(U)
Non-farm	1,380	6.8a	-3.5	0	.0a	(U)	299	4.3a	-8.5
By industry source									
Farm	2,255	11.1a	-9.3	1,031	30.5a	-5.5	1,239	17.7a	-1.8
Non-farm	18,022	88.9a	3.3	2,351	69.5a	4.4	5,778	82.3a	9.6
Private	14,213	70.1a	1.8	897	26.5a	2.4	2,983	42.5a	5.1
Agricultural services & other	86	.4a	3.9	99	2.9a	2.3	116	1.7a	10.9
Mining	(D)	(D)	(D)	(D)	(D)	(D)	(D)	(D)	(D)
Construction	1,986	9.8a	-1.3	352	10.4a	(D)	180	2.6a	-2.6
Manufacturing	5,972	29.5a	3.1	237	7.0a	6.3	262	3.7a	-.2
Non-durable goods	145	.7a	-14.0	(D)	(D)	(D)	(D)	(D)	(D)
Durable goods	5,827	28.7a	3.9	(D)	(D)	(D)	(D)	(D)	(D)
Transportation & public utilities	(D)	(D)	(D)	54	1.6a	(U)	(D)	(D)	(D)
Wholesale trade	3,446	17.0a	(D)	0	.0a	(U)	(D)	(D)	(D)
Retail trade	867	4.3a	2.0	139	4.1a	-1.5	585	8.3a	4.4
Finance, insurance & real estate	316	1.6a	-9.3	0	.0a	(D)	(D)	(D)	(D)
Services	834	4.1a	2.7	(D)	(D)	(D)	(D)	(D)	(D)
Government	3,809	18.8a	11.1	1,454	43.0a	5.8	2,795	39.8a	16.1
Federal, civilian	227	1.1a	7.9	125	3.7a	.5	291	4.1a	4.9
Federal, military	142	.7a	13.3	0	.0a	(U)	69	1.0a	(U)
State and local	3,440	17.0a	11.2	1,289	38.1a	6.2	2,435	34.7a	17.9
Derivation of Personal Income by Place of Residence									
Total labor and proprietors income by place of work (Earnings)	20,277	100.0a	1.3	3,382	100.0a	.7	7,017	100.0a	7.0
Less: Personal contributions for social insurance by place of work	1,337	6.6a	6.1	204	6.0a	5.9	445	6.3a	11.4
Net labor and proprietors income by place of work	18,940	93.4b	1.1	3,178	94.0b	.4	6,572	93.7b	[illegible]
Plus: Residence adjustment	18,532		14.4	1,263		10.8	3,409		[illegible]
Net labor and proprietors income by place of residence	37,472	68.5b	6.4	4,441	44.7b	2.8	9,981	61.9b	7.4
plus: Dividends, interest, and rent	10,464	19.1b	10.9	2,773	27.9b	15.5	3,788	23.5b	14.6
plus: Transfer payments	6,759	12.4b	11.4	2,727	27.4b	11.6	2,357	14.6b	10.8
Personal Income by Place of Residence	54,695	100.0b	7.8	9,941	100.0b	7.9	16,126	100.0b	[illegible]
Per Capita Personal Income (dollars)	10,490	82.1c	5.8	6,865	53.8c	5.3	6,361	49.8c	[illegible]

(D) Not shown to avoid disclosure of confidential information. DATA INCLUDED IN TOTALS.
(L) Less than $50,000. Data included in totals.
(U) Unable to calculate due to zero or negative data.

(a) Earnings components as a percent of Total Earnings.
(b) Income components as a percent of Total Personal Income.
(c) Per Capita Personal Income as a percent of U.S Average

Source: U.S. Department of Commerce, Bureau of Economic Analysis, Regional Economics Information System, April 1986

Table 1 Continued
Personal Income and Earnings in Utah Counties by Type and Industrial Source, 1984

Income Type/Source	Salt Lake			San Juan			SanPete		
	Earnings/ Income (in $1,000)	Components as Percent of Totals	Annual Growth Rate 1979-1984 (Percent)	Earnings/ Income (in $1,000)	Components as Percent of Totals	Annual Growth Rate 1979-1984 (Percent)	Earnings/ Income (in $1,000)	Components as Percent of Totals	Annual Growth Rate 1979-1984 (Percent)
Total Labor and Proprietors Income by Place of Work (Earnings)	6,534,729	100.0a	9.3	55,255	100.0a	2.5	57,434	100.0a	6.9
By type									
Wage and salary disbursements	5,662,404	86.7a	9.6	47,894	86.7a	3.2	47,010	81.9a	9.4
Other labor income	604,046	9.2a	14.7	4,824	8.7a	2.8	5,544	9.7a	17.0
Proprietors income	268,279	4.1a	-2.9	2,537	4.6a	-7.0	4,880	8.5a	-10.8
Farm	0	.0a	(U)	1,864	3.4a	-2.5	2,579	4.5a	-14.2
Non-farm	268,252	4.1a	-2.6	673	1.2a	-15.1	2,301	4.0a	-5.8
By industry source									
Farm	3,921	.1a	-11.9	3,014	5.5a	.1	6,719	11.7a	-5.2
Non-farm	6,530,808	99.9a	9.3	52,241	94.5a	2.7	50,715	88.3a	9.4
Private	5,549,512	84.9a	9.3	35,940	65.0a	-.8	31,206	54.3a	7.2
Agricultural services & other	15,061	.2a	18.3	64	.1a	-9.1	(D)	(D)	(D)
Mining	173,276	2.7a	.9	12,085	21.9a	-11.0	(D)	(D)	(D)
Construction	423,930	6.5a	3.7	6,083	11.0a	18.9	2,421	4.2a	2.6
Manufacturing	1,160,616	17.8a	10.9	2,266	4.1a	.3	15,989	27.8a	11.7
Non-durable goods	235,339	3.6a	7.5	1,143	2.1a	.8	7,579	13.2a	3.9
Durable goods	925,277	14.2a	11.9	1,123	2.0a	-.1	8,410	14.6a	23.2
Transportation & public utilities	786,003	12.0a	10.6	2,439	4.4a	-.8	1,913	3.3a	11.2
Wholesale trade	621,159	9.5a	7.5	(D)	(D)	(D)	677	1.2a	-1.8
Retail trade	669,133	10.2a	8.4	3,024	5.5a	4.1	3,832	6.7a	4.5
Finance, insurance & real estate	451,111	6.9a	9.0	(D)	(D)	(D)	1,249	2.2a	2.7
Services	1,249,223	19.1a	12.3	8,287	15.0a	14.1	4,393	7.6a	5.2
Government	981,296	15.0a	9.4	16,301	29.5a	14.3	19,509	34.0a	13.6
Federal, civilian	176,478	2.7a	7.8	2,804	5.1a	36.1	1,854	3.2a	8.9
Federal, military	29,912	.5a	15.0	331	.6a	12.0	458	.8a	15.6
State and local	774,906	11.9a	9.5	13,166	23.8a	11.7	17,197	29.9a	14.1
Derivation of Personal Income by Place of Residence									
Total labor and proprietors income by place of work (Earnings)	6,534,729	100.0a	9.3	55,255	100.0a	2.5	57,434	100.0a	6.9
Less: Personal contributions for social insurance by place of work	464,239	7.1a	11.5	3,723	6.7a	4.8	3,814	6.6a	10.9
Net labor and proprietors income by place of work	6,070,490	92.9b	9.1	51,532	93.3b	2.4	53,620	93.4b	6.7
Plus: Residence adjustment	-587,296		(U)	-3,358		(U)	12,394		9.3
Net labor and proprietors income by place of residence	5,483,194	71.8b	8.8	48,174	66.0b	5.0	66,014	57.3b	7.1
plus: Dividends, interest, and rent	1,335,357	17.5b	14.1	12,179	16.7b	12.6	24,869	21.6b	14.4
plus: Transfer payments	820,425	10.7b	11.4	12,591	17.3b	6.6	24,234	21.1b	10.5
Personal Income by Place of Residence	7,638,976	100.0b	9.9	72,944	100.0b	6.4	115,117	100.0b	9.2
Per Capita Personal Income (dollars)	10,954	85.8c	6.7	6,000	47.0c	5.7	6,849	53.6c	5.1

(D) Not shown to avoid disclosure of confidential information. DATA INCLUDED IN TOTALS.
(L) Less than $50,000. Data included in totals.
(U) Unable to calculate due to zero or negative data.

(a) Earnings components as a percent of Total Earnings.
(b) Income components as a percent of Total Personal Income.
(c) Per Capita Personal Income as a percent of U.S Average.

Source: U.S. Department of Commerce, Bureau of Economic Analysis, Regional Economics Information System, April 1986

Table 1 Continued

Personal Income and Earnings in Utah Counties by Type and Industrial Source, 1984

Income Type/Source	Sevier Earnings/ Income (in $1,000)	Sevier Components as Percent of Totals	Sevier Annual Growth Rate 1979-1984 (Percent)	Summit Earnings/ Income (in $1,000)	Summit Components as Percent of Totals	Summit Annual Growth Rate 1979-1984 (Percent)	Tooele Earnings/ Income (in $1,000)	Tooele Components as Percent of Totals	Tooele Annual Growth Rate 1979-1984 (Percent)
Total Labor and Proprietors Income by Place of Work (Earnings)	106,244	100.0a	7.2	92,892	100.0a	16.7	242,221	100.0a	9.8
By type									
Wage and salary disbursements	80,525	75.8a	9.3	83,184	89.5a	19.7	221,084	91.3a	10.1
Other labor income	9,784	9.2a	17.1	7,149	7.7a	24.9	19,125	7.9a	12.2
Proprietors income	15,935	15.0a	-3.6	2,559	2.8a	-17.4	2,012	.8a	-14.8
Farm	6,967	6.6a	-3.6	1,070	1.2a	-20.2	586	.2a	-22.0
Non-farm	8,968	8.4a	3.6	1,489	1.6a	-14.9	1,426	.6a	-10.3
By industry source									
Farm	9,068	8.5a	-1.9	2,624	2.8a	-10.2	1,946	.8a	-8.8
Non-farm	97,176	91.5a	8.3	90,268	97.2a	15.7	240,275	99.2a	10.1
Private	78,132	73.5a	8.9	77,659	83.6a	19.4	89,339	36.9a	6.5
Agricultural services & other	184	.2a	8	600	.6a	21.0	117	.0a	(D)
Mining	14,214	13.4a	12.7	11,904	12.8a	17.9	16,342	6.7a	-1.3
Construction	11,267	10.6a	4.5	7,735	8.3a	11.4	5,918	2.4a	2.2
Manufacturing	12,540	11.8a	12.9	3,439	3.7a	3.4	36,697	15.2a	9.4
Non-durable goods	2,355	2.2a	-.3	534	.6a	15.9	33,943	14.0a	(D)
Durable goods	10,185	9.6a	17.9	2,905	3.1a	1.8	2,754	1.1a	(D)
Transportation & public utilities	11,896	11.2a	20.7	4,973	5.4a	17.5	4,431	1.8a	4.1
Wholesale trade	3,637	3.4a	4.4	1,934	2.1a	60.4	709	.3a	2.1
Retail trade	10,618	10.0a	4.5	12,141	13.1a	15.3	10,646	4.4a	6.7
Finance, insurance & real estate	2,593	2.4a	3.3	8,161	8.8a	21.2	2,121	.9a	1.3
Services	11,183	10.5a	4.9	26,772	28.8a	28.6	12,358	5.1a	(D)
Government	19,044	17.9a	6.1	12,609	13.6a	14.5	150,936	62.3a	12.6
Federal, civilian	5,251	4.9a	2.0	1,289	1.4a	7.1	124,677	51.5a	13.1
Federal, military	437	.4a	13.7	344	.4a	18.1	9,893	4.1a	15.4
State and local	13,356	12.6a	7.8	10,976	11.8a	15.5	16,366	6.8a	7.9
Derivation of Personal Income by Place of Residence									
Total labor and proprietors income by place of work (Earnings)	106,244	100.0a	7.2	92,892	100.0a	16.7	242,221	100.0a	9.8
Less: Personal contributions for social insurance by place of work	7,032	6.6a	10.7	6,528	7.0a	21.0	15,211	6.3a	10.5
Net labor and proprietors income by place of work	99,212	93.4b	6.9	86,364	93.0b	16.4	227,010	93.7b	9.8
Plus: Residence adjustment	-154		(U)	24,207		-2.2	-15,197		(U)
Net labor and proprietors income by place of residence	99,058	64.4b	6.7	110,571	73.1b	10.4	211,813	74.4b	8.9
plus: Dividends, interest, and rent	31,607	20.5b	16.1	29,525	19.5b	18.2	29,839	10.5b	18.9
plus: Transfer payments	23,220	15.1b	12.5	11,160	7.4b	11.2	43,213	15.2b	11.8
Personal Income by Place of Residence	153,885	100.0b	9.1	151,256	100.0b	11.8	284,865	100.0b	10.2
Per Capita Personal Income (dollars)	9,593	75.1c	6.7	11,979	93.8c	5.4	9,912	77.6c	7.8

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(U) Unable to calculate due to zero or negative data.

(a) Earnings components as a percent of Total Earnings.
(b) Income components as a percent of Total Personal Income.
(c) Per Capita Personal Income as a percent of U.S Average.

Source: U.S. Department of Commerce, Bureau of Economic Analysis, Regional Economics Information System, April 1986

Table 1 Continued

Personal Income and Earnings in Utah Counties by Type and Industrial Source, 1984

Income Type/Source	Uintah Earnings/ Income (in $1,000)	Uintah Components as Percent of Totals	Uintah Annual Growth Rate 1979-1984 (Percent)	Utah Earnings/ Income (in $1,000)	Utah Components as Percent of Totals	Utah Annual Growth Rate 1979-1984 (Percent)	Wasatch Earnings/ Income (in $1,000)	Wasatch Components as Percent of Totals	Wasatch Annual Growth Rate 1979-1984 (Percent)
Total Labor and Proprietors Income by Place of Work (Earnings)	216,840	100.0a	11.9	1,120,845	100.0a	5.5	31,785	100.0a	2.7
By type									
Wage and salary disbursements	188,073	86.7a	13.6	955,364	85.2a	6.1	26,264	82.6a	3.8
Other labor income	15,969	7.4a	19.8	109,465	9.8a	9.6	2,388	7.5a	13.6
Proprietors income	12,798	5.9a	6.0	56,016	5.0a	-6.2	3,133	9.9a	-8.3
Farm	3,683	1.7a	-10.7	-490	.0a	(U)	270	.8a	-28.7
Non-farm	9,115	4.2a	3.6	56,506	5.0a	-3.2	2,863	9.0a	-3.2
By industry source									
Farm	4,774	2.2a	8.2	8,067	.7a	-14.2	1,247	3.9a	-11.0
Non-farm	212,066	97.8a	12.8	1,112,778	99.3a	5.8	30,538	96.1a	3.6
Private	188,179	86.8a	13.3	923,216	82.4a	5.0	20,610	64.8a	1.3
Agricultural services & other	659	.3a	26.3	2,597	.2a	9.6	(D)	(D)	(D)
Mining	55,525	25.6a	9.3	2,618	.2a	-9.7	(D)	(D)	(D)
Construction	33,051	15.2a	23.1	74,503	6.6a	-3.9	5,168	16.3a	-7.5
Manufacturing	3,580	1.7a	4.5	293,643	26.2a	2.3	2,811	8.8a	14.8
Non-durable goods	1,119	.5a	4.8	40,748	3.6a	6.6	338	1.1a	-10.8
Durable goods	2,461	1.1a	4.4	252,895	22.6a	1.7	2,473	7.8a	25.0
Transportation & public utilities	15,684	7.2a	8.2	59,228	5.3a	6.8	1,209	3.8a	11.9
Wholesale trade	7,307	3.4a	5.9	28,939	2.6a	7.7	1,741	5.5a	(D)
Retail trade	15,755	7.3a	9.3	120,234	10.7a	5.9	4,973	15.6a	3.1
Finance, insurance & real estate	2,170	1.0a	2.6	34,050	3.0a	4.4	1,023	3.2a	1.4
Services	54,448	25.1a	19.4	307,404	27.4a	10.6	3,409	10.7a	5.9
Government	23,887	11.0a	9.5	189,562	16.9a	10.2	9,928	31.2a	9.5
Federal, civilian	7,500	3.5a	8.5	18,211	1.6a	9.9	1,208	3.8a	10.8
Federal, military	762	.4a	19.2	7,635	.7a	14.2	266	.8a	14.7
State and local	15,625	7.2a	9.6	163,716	14.6a	10.1	8,454	26.6a	9.2
Derivation of Personal Income by Place of Residence									
Total labor and proprietors income by place of work (Earnings)	216,840	100.0a	11.9	1,120,845	100.0a	5.5	31,785	100.0a	2.7
Less: Personal contributions for social insurance by place of work	15,301	7.1a	15.2	79,977	7.1a	8.1	2,304	7.2a	5.8
Net labor and proprietors income by place of work	201,539	92.9b	11.7	1,040,868	92.9b	5.3	29,481	92.8b	2.4
Plus: Residence adjustment	-3,918		(U)	161,766		12.5	21,144		13.5
Net labor and proprietors income by place of residence	197,621	78.6b	11.2	1,202,634	68.6b	6.1	50,625	64.1b	6.3
plus: Dividends, interest, and rent	33,311	13.2b	16.0	315,459	18.0b	15.4	16,334	20.7b	13.8
plus: Transfer payments	20,578	8.2b	13.3	235,200	13.4b	12.0	11,987	15.2b	11.2
Personal Income by Place of Residence	251,510	100.0b	11.9	1,753,293	100.0b	8.2	78,946	100.0b	8.3
Per Capita Personal Income (dollars)	8,984	70.3c	4.4	7,287	57.1c	5.3	8,100	63.4c	5.1

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(L) Less than $50,000. Data included in totals.
(U) Unable to calculate due to zero or negative data.

(a) Earnings components as a percent of Total Earnings.
(b) Income components as a percent of Total Personal Income.
(c) Per Capita Personal Income as a percent of U.S Average.

Source: U.S. Department of Commerce, Bureau of Economic Analysis, Regional Economics Information System, April 1986

Table 1 Continued

Personal Income and Earnings in Utah Counties by Type and Industrial Source, 1984

Income Type/Source	Washington			Wayne			Weber		
	Earnings/ Income (in $1,000)	Components as Percent of Totals	Annual Growth Rate 1979-1984 (Percent)	Earnings/ income (in $1,000)	Components as Percent of Totals	Annual Growth Rate 1979-1984 (Percent)	Earnings/ Income (in $1,000)	Components as Percent of Totals	Annual Growth Rate 1979-1984 (Percent)
Total Labor and Proprietors Income by Place of Work (Earnings)	123,587	100.0a	10.1	6,854	100.0a	-4.9	961,452	100.0a	8.2
By type									
Wage and salary disbursements	103,454	83.7a	11.5	5,484	80.0a	-4.4	828,465	86.2a	8.6
Other labor income	10,289	8.3a	19.2	476	6.9a	-8.7	86,332	9.0a	15.1
Proprietors income	9,844	8.0a	-3.3	894	13.0a	-5.4	46,655	4.9a	-3.9
Farm	778	.6a	-19.9	-53	-.8a	(U)	509	.1a	-29.1
Non-farm	9,066	7.3a	-1.1	947	13.8a	8.3	46,146	4.8a	-3.1
By industry source									
Farm	2,002	1.6a	-9.5	485	7.1a	-12.4	2,579	.3a	-10.3
Non-farm	121,585	98.4a	10.7	6,369	92.9a	-4.1	958,873	99.7a	8.3
Private	94,924	76.8a	10.8	3,187	46.5a	-11.5	697,199	72.5a	8.4
Agricultural services & other	999	.8a	8.6	60	.9a	2.9	1,560	.2a	.2
Mining	374	.3a	-15.6	(D)	(D)	(D)	1,494	.2a	-13.5
Construction	11,605	9.4a	4.1	(D)	(D)	(D)	58,776	6.1a	.5
Manufacturing	13,061	10.6a	8.6	428	6.2a	10.4	190,048	19.8a	13.3
Non-durable goods	8,903	7.2a	12.6	301	4.4a	13.9	58,388	6.1a	4.5
Durable goods	4,158	3.4a	2.1	127	1.9a	4.1	131,660	13.7a	19.1
Transportation & public utilities	9,163	7.4a	20.8	426	6.2a	29.5	79,410	8.3a	5.7
Wholesale trade	4,129	3.3a	.2	0	.0a	(U)	33,730	3.5a	10.7
Retail trade	23,048	18.6a	10.9	377	5.5a	-8.2	113,603	11.8a	6.8
Finance, insurance & real estate	6,348	5.1a	8.8	(D)	(D)	(D)	38,386	4.0a	3.4
Services	26,197	21.2a	17.8	420	6.1a	6.3	180,192	18.7a	10.8
Government	26,661	21.6a	10.4	3,182	46.4a	9.8	261,674	27.2a	8.0
Federal, civilian	4,703	3.8a	12.3	1,456	21.2a	11.3	122,330	12.7a	6.7
Federal, military	900	.7a	18.6	57	.8a	(U)	5,947	.6a	13.3
State and local	21,058	17.0a	9.7	1,669	24.4a	8.5	133,397	13.9a	9.1
Derivation of Personal Income by Place of Residence									
Total labor and proprietors income by place of work (Earnings)	123,587	100.0a	10.1	6,854	100.0a	-4.9	961,452	100.0a	8.2
Less: Personal contributions for social insurance by place of work	9,276	7.5a	13.2	482	7.0a	-1.3	67,659	7.0a	10.3
Net labor and proprietors income by place of work	114,311	92.5b	9.9	6,372	93.0b	-5.1	893,793	93.0b	8.0
Plus: Residence adjustment	21,577		14.0	423		(U)	209,407		8.4
Net labor and proprietors income by place of residence	135,888	51.9b	10.5	6,795	47.3b	-1.8	1,103,200	65.7b	8.1
plus: Dividends, interest, and rent	73,255	28.0b	16.6	4,260	29.6b	16.6	290,796	17.3b	14.2
plus: Transfer payments	52,561	20.1b	16.0	3,322	23.1b	13.0	286,231	17.0b	11.0
Personal Income by Place of Residence	261,704	100.0b	13.1	14,377	100.0b	5.1	1,680,227	100.0b	9.5
Per Capita Personal Income (dollars)	7,918	62.0c	6.1	6,859	53.7c	2.5	10,593	82.9c	7.3

(D) Not shown to avoid disclosure of confidential information. DATA INCLUDED IN TOTALS.
(L) Less than $50,000. Data included in totals.
(U) Unable to calculate due to zero or negative data.

(a) Earnings components as a percent of Total Earnings.
(b) Income components as a percent of Total Personal Income.
(c) Per Capita Personal Income as a percent of U.S Average.

Source: U.S. Department of Commerce, Bureau of Economic Analysis, Regional Economics Information System, April 1986

Utah Business Statistics

UTAH DATA

	Jan. 1986	Jan. 1985	% Change From Year Ago	12 Month Average 1986	1985	% Chg.
Total Personal Income (seasonally adjusted)(mil. of dol.)(qtly.)	na	16,752	na	na	16,146.0	na
New Corporations (no.)	518	517	0.2	443.8	472.6	-6.1
New Cars, Truck and Motorhome Sales (no.)	na	6,224	na	na	6,509.8	na
Agriculture						
Average Prices Recorded by Farmers (dol.):						
Beef Steers and Heifers (cwt)(thous.)	56.00	61.30	-8.6	55.7	60.5	-7.9
Lambs (cwt)	62.90	59.00	6.6	62.9	57.4	9.6
Milk Wholesale (cwt)	12.10	13.50	-10.4	12.0	12.9	-7.1
Alfalfa Hay, Baled (per ton)(mid-month price)	71.00	75.00	-5.3	72.0	78.3	-8.1
Cattle Slaughtered[6] (live weight)(thous. of lbs.)	34,995	32,695	7.0	33,473.3	29,358.6	14.0
Construction						
Total Construction[1] (thous. of dol.):	61,643	69,300	-11.0	131,145.3	131,308.3	-0.1
Residential	32,762	35,600	-8.0	60,788.5	64,050.0	-5.1
Nonresidential	24,579	26,100	-5.8	42,056.6	39,341.7	6.9
Public Works and Utilities	4,302	7,500	-42.6	28,300.2	25,850.0	9.5
Total Permit Construction[2] (thous. of dol.):	70,824.8	75,594.2	-6.3	119,730.6	126,170.8	-5.1
Residential	42,837.0	31,617.9	35.5	59,784.5	66,079.4	-9.5
Nonresidential	19,484.8	35,273.6	-44.8	45,492.2	45,689.5	-0.4
Additions, Alterations and Repairs	8,503.0	8,702.7	-2.3	13,953.8	14,402.0	-3.1
New Dwelling Units (no.)	1,101	692	59.1	1,304.8	1,548.6	-15.7
Employment						
Civilian Labor Force (thous.)	741.0[r]	742.0[r]	-0.1	750.1	724.9	3.5
Total Employed Persons	695.7[r]	686.6[r]	1.3	704.1	678.1	3.8
Unemployed Persons	43.9[r]	55.4[r]	-20.8	45.9	46.9	-2.1
Percent Total Labor Force	5.9[r]	7.5[r]	-21.3	6.1	6.5	-5.4
Employees on Nonagricultural Payrolls (thous. of jobs):	628.6[r]	607.9[f]	3.4	625.8	603.9	3.6
Manufacturing	92.2[r]	93.6[f]	-1.5	95.4	94.5	1.0
Mining	8.7[r]	11.3[f]	23.0	9.6	12.5	-23.2
Contract Construction	31.2[r]	31.8[f]	-1.9	36.1	35.3	2.0
Transportation, Communication and Utilities	37.0[r]	35.9[f]	3.1	36.7	36.4	0.9
Wholesale Trade	35.4[r]	34.8[f]	1.7	35.8	34.9	2.7
Retail Trade	114.4[r]	109.2[f]	4.8	112.7	106.8	5.5
Finance, Insurance and Real Estate	32.0[r]	30.1[f]	6.3	31.2	29.9	4.5
Services[3]	136.2[r]	126.0[f]	8.1	131.4	122.1	7.7
Federal Government	39.9[r]	37.9[f]	5.3	39.3	37.5	4.8
State Government[4]	38.1[r]	36.3[f]	5.0	35.8	35.2	1.6
Local Government[4]	63.5[r]	61.0[f]	4.1	61.9	58.9	5.0
Average Weekly Hours:						
Manufacturing	40.3[r]	39.4	2.3	40.4	40.0	0.9
Mining	44.8[r]	44.8	0.0	44.7	43.3	3.1
Contract Construction	37.8[r]	36.8	2.7	37.9	38.1	-0.5
Wholesale Trade	35.6[r]	35.2	1.1	35.3	36.9	-4.2
Retail Trade	27.1[r]	27.8	-2.5	28.5	28.9	-1.4
Amount of Unemployment Compensation (thous. of dol.)	11,641.0[f]	10,065.2[f]	15.7	7,286.3	5,851.0	24.5
Finance						
Savings, Savings and Loan Association (mil. of dol.)	2,382.1	2,358.8	1.0	2,340.3	2,113.0	10.8
Tax Collections by the State of Utah (thous. of dol.):						
Total Tax Collections	70,137.1	44,887.9	56.2	126,259.7	115,260.3	9.5
Sales and Use Tax	16,095.5	13,026.2	23.6	45,400.5	41,659.0	9.0
Motor Fuel Tax	8,237.6	2,414.2	241.2	8,138.8	6,488.6	25.4
Individual Income Tax	23,800.7	17,049.0	39.6	37,792.2	34,490.0	9.6
Corporation Franchise Tax	1,951.6	1,712.1	14.0	5,456.6	3,726.5	46.4
Production						
Net Electric Power Utilized (mil. of kwh)	na	1,191.2	na	na	1,138.2	na
Crude Oil to Refineries (thous. of bbls.)	3,530.1	4,083.2	-13.5	3,998.9	4,234.8	-5.6
Crude Oil (thous. of bbls.)	3,644.8	3,213.8	13.4	3,435.4	2,931.0	17.2
Natural Gas (mil. of cu. ft.)	20,781.5	17,262.0	20.4	17,744.6	13,496.3	31.5
Coal (thous. short tons)	1,110	751	47.8	970.2	1,109.0	-12.5
Tourism/Travel						
Air Passengers (total no. on and off)(S.L. Int'l. Airport)	747,691	686,032	9.0	743,213.1	637,913.2	16.5
Highway Traffic Count Across State Lines	24,949	24,178	3.2	34,767.4	33,899.3	2.6
Transient Room Taxes (thous. of dol.)	177.0	35.9	393.0	413.5	383.0	8.0
Visits, State, Nat'l. Parks, Monuments (thous.)	na	259.4	na	na	919.6	na
Utilities						
Telephone Lines in Service (Mt. Bell)(residential)	470,608	459,765	2.4	462,758.5	452,937.4	2.2
Telephone Lines in Service (Mt. Bell)(nonresidential)	167,161	165,216	1.2	165,747.5	163,262.0	1.5
Electric Customers (residential)	na	436,584	na	na	427,033.8	na
Electric Customers (commercial)	na	42,187	na	na	41,602.6	na
Natural Gas Customers (residential & commercial)	436,387	423,736	3.0	424,041.3	412,626.8	2.8
Natural Gas Customers (industrial)	561	522	7.5	561.8	526.2	6.8

Utah Business Statistics

	Jan. 1986	Jan. 1985	% Change From Year Ago	12 Month Average 1986	1985	% Chg.
Davis County						
Non-Ag. Employment (thous.)	51.0[fo]	49.4[f]	3.2	51.3	49.2	4.3
Unemployment Rate	4.4[r]	5.0[r]	-12.0	4.0	4.6	-11.7
Auth. Permit Construction (thous. of dol.)	8,006.2	6,760.0	18.4	14,046.4	11,897.4	18.1
New Dwelling Units (no.)	138	81	70.4	191.8	186.8	2.7
Postal Receipts[5] (thous. of dol.)	248.6	291.0	-14.6	312.8	329.1	-5.0
Electric Customers (residential)	na	32,096	na	na	30,973.3	na
Electric Customers (commercial)	na	2,400	na	na	2,343.5	na
Natural Gas Customers (residential)	45,824	43,738	4.8	44,346.4	42,465.3	4.4
Natural Gas Customers (industrial)	49	46	6.5	49.8	45.3	10.1
Telephone Lines in Service (Mt. Bell)(residential)	51,073	38,646	32.2	45,759.0	38,044.7	20.3
Telephone Lines in Service (Mt. Bell)(nonresidential)	9,848	7,400	33.1	8,787.3	6,996.8	25.6
Salt Lake County						
Non-Ag. Employment (thous.)	325.6[fo]	316.4	2.9	325.4	315.0	3.3
Unemployment Rate	6.2[r]	6.9[r]	-10.1	6.0	6.2	-3.1
Auth. Permit Construction (thous. of dol.)	45,151.3	42,087.8	7.3	58,816.8	63,909.2	-8.0
New Dwelling Units (no.)	798	281	184.0	581.5	919.3	-36.7
Postal Receipts[5] (thous. of dol.)	6,993.0	5,722.0	22.2	7,321.5	6,525.6	12.2
Electric Customers (residential)	na	221,285	na	na	216,715.4	na
Electric Customers (commercial)	na	18,328	na	na	17,989.3	na
Natural Gas Customers (residential)	213,644	205,076	4.2	205,993.4	199,234.1	3.4
Natural Gas Customers (industrial)	256	238	7.6	258.0	237.9	8.4
Telephone Lines in Service (Mt. Bell)(residential)	220,977	215,168	2.7	217,490.1	212,321.7	2.4
Telephone Lines in Service (Mt. Bell)(nonresidential)	107,300	108,196	-0.8	107,629.5	107,632.8	.0
Utah County						
Non-Ag. Employment (thous.)	72.1[fo]	69.5[f]	3.7	71.0	68.7	3.3
Unemployment Rate	6.9[r]	7.8[r]	-11.5	6.8	6.8	-0.2
Auth. Permit Construction (thous. of dol.)	5,036.0	5,588.4	-9.9	11,000.5	13,443.1	-18.2
New Dwelling Units (no.)	43	40	7.5	85.4	108.9	-21.6
Postal Receipts[5] (thous. of dol.)	902.5	715.2	26.2	904.5	815.0	11.0
Electric Customers (residential)	na	49,201	na	na	47,232.1	na
Electric Customers (commercial)	na	5,645	na	na	5,540.8	na
Natural Gas Customers (residential)	59,971	59,194	1.3	58,670.2	57,533.8	2.0
Natural Gas Customers (industrial)	68	65	4.6	69.7	66.0	5.6
Telephone Lines in Service (Mt. Bell)(residential)	62,699	61,957	1.2	61,265.9	60,552.9	1.2
Telephone Lines in Service (Mt. Bell)(nonresidential)	15,653	14,727	6.3	14,883.6	14,437.9	3.1
Weber County						
Non-Ag. Employment (thous.)	58.5[fo]	56.3[f]	3.9	57.0	53.7	6.3
Unemployment Rate	5.8[r]	7.4[r]	-21.6	5.8	6.8	-14.0
Auth. Permit Construction (thous. of dol.)	4,093.8	4,160.2	-1.6	8,250.3	11,331.5	-27.2
New Dwelling Units (no.)	33	46	-28.3	83.5	72.3	15.4
Postal Receipts[5] (thous. of dol.)	587.0	471.9	24.4	568.8	577.6	-1.5
Electric Customers (residential)	na	50,469	na	na	50,090.6	na
Electric Customers (commercial)	na	4,496	na	na	4,481.4	na
Natural Gas Customers (residential)	48,028	47,150	1.9	47,088.9	46,307.8	1.7
Natural Gas Customers (industrial)	86	74	16.2	82.4	76.5	7.7
Telephone Lines in Service (Mt. Bell)(residential)	45,381	44,839	1.2	45,050.7	44,553.6	1.1
Telephone Lines in Service (Mt. Bell)(nonresidential)	10,631	10,287	3.3	10,412.2	10,215.3	1.9

Sources:
Personal Income: Bureau of Economic Analysis, U.S. Department of Commerce
New Corporations: Utah Secretary of State
New Cars and Truck Sales: Utah State Tax Commission, Economic and Statistical Unit
Agriculture: U.S. Department of Agriculture, Agriculture, Utah: Utah Crop and Livestock Reporting Service (U.S. Department of Agriculture)
Construction Data: F.W. Dodge and Utah Construction Report
Employment Data: Utah Department of Employment Security
Savings, Savings and Loan Associations: Utah Savings and Loan Institutions
Tax Collections: Utah State Tax Commission
Net Electric Power Utilized: Cooperating Utah power companies
Crude Oil: Area oil refineries
Natural Gas: Utah Division of Oil, Gas, and Mining
Coal: Department of Energy
Air Passengers: Salt Lake International Airport, Statistics Service
Highway Traffic Count: Utah Department of Transportation, Travel Analysis Unit
Visits to State and National Parks and Monuments: U.S. Forest Service, Utah State Parks and Recreation Department
Utilities Data: Cooperating Utah utility companies
Postal Receipts: Postmasters in Davis, Salt Lake, Utah, and Weber Counties

r - revised
f - final
na - not available
fo - forecast

Footnotes:

[1] Obtained from F.W. Dodge Statistics

[2] Obtained from Utah Construction Report

[3] Includes services by nonprofit and religious institutions

[4] Includes public schools and colleges institutions

[5] Postal receipts are reported every four weeks. Sales report for one month during each year includes total sales of two four-week periods. In 1985, this double-reporting occurred in the month of August.

[6] Cattle slaughtered statistics were reported incorrectly for the months July through November 1985. Twelve-month averages reflect corrections.

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NATIONAL DATA

	Jan. 1986	Jan. 1985	% Change From Year Ago	12 Month Average 1986	12 Month Average 1985	% Chg.
U.S. Gross National Product[1] (seasonally adjusted)(bil.)(qtly.)	4,116.7[p]	3,917.5	5.1	4,085.7	3,794.8	5.6
Total Personal Income[1] (seasonally adjusted)(bil. of dol.)	3,386.5[r]	3,217.3	5.3	3,307.6	3,129.7	5.7
Industrial Production Indexes (seasonally adjusted)(1977=100)	126.6[r]	123.6	2.4	124.7	122.2	2.1
Total Bus. Expend. for New Plants & Equip. (bil.)(qtly.)	390.[illegible][ra]	371.2	5.3	386.0	356.3	8.3
Index of Leading Indicators (1967=100)	174.2	166.3	4.7	169.8	165.9	2.3
Price Indexes:						
Consumer Price Indexes (not seasonally adjusted)(1967=100):						
CPI-U (All Urban Consumers) All Items	328.4	316.1	3.9	323.2	312.0	3.6
CPI-U (All Urban Consumers) Food & Beverages	303.9	299.3	2.4	302.7	295.7	2.3
CPI-U (All Urban Consumers) Housing	356.8	342.0	4.3	351.1	337.6	4.0
CPI-U (All Urban Consumers) Transportation	323.9	314.7	2.9	320.7	312.4	2.6
CPI-U (All Urban Consumers) Medical Care	418.2	391.	6.9	405.6	381.5	6.3
CPI-U (All Urban Consumers) Energy	424.7	434.5	-2.5	427.3	423.4	0.9
Producer Price Index (not seasonally adjusted)(1967=100)	296.2	292.3	1.4	294.1	291.4	0.9
Producer Price Index, All Finished Goods	113.7	110.4	3.0	112.0	108.4	3.3
GNP Price Deflator[1] (1982=100)(qtly.)						
Employment (seasonally adjusted):						
Civilian Labor Force (mil.)	116.8	106.1	9.9	108.0	105.3	3.6
Total Employed Persons (mil.)	109.0	114.8	-5.1	115.0	113.7	1.1
Unemployment Rate	6.7	7.4	-9.5	7.1	16.3	-56.2
Construction:						
Total Construction (mil. of dol.)	11,650.0	14,810.[illegible]	[illegible]	18,[illegible]	17,477.0	-4.9
Residential	6,825.7	6,[illegible]	[illegible]	8,696.8	8,436.1	3.2
Nonresidential	4,[illegible]	3,325.1	49.8	4,[illegible]	4,122.2	0.9
Non-Building	2,039.6	2,[illegible]	-[illegible]	3,[illegible]	3,078.2	7.4
New Dwelling Units (no.)	106,200	104,[illegible]	-3.2	144,937.2	[illegible]	-2.6
Interest Rates:						
Short Term (3-month Treasury Bill rate)	[illegible]	[illegible]	-[illegible]	[illegible]	9.5	-21.4
Long Term (10-year Treasury Bond yield)	9.31	11.[illegible]	-1[illegible]	10.66	12.0	-11.3
Prime Rate (Charged by Banks on Short-Term Business Loans-Ave.)	9.50	10.61	-10.[illegible]	9.8	12.0	-18.2
Mortgage Rates (new homes)	10.40[r]	11.77	-11.6	11.[illegible]	11.9	-7.3

[p] Preliminary [r] Revised na = Not Available [a] Anticipated [ra] Revised Anticipated

Sources:

Business Conditions Digest, U.S. Department of Commerce: U.S. Gross National Product, Total National Personal Income, Industrial Production Indexes, Total Business Expenditures for New Plant and Equipment, Index of Leading Indicators, GNP Price Deflator, National Employment Data, Interest Rates.

F. W. Dodge Report, McGraw-Hill: National Construction Data.

Survey of Current Business, U.S. Department of Commerce: New Home Mortgage Rates.

Utah Labor Market Report, Utah Department of Employment Security: Consumer Price Indexes, Producer Price Indexes (data from Bureau of Labor Statistics).

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Iver E. Bradley, *Dean, Graduate School of Business*

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ERRATA

The Bureau of Economic and Business Research regrets the errors that appeared in the *Utah Economic and Business Review*, Vol. 46, No. 2, February 1986 issue. The errors appeared on Page 11, "Utah Business Statistics."

Attached is a corrected Page 11, marked for cutting and refastening in your February copy.

Utah Business Statistics

	Dec. 1985	Dec. 1984	% Change From Year Ago	12 Month Average		
				1985	1984	% Chg.
Davis County						
Non-Ag. Employment (thous.)	51.9[f]	50.5	2.8	51.2	49.0	4.5
Unemployment Rate	3.7[r]	4.2	-11.9	4.1	4.7	-13.0
Auth. Permit Construction (thous. of dol.)	6,047.8	4,495.7	34.5	13,942.5	11,689.3	19.3
New Dwelling Units (no.)	70	48	45.8	187.1	185.5	0.9
Postal Receipts[5] (thous. of dol.)	356.4	460.7	-22.6	316.3	330.4	-4.3
Electric Customers (residential)	33,526	31,645	5.9	33,620.9	30,826.3	9.1
Electric Customers (commercial)	2,491	2,436	2.3	2,485.3	2,335.5	6.4
Natural Gas Customers (residential)	45,314	43,187	4.9	44,172.6	42,341.4	4.3
Natural Gas Customers (industrial)	49	45	8.9	49.6	45.1	10.0
Telephone Lines in Service (Mt. Bell)(residential)	50,935	38,505	32.3	44,723.4	37,944.7	17.9
Telephone Lines in Service (Mt. Bell)(nonresidential)	9,822	7,341	33.8	8,583.3	6,931.8	23.8
Salt Lake County						
Non-Ag. Employment (thous.)	332.6[f]	324.7	2.4	324.7	313.8	3.5
Unemployment Rate	5.6[r]	6.1	-8.2	6.0	6.2	-3.0
Auth. Permit Construction (thous. of dol.)	64,094.7	29,022.6	120.8	58,561.5	63,818.1	-8.2
New Dwelling Units (no.)	288	333	-13.5	538.4	950.4	-43.3
Postal Receipts[5] (thous. of dol.)	9,559.6	7,118.1	34.3	7,215.6	6,566.5	9.9
Electric Customers (residential)	230,035	219,630	4.7	222,115.3	216,205.4	2.7
Electric Customers (commercial)	18,957	18,218	4.1	18,500.5	17,941.4	3.1
Natural Gas Customers (residential)	210,784	202,728	4.0	205,279.4	198,688.3	3.3
Natural Gas Customers (industrial)	260	236	10.2	256.5	237.9	7.8
Telephone Lines in Service (Mt. Bell)(residential)	220,364	214,495	2.7	217,006.0	211,980.5	2.4
Telephone Lines in Service (Mt. Bell)(nonresidential)	107,087	108,146	-1.0	107,704.2	107,301.8	0.4
Utah County						
Non-Ag. Employment (thous.)	73.3[f]	72.2	1.5	70.7	68.3	3.5
Unemployment Rate	6.7[r]	6.8	-1.5	6.9	6.9	-0.7
Auth. Permit Construction (thous. of dol.)	9,042.9	5,596.4	61.6	11,046.5	13,242.2	-16.6
New Dwelling Units (no.)	67	33	103.0	85.2	110.3	-22.8
Postal Receipts[5] (thous. of dol.)	1,081.2	1,012.3	6.8	888.9	811.5	9.5
Electric Customers (residential)	49,189	47,824	2.9	na	47,223.6	na
Electric Customers (commercial)	5,877	5,591	5.1	na	5,540.8	na
Natural Gas Customers (residential)	59,590	58,531	1.8	58,605.4	57,399.8	2.1
Natural Gas Customers (industrial)	70	67	4.5	69.4	65.8	5.4
Telephone Lines in Service (Mt. Bell)(residential)	62,868	61,793	1.7	61,204.1	60,515.0	1.1
Telephone Lines in Service (Mt. Bell)(nonresidential)	15,401	14,697	4.8	14,806.4	14,336.8	3.3
Weber County						
Non-Ag. Employment (thous.)	58.4[f]	54.7	6.8	56.9	53.3	6.8
Unemployment Rate	5.6[r]	6.8	-17.6	5.9	7.0	-14.5
Auth. Permit Construction (thous. of dol.)	2,943.0	8,511.9	-65.4	8,255.8	11,445.7	-27.9
New Dwelling Units (no.)	5	32	-84.4	84.6	71.8	17.7
Postal Receipts[5] (thous. of dol.)	817.4	746.9	9.4	559.2	579.3	-3.5
Electric Customers (residential)	51,422	50,510	1.8	50,679.4	50,052.0	1.3
Electric Customers (commercial)	4,684	4,459	5.0	4,628.3	4,475.0	3.4
Natural Gas Customers (residential)	47,889	46,902	2.1	47,015.8	46,242.3	1.7
Natural Gas Customers (industrial)	87	77	13.0	81.4	76.6	6.3
Telephone Lines in Service (Mt. Bell)(residential)	45,319	44,765	1.2	45,005.5	44,524.1	1.1
Telephone Lines in Service (Mt. Bell)(nonresidential)	10,610	10,272	3.3	10,383.5	10,196.3	1.8

Sources:
Personal Income: Bureau of Economic Analysis, U.S. Department of Commerce
New Corporations: Utah Secretary of State
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Natural Gas: Utah Division of Oil, Gas, and Mining
Coal: Department of Energy
Air Passengers: Salt Lake International Airport, Statistics Service
Highway Traffic Count: Utah Department of Transportation, Travel Analysis Unit
Visits to State and National Parks and Monuments: U.S. Forest Service, Utah State Parks and Recreation Department
Utilities Data: Cooperating Utah utility companies
Postal Receipts: Postmasters in Davis, Salt Lake, Utah, and Weber Counties

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Footnotes:

[1] Obtained from F.W. Dodge Statistics
[2] Obtained from Utah Construction Report
[3] Includes services by nonprofit and religious institutions
[4] Includes public schools and colleges institutions
[5] Postal receipts are reported every four weeks. Sales report for one month during each year includes total sales of two four-week periods. In 1985, this double-reporting occurred in the month of August.

[6] Cattle slaughtered statistics were reported incorrectly for the months July through November 1985. Twelve-month averages reflect corrections.

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1985 Moderate Year for Utah Economy

By *Ronda Brinkerhoff,* Research Analyst

How did the Utah economy measure up during 1985 as compared with the previous year? Briefly, the story for the state as a whole is this:

- Population and pay increased slightly.
- Employment and taxable sales showed strong gains.
- Property taxes increased sharply.
- Homebuilding showed a marked decline, but value of total construction was down by less than 4 percent.

At the county level, Kane and Washington showed positive growth (percentage increases) during 1985 in all of the 17 indicators used to measure the state's economic well-being. Five other counties – Davis, Millard, Salt Lake, Utah and Weber – showed growth in most of the indicator categories. No area registered declines in all categories; however, Daggett, Emery, San Juan, Sevier and Uintah were the most economically depressed.

Yearly Summary

Traditionally, an annual spring issue of *Utah Economic and Business Review* details selected business statistics for each of Utah's 29 counties and for the state as a whole. These statistics are considered to be the best available yardsticks for measuring an area's economic condition. The 17 indicators fall into six major categories: Population, Labor Market and Income Data, Tax Data, Construction Activity, and two miscellaneous items – New Car and Truck Sales and "in lieu tax payments" made to states under provisions of federal Public Law 94-565.

Population figures and the percent changes for this and six other economic indicators for the state and each of her 29 counties are presented in Summary Table 1.

Population

Utah's population is still growing, but at a slower rate than in the 1970's. According to Utah Population Estimates Committee of the State Data Center, Utah's population totaled 1,649,000 on July 1, 1985, or an increase of 1.6 percent over the previous July's figure of 1,623,000. The mid-decade total represents a 10.1 percent increase over the July 1980 census estimate of 1,474,000. As shown in the

Summary Table 1
1985 Population and Six Other Economic Indicators
Percent Change by County
1984-1985

	Population		Average Monthly Non-agricultural Employment	Average Monthly Non-agricultural Wage	Property Taxes Charged	Gross Taxable Sales	Number of New Dwelling Units	Value of Total Construction
	1985 Estimates	Percent Change 1984-85						
Beaver	5,050	–1.9	11.3	4.7	20.5	–37.8	36.4	13.5
Box Elder	36,600	2.2	5.4	7.1	9.2	6.8	–46.5	–14.0
Cache	66,700	1.7	2.5	2.3	8.4	2.6	–24.8	52.0
Carbon	23,400	–1.3	–10.9	5.8	1.2	3.8	–4.5	186.1
Daggett	700	–6.7	7.0	15.0	–7.6	70.9	–100.0	–100.0
Davis	171,000	3.0	5.4	5.5	7.2	8.8	–15.6	8.4
Duchesne	14,700	–0.7	–0.9	–2.7	8.1	–3.3	–10.7	32.5
Emery	11,800	–4.8	–1.2	4.6	–5.9	–15.7	–81.3	–85.6
Garfield	4,050	2.5	1.8	–1.1	17.8	3.1	–30.8	–43.2
Grand	7,050	–7.8	–1.8	0.7	13.9	–1.3	–76.7	–44.7
Iron	19,400	0.5	1.6	1.5	9.9	15.1	–43.8	–19.5
Juab	6,250	1.6	–0.6	3.2	15.1	3.7	–48.1	–25.1
Kane	4,700	4.4	9.9	5.9	16.8	15.3	171.4	53.9
Millard	14,200	5.2	19.4	16.4	115.8	4.1	1.1	–38.5
Morgan	5,450	1.9	4.0	4.3	11.1	–9.7	17.6	52.9
Piute	1,550	3.3	–5.7	–0.6	8.1	9.8	0.0	19.1
Rich	2,100	–2.3	–6.4	–4.8	17.5	–17.9	0.0	–48.3
Salt Lake	690,000	1.8	3.8	1.1	14.9	6.5	–39.0	–7.2
San Juan	12,500	–2.3	–3.5	–6.7	–10.0	18.3	–60.0	–74.3
Sanpete	16,900	–0.6	–4.2	1.8	10.3	8.6	71.1	310.1
Sevier	16,200	0.6	–4.4	–3.4	12.4	4.0	–81.1	–86.7
Summit	12,400	1.6	1.0	–2.9	37.2	8.7	–83.6	–49.2
Tooele	28,300	0.4	3.3	2.5	11.0	4.3	13.5	–44.0
Uintah	24,000	–2.0	–7.6	–2.6	15.3	–16.9	–68.9	–65.9
Utah	251,000	1.6	3.0	3.2	7.3	10.3	–22.8	–16.6
Wasatch	9,200	0.0	–5.6	–3.2	9.1	5.9	–54.2	–50.7
Washington	35,700	9.5	14.9	3.4	27.1	25.1	245.6	159.9
Wayne	2,100	–2.3	6.9	16.4	5.0	2.5	–87.5	123.1
Weber	156,000	0.6	6.9	3.2	4.5	8.7	24.4	–27.7
State Totals	1,649,000	1.6	3.8	2.2	12.6	6.5	–19.0	–3.6

summary and county detail tables, population changes from 1984 to 1985 ranged from a decrease of 7.8 percent in Grand County to an increase of 9.5 percent in Washington County. (For a detailed discussion of recent population changes in Utah, see the January 1986 issue of *Utah Economic and Business Review*.)

Employment and Wages

The state's civilian labor force increased at almost the same pace (1.2 percent) as did population; however, nonagricultural employment was up 3.8 percent as compared with 1984—not as great as the 6.0 percent gain for 1984 over 1983, but significantly greater than the small increases for every other year since 1979.

On a local basis, job growth outpaced population growth in 15 of the state's 29 counties, with the greatest increases in Millard (19.4 percent), Washington (14.9 percent) and Beaver (11.3 percent). Carbon and Uintah Counties registered the largest declines. (See Figure 1.)

Average monthly nonagricultural wages, which were up 2.2 percent for the state, increased by 15 percent or more in Daggett, Millard and Washington Counties. San Juan County was hardest hit, with a decline of 6.7 percent.

Taxes

San Juan County also experienced the greatest decline – one of only three counties to show decreases – in the amount of property taxes charged in 1985 as compared with 1984. Daggett registered a 7.6 percent and Emery County a 5.9 percent decrease. For the state as a whole, the change was a 12.6 percent increase, with county figures ranging from 115.8 percent in Millard County to a low of 1.2 percent for Carbon County. Total assessed valuation for the state increased by 10.4 percent, going from a total value of $8.2 billion to $9.1 billion. Six counties registered decreases in dollars of assessed valuation, while increases in this category ranged from 1.4 percent in Weber County to 35.6 in Washington County and an abnormally high 333.7 percent in Millard County resulting when the new Intermountain Power Plant went on line early in the year.

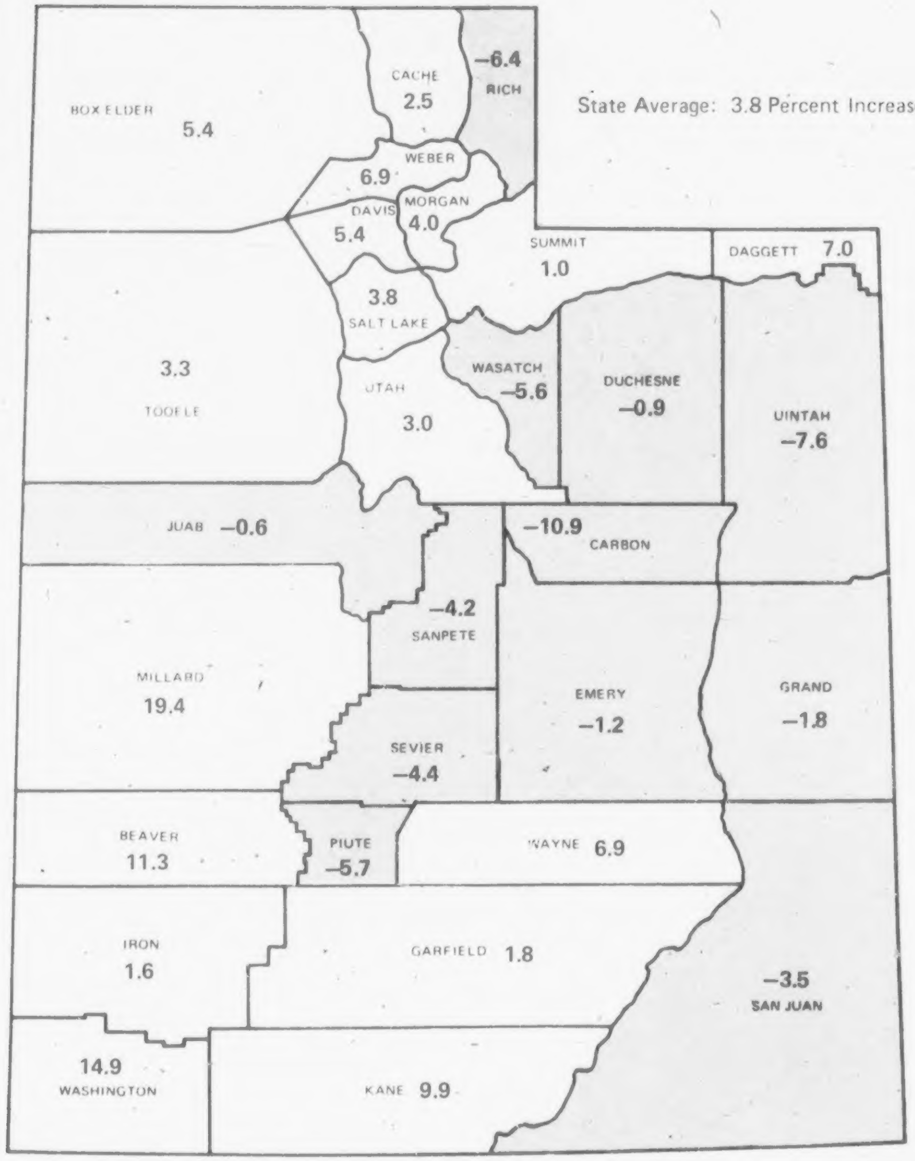
Gross taxable sales – and consequently sales tax collections – showed changes from a decrease of 37.8 percent in Beaver County to an increase of 70.9 percent in Daggett County. The state average was an increase of 6.5 percent, as shown in Figure 2.

Construction

While the value of total construction in 1985 was down 3.6 percent for the state as a whole and 18 counties showed decreases ranging from 7.2 percent in Salt Lake County to 100 percent in Daggett County (where no permits for any building were issued during the year), it was nevertheless, a banner year for nonresidential construction. The dollar value of building in this category was $567.7, million, a record high. A number of large projects which helped push up this total included nearly $13 million worth of building projects in Manti (sewer system, $2.2 million; new school building, $1.8 million; remodeling of Latter-day Saints temple, $7 million), nonresidential projects totaling $42.0 million in Washington County, and $336.9 million worth of nonresidential construction in Salt Lake County.

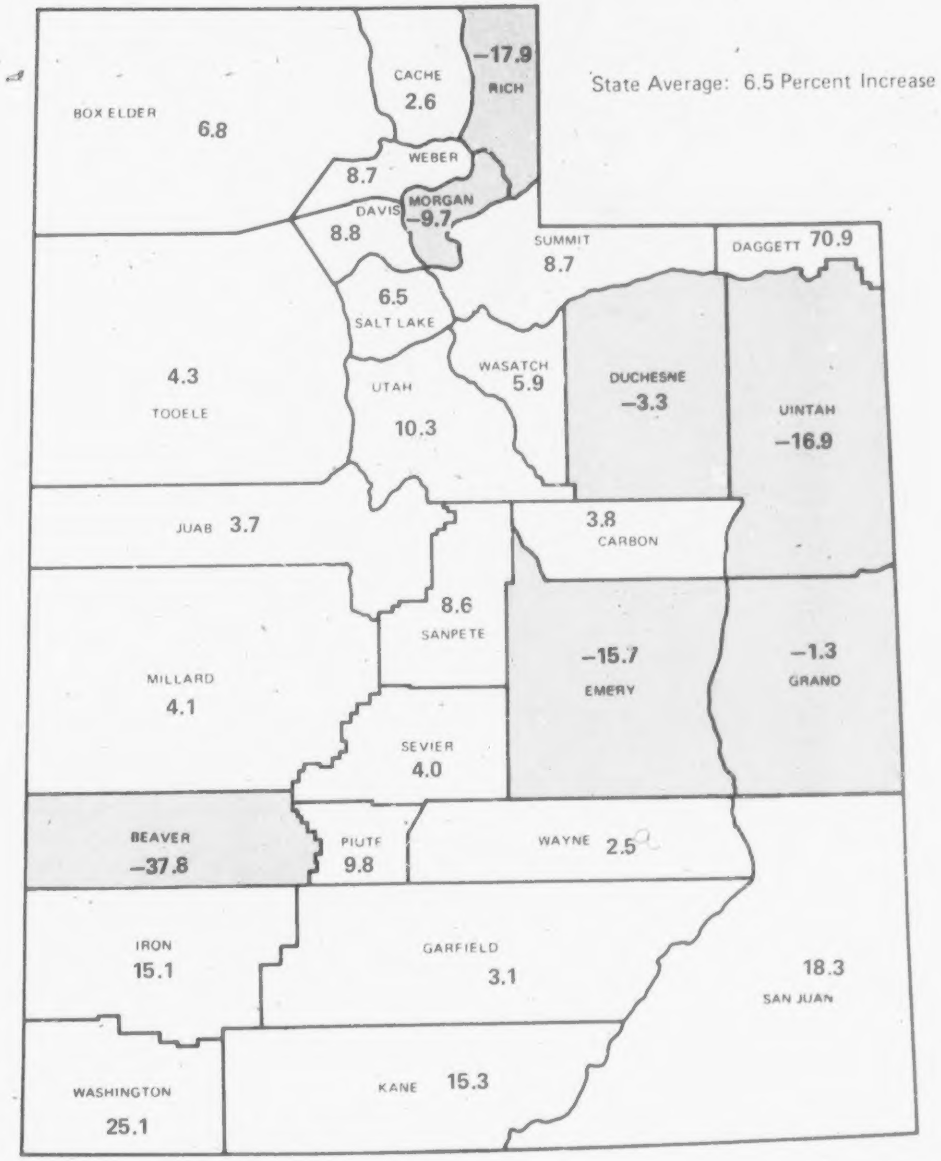
Homebuilding was sluggish throughout 1985, and as expected value of new residential construction for the year declined by 10.2 percent as compared with 1984. Dollar values went from $786.7 million in 1984 to $706.2 last year, with number of dwelling units authorized for construction declining from 18,823 to 15,247. Along with the state, 19 counties showed decreases in numbers of new dwelling units built in 1985. Notable exceptions were in Kane County with 171.4 percent increase and Washington County with a total of 3,128 new units for an increase of 245.6 percent. In Salt Lake County, number of new dwelling units built in 1985 declined 39 percent from 1984 levels. (Detailed statistics relative to construction activity in the communities and counties of Utah are contained in Volume 28, No. 4 of the *Utah Construction Report* published by the Bureau of Economic and Business Research.)

Figure 1
Average Non-agriculture Employment
Percent Change, 1984-1985


BOX ELDER 5.4
CACHE 2.5
−6.4 RICH
WEBER 6.9
DAVIS 5.4
MORGAN 4.0
SUMMIT 1.0
DAGGETT 7.0
3.8 SALT LAKE
3.3 TOOELE
UTAH 3.0
WASATCH −5.6
DUCHESNE −0.9
UINTAH −7.6
JUAB −0.6
−10.9 CARBON
−4.2 SANPETE
MILLARD 19.4
EMERY −1.2
GRAND −1.8
SEVIER −4.4
BEAVER 11.3
PIUTE −5.7
WAYNE 6.9
IRON 1.6
GARFIELD 1.8
−3.5 SAN JUAN
14.9 WASHINGTON
KANE 9.9

State Average: 3.8 Percent Increase

Figure 2
Gross Taxable Sales
Percent Change, 1984-1985


BOX ELDER 6.8
CACHE 2.6
−17.9 RICH
WEBER 8.7
DAVIS 8.8
MORGAN −9.7
SUMMIT 8.7
DAGGETT 70.9
6.5 SALT LAKE
4.3 TOOELE
UTAH 10.3
WASATCH 5.9
DUCHESNE −3.3
UINTAH −16.9
JUAB 3.7
3.8 CARBON
8.6 SANPETE
MILLARD 4.1
−15.7 EMERY
−1.3 GRAND
SEVIER 4.0
BEAVER −37.8
PIUTE 9.8
WAYNE 2.5
IRON 15.1
GARFIELD 3.1
18.3 SAN JUAN
WASHINGTON 25.1
KANE 15.3

State Average: 6.5 Percent Increase

Selected Business Statistics for Utah Counties

Beaver

	1982	1983	1984	1985	Percent Change 1984-85
Population	4,650^{R}	5,000^{R}	5,150^{R}	5,050	−1.9
Labor Market Data:					
Average civilian labor force	1,851	2,107	2,215	2,403^{P}	8.5
Average nonagricultural employment	1,031	1,164	1,311	1,459^{P}	11.3
Income Data:					
Average monthly nonagricultural wage ($)	946	1,221	1,261	1,320^{P}	4.7
Annual nonagricultural payroll ($ thousands)	11,701	17,055	19,834^{R}	22,800^{P}	14.9
Total personal income ($ thousands)	29,995^{R}	34,127^{R}	37,715	na	–
Per capita personal income ($)	6,239	6,915^{R}	7,391	na	–
Tax Data:					
Total assessed valuation ($ thousands)	20,211	23,219	28,468	34,166	20.0
Property taxes charged, by all taxing units ($ thousands)	1,274	1,460	1,572	1,895	20.5
Gross taxable sales ($ thousands)	23,054	20,986	32,006	19,923	−37.8
Net local sales tax allocations ($ thousands)	169	154	257	176	−31.5
Construction (Permit-authorized):					
New dwelling units (number)	26	28	11	15	36.4
Value of new residential construction ($ thousands)	1,058	1,252	455	825	81.5
Value of new nonresidential construction ($ thousands)	93	984	1,096	936	−14.6
Value total construction ($ thousands)	1,635	2,678	1,608	1,826	13.5
Miscellaneous:					
New car and truck sales (number)	97	153	159	153	−3.8
In lieu tax payments under Public Law 94-565 ($ thousands)	198	203	225	227	0.9

Box Elder

	1982	1983	1984	1985	Percent Change 1984-85
Population	34,900	35,300^{R}	35,800^{R}	36,600	2.2
Labor Market Data:					
Average civilian labor force	17,732	18,150	18,987	15,873^{P}	−16.4
Average nonagricultural employment	11,779	12,247	13,035	13,741^{P}	5.4
Income Data:					
Average monthly nonagricultural wage ($)	1,491	1,623	1,721	1,844^{P}	7.1
Annual nonagricultural payroll ($ thousands)	210,717	238,476	269,229^{R}	304,100^{P}	13.0
Total personal income ($ thousands)	304,018^{R}	328,795^{R}	361,568	na	–
Per capita personal income ($)	8,628^{R}	9,133^{R}	9,806	na	–
Tax Data:					
Total assessed valuation ($ thousands)	171,105	175,938	193,772	209,577	8.2
Property taxes charged, by all taxing units ($ thousands)	18,910	9,412	9,697	10,585	9.2
Gross taxable sales ($ thousands)	185,244	161,404	194,697	207,868	6.8
Net local sales tax allocations ($ thousands)	1,355	1,180	1,793	1,913	6.7
Construction (Permit-authorized):					
New dwelling units (number)	190	158	217	116	−46.5
Value of new residential construction ($ thousands)	5,945	6,978	8,568	6,557	−23.5
Value of new nonresidential construction ($ thousands)	3,476	5,842	2,371	2,202	−7.1
Value total construction ($ thousands)	11,234	14,223	12,847	11,044	−14.0
Miscellaneous:					
New car and truck sales (number)	840	1,285	1,430	1,533	7.2
In lieu tax payments under Public Law 94-565 ($ thousands)	729	747	790	801	1.4

Cache

	1982	1983	1984	1985	Percent Change 1984-85
Population	62,200	64,500^{R}	65,600^{R}	66,700	1.7
Labor Market Data:					
Average civilian labor force	26,289	27,567	28,657	26,689^{P}	−6.9
Average nonagricultural employment	19,592	20,572	21,499	21,993^{P}	2.5
Income Data:					
Average monthly nonagricultural wage ($)	1,006	1,054	1,105	1,130^{P}	2.3
Annual nonagricultural payroll ($ thousands)	236,491	260,121	285,191^{R}	299,300^{P}	4.9
Total personal income ($ thousands)	436,573^{R}	470,640^{R}	515,973	na	–
Per capita personal income ($)	7,040^{R}	7,338^{R}	7,965	na	–
Tax Data:					
Total assessed valuation ($ thousands)	172,988	182,366	190,221	223,175	17.3
Property taxes charged, by all taxing units ($ thousands)	10,684	12,371	12,977	14,068	8.4
Gross taxable sales ($ thousands)	288,646	298,612	335,062	343,718	2.6
Net local salex tax allocations ($thousands)	2,111	2,184	3,077	3,220	4.6
Construction (Permit-authorized):					
New dwelling units (number)	238	503	351	264	−24.8
Value of new residential construction ($ thousands)	9,526	20,896	16,507	14,321	−13.2
Value of new nonresidential construction ($ thousands)	5,108	9,274	6,768	18,912	179.4
Value total construction ($ thousands)	18,668	32,633	27,733	42,166	52.0
Miscellaneous:					
New car and truck sales (number)	1,118	1,702	1,881	1,998	6.2
In lieu tax payments under Public Law 94-565 ($ thousands)	162	163	177	172	−2.8

Carbon

	1982	1983	1984	1985	Percent Change 1984-85
Population	24,600	24,500^{R}	23,700^{R}	23,400	−1.3
Labor Market Data:					
Average civilian labor force	11,329	11,054	9,854	8,778^{P}	−10.9
Average nonagricultural employment	9,012	7,543	7,476	7,552^{P}	1.0
Income Data:					
Average monthly nonagricultural wage ($)	1,546	1,427	1,461	1,546^{P}	5.8
Annual nonagricultural payroll ($ thousands)	167,139	129,152	131,111^{R}	138,800^{P}	5.9
Total personal income ($ thousands)	261,785^{R}	241,618^{R}	252,149	na	–
Per capita personal income ($)	10,809^{R}	9,748^{R}	9,948	na	–
Tax Data:					
Total assessed valuation ($ thousands)	115,190	136,809	143,249	141,859	−1.0
Property taxes charged, by all taxing units ($ thousands)	8,052	9,693	10,130	10,247	1.2
Gross taxable sales ($ thousands)	248,666	200,950	182,986	189,857	3.8
Net local sales tax allocations ($thousands)	1,818	1,469	1,537	1,594	3.7
Construction (Permit-authorized):					
New dwelling units (number)	235	244	22	21	−4.5
Value of new residential construction ($ thousands)	8,677	6,230	1,195	1,397	16.9
Value of new nonresidential construction ($ thousands)	12,332	8,585	4,621	15,938	244.9
Value total construction ($ thousands)	24,231	19,990	6,633	18,974	186.1
Miscellaneous:					
New car and truck sales (number)	687	613	808	867	7.3
In lieu tax payments under Public Law 94-565 ($ thousands)	310	318	323	328	1.5

Daggett

	1982	1983	1984	1985	Percent Change 1984-85
Population	850	750	750	700	−6.7
Labor Market Data:					
Average civilian labor force	376	383	374	359^{P}	−4.0
Average nonagricultural employment	233	246	243	260^{P}	7.0
Income Data:					
Average monthly nonagricultural wage ($)	1,019	1,041	1,011	1,163^{P}	15.0
Annual nonagricultural payroll ($ thousands)	2,848	3,075	2,947^{R}	3,500^{P}	18.8
Total personal income ($ thousands)	5,539^{R}	5,900^{R}	6,440	na	–
Per capita personal income ($)	6,345^{R}	6,991^{R}	7,658	na	–
Tax Data:					
Total assessed valuation ($ thousands)	13,604	16,119	16,194	15,069	−6.9
Property taxes charged, by all taxing units ($ thousands)	641	773	793	733	−7.6
Gross taxable sales ($ thousands)	2,892	5,456	3,293	5,629	70.9
Net local salex tax allocations ($thousands)	21	40	33	50	51.5
Construction (Permit-authorized):					
New dwelling units (number)	3	13	1	0	−100.0
Value of new residential construction ($ thousands)	125	676	28	0	−100.0
Value of new nonresidential construction ($ thousands)	61	591	0	0	0.0
Value total construction ($ thousands)	208	1,294	31	0	−100.0
Miscellaneous:					
New car and truck sales (number)	22	23	23	30	30.4
In lieu tax payments under Public Law 94-565 ($ thousands)	33	34	35	35	0.0

Davis

	1982	1983	1984	1985	Percent Change 1984-85
Population	158,000^{R}	162,000^{R}	166,000^{R}	171,000	3.0
Labor Market Data:					
Average civilian labor force	67,717	71,419	74,739	78,340^{P}	4.8
Average nonagricultural employment	45,660	46,082	48,868	51,528^{P}	5.4
Income Data:					
Average monthly nonagricultural wage ($)	1,411	1,459	1,507	1,590^{P}	5.5
Annual nonagricultural payroll ($ thousands)	772,868	806,669	883,528^{R}	979,700^{P}	10.9
Total personal income ($ thousands)	1,370,000^{R}	1,487,111^{R}	1,640,000	na	–
Per capita personal income ($)	8,575	9,007^{R}	9,687	na	–
Tax Data:					
Total assessed valuation ($ thousands)	437,932	487,058	558,989	591,977	5.9
Property taxes charged, by all taxing units ($ thousands)	33,912	38,537	43,108	46,193	7.2
Gross taxable sales ($ thousands)	655,717	705,403	818,437	890,835	8.8
Net local sales tax allocations ($thousands)	4,795	5,158	7,628	8,327	9.2
Construction (Permit-authorized):					
New dwelling units (number)	827	1,968	2,226	1,879	−15.6
Value of new residential construction ($ thousands)	43,957	100,060	101,924	122,019	19.7
Value of new nonresidential construction ($ thousands)	11,972	12,039	23,857	19,809	−17.0
Value total construction ($ thousands)	64,331	122,373	140,272	152,109	8.4
Miscellaneous:					
New car and truck sales (number)	4,204	6,916	8,710	8,868	1.8
In lieu tax payments under Public Law 94-565 ($ thousands)	21	22	22	22	0.0

Duchesne

	1982	1983	1984	1985	Percent Change 1984-85
Population	13,700^R	14,400^R	14,800^R	14,700	–0.7
Labor Market Data:					
Average civilian labor force	6,729	7,150	7,066	5,754^P	–18.6
Average nonagricultural employment	4,211	4,288	4,365	4,327^P	–0.9
Income Data:					
Average monthly nonagricultural wage ($)	1,401	1,388	1,478	1,438^P	–2.7
Annual nonagricultural payroll ($ thousands)	70,793	71,414	77,428^R	74,900^P	–3.3
Total personal income ($ thousands)	118,453^R	125,635^R	135,949	na	–
Per capita personal income ($)	8,430^R	8,351^R	8,746	na	–
Tax Data:					
Total assessed valuation ($ thousands)	205,159	194,773	220,063	242,168	10.0
Property taxes charged, by all taxing units ($ thousands)	9,914	10,571	11,365	12,282	8.1
Gross taxable sales ($ thousands)	135,749	124,189	141,571	136,934	–3.3
Net local sales tax allocations ($ thousands)	993	908	1,121	1,108	–1.2
Construction (Permit-authorized):					
New dwelling units (number)	108	95	75	67	–10.7
Value of new residential construction ($ thousands)	3,506	2,759	2,841	1,946	–31.5
Value of new nonresidential construction ($ thousands)	4,525	591	452	767	69.7
Value total construction ($ thousands)	9,308	3,873	3,595	4,764	32.5
Miscellaneous:					
New car and truck sales (number)	617	701	949	822	–13.4
In lieu tax payments under Public Law 94-565 ($ thousands)	345	363	390	394	1.0

Emery

	1982	1983	1984	1985	Percent Change 1984-85
Population	13,000^R	13,100^R	12,400	11,800	–4.8
Labor Market Data:					
Average civilian labor force	7,809	6,806	6,155	4,066^P	–33.9
Average nonagricultural employment	5,890	4,412	3,878	3,832^P	–1.2
Income Data:					
Average monthly nonagricultural wage ($)	2,089	2,039	1,998	2,089^P	4.6
Annual nonagricultural payroll ($ thousands)	147,640	107,928	92,954^R	96,000^P	3.3
Total personal income ($ thousands)	115,646^R	110,656	102,760	na	–
Per capita personal income ($)	8,554^R	8,026	7,655	na	–
Tax Data:					
Total assessed valuation ($ thousands)	233,820	280,546	289,179	277,667	–4.0
Property taxes charged, by all taxing units ($ thousands)	14,904	18,680	19,116	17,981	–5.9
Gross taxable sales ($ thousands)	98,471	58,127	55,173	46,523	–15.7
Net local sales tax allocations ($ thousands)	720	425	528	510	–3.4
Construction (Permit-authorized)					
New dwelling units (number)	92	29	16	3	–81.3
Value of new residential construction ($ thousands)	3,919	1,166	615	100	–83.7
Value of new nonresidential construction ($ thousands)	434	1,425	1,930	249	–87.1
Value total construction ($ thousands)	4,762	2,833	3,144	452	–85.6
Miscellaneous:					
New car and truck sales (number)	341	326	374	398	6.4
In lieu tax payments under Public Law 94-565 ($ thousands)	336	345	391	399	2.0

Garfield

	1982	1983	1984	1985	Percent Change 1984-85
Population	3,750^R	3,950	3,950	4,050	2.5
Labor Market Data:					
Average civilian labor force	1,890	1,938	1,896	1,495^P	–21.1
Average nonagricultural employment	1,326	1,353	1,307	1,331^P	1.8
Income Data:					
Average monthly nonagricultural wage ($)	1,108	1,091	1,047	1,036^P	–1.1
Annual nonagricultural payroll ($ thousands)	18,099	17,719	16,428^R	16,600^P	1.0
Total personal income ($ thousands)	29,865^R	30,896^R	31,323	na	–
Per capita personal income ($)	7,576^R	7,432^R	7,460	na	–
Tax Data:					
Total assessed valuation ($ thousands)	39,831	43,489	41,653	41,050	–1.4
Property taxes charged, by all taxing units ($ thousands)	1,637	2,081	1,967	2,318	17.8
Gross taxable sales ($ thousands)	20,177	23,407	22,377	23,081	3.1
Net local sales tax allocations ($ thousands)	148	171	204	213	4.4
Construction (Permit-authorized):					
New dwelling units (number)	23	30	39	27	–30.8
Value of new residential construction ($ thousands)	719	896	1,541	1,184	–23.2
Value of new nonresidential construction ($ thousands)	758	1,704	1,868	452	–75.8
Value total construction ($ thousands)	1,681	2,802	3,521	2,001	–43.2
Miscellaneous:					
New car and truck sales (number)	81	125	155	147	–5.2
In lieu tax payments under Public Law 94-565 ($ thousands)	169	173	189	191	1.1

Grand

	1982	1983	1984	1985	Percent Change 1984-85
Population	8,100	7,950^R	7,650^R	7,050	–7.8
Labor Market Data:					
Average civilian labor force	3,633	3,394	3,161	3,145^P	–0.5
Average nonagricultural employment	2,713	2,368	2,266	2,226^P	–1.8
Income Data:					
Average monthly nonagricultural wage ($)	1,208	1,186	1,186	1,194^P	0.7
Annual nonagricultural payroll ($ thousands)	39,307	33,708^R	32,233^R	31,400^P	–2.6
Total personal income ($ thousands)	78,159^R	73,410^R	73,256	na	–
Per capita personal income ($)	9,348^R	8,972^R	9,136	na	–
Tax Data:					
Total assessed valuation ($ thousands)	60,558	63,446	69,110	71,017	2.8
Property taxes charged, by all taxing units ($ thousands)	3,092	3,365	3,599	4,098	13.9
Gross taxable sales ($ thousands)	84,137	64,443	58,233	57,486	–1.3
Net local sales tax allocations ($ thousands)	615	471	464	489	5.4
Construction (Permit-authorized):					
New dwelling units (number)	23	26	30	7	–76.7
Value of new residential construction ($ thousands)	783	820	955	223	–76.6
Value of new nonresidential construction ($ thousands)	480	1,288	222	192	–13.5
Value total construction ($ thousands)	1,812	2,600	1,478	817	–44.7
Miscellaneous:					
New car and truck sales (number)	115	149	131	172	31.3
In lieu tax payments under Public Law 94-565 ($ thousands)	300	307	312	317	1.6

Iron

	1982	1983	1984	1985	Percent Change 1984-85
Population	18,300	18,900^R	19,300^R	19,400	0.5
Labor Market Data:					
Average civilian labor force	7,823	8,166	8,525	8,318^P	2.4
Average nonagricultural employment	5,689	5,923	6,247	6,347^P	1.6
Income Data:					
Average monthly nonagricultural wage ($)	997	1,014	1,071	1,087^P	1.5
Annual nonagricultural payroll ($ thousands)	68,069	72,098	80,282^R	82,100^P	2.3
Total personal income ($ thousands)	127,668^R	139,170^R	155,175	na	–
Per capita personal income ($)	6,845^R	7,267^R	7,852	na	–
Tax Data:					
Total assessed valuation ($ thousands)	85,271	90,427	95,138	113,251	19.0
Property taxes charged, by all taxing units ($ thousands)	6,429	6,833	7,364	8,091	9.9
Gross taxable sales ($ thousands)	121,477	123,162	154,720	178,060	15.1
Net local sales tax allocations ($ thousands)	888	901	1,280	1,435	12.1
Construction (Permit-authorized):					
New dwelling units (number)	49	151	185	104	–43.8
Value of new residential construction ($ thousands)	1,941	5,360	7,161	3,983	–44.4
Value of new nonresidential construction ($ thousands)	1,021	2,379	10,804	10,958	1.4
Value total construction ($ thousands)	7,325	8,939	19,858	15,976	–19.5
Miscellaneous:					
New car and truck sales (number)	375	527	736	625	–15.1
In lieu tax payments under Public Law 94-565 ($ thousands)	426	442	502	506	0.6

Juab

	1982	1983	1984	1985	Percent Change 1984-85
Population	5,700^R	5,900	6,150^R	6,250	1.6
Labor Market Data:					
Average civilian labor force	2,182	2,208	2,147	1,983^P	–7.6
Average nonagricultural employment	1,537	1,470	1,496	1,487^P	–0.6
Income Data:					
Average monthly nonagricultural wage ($)	927	917	943	973^P	3.2
Annual nonagricultural payroll ($ thousands)	17,099	16,166	16,931^R	17,300^P	2.2
Total personal income ($ thousands)	38,675^R	40,928^R	43,820	na	–
Per capita personal income ($)	6,711^R	6,918^R	7,147	na	–
Tax Data:					
Total assessed valuation ($ thousands)	34,372	32,182	38,619	44,133	14.3
Property taxes charged, by all taxing units ($ thousands)	2,195	2,232	2,487	2,862	15.1
Gross taxable sales ($ thousands)	60,788	24,558	31,773	32,943	3.7
Net local sales tax allocations ($ thousands)	445	180	290	310	6.9
Construction (Permit-authorized):					
New dwelling units (number)	22	18	52	27	–48.1
Value of new residential construction ($ thousands)	769	708	1,748	882	–49.5
Value of new nonresidential construction ($ thousands)	1,653	2,143	1,281	1,422	11.0
Value total construction ($ thousands)	2,616	3,181	3,183	2,384	–25.1
Miscellaneous:					
New car and truck sales (number)	130	166	237	190	–19.8
In lieu tax payments under Public Law 94-565 ($ thousands)	262	259	263	267	1.5

Kane

	1982	1983	1984	1985	Percent Change 1984-85
Population	4,150^{R}	4,350	4,500	4,700	4.4
Labor Market Data:					
Average civilian labor force	1,677	1,724	1,800	2,084^{P}	15.8
Average nonagricultural employment	1,000	996	1,068	1,174^{P}	9.9
Income Data:					
Average monthly nonagricultural wage ($)	856	842	887	939^{P}	5.9
Annual nonagricultural payroll ($ thousands)	10,271	10,071	11,376^{R}	13,500^{P}	18.7
Total personal income ($ thousands)	36,762^{R}	37,907^{R}	41,713	na	–
Per capita personal income ($)	8,563^{R}	8,592^{R}	9,442	na	–
Tax Data:					
Total assessed valuation ($ thousands)	22,981	25,846	29,127	30,884	6.0
Property taxes charged, by all taxing units ($ thousands)	1,285	1,474	1,658	1,936	16.8
Gross taxable sales ($ thousands)	21,260	25,956	28,467	32,828	15.3
Net local sales tax allocations ($ thousands)	155	190	246	279	13.4
Construction (Permit-authorized):					
New dwelling units (number)	82	97	21	57	171.4
Value of new residential construction ($ thousands)	2,693	3,930	928	1,945	109.6
Value of new nonresidential construction ($ thousands)	4,423	678	627	631	.6
Value total construction ($ thousands)	7,311	4,731	1,751	2,694	53.9
Miscellaneous:					
New car and truck sales (number)	49	100	96	112	16.7
In lieu tax payments under Public Law 94-565 ($ thousands)	185	190	201	202	0.5

Millard

	1982	1983	1984	1985	Percent Change 1984-85
Population	10,400	11,400^{R}	13,500	14,200	5.2
Labor Market Data:					
Average civilian labor force	4,407	6,008	7,960	8,806^{P}	10.6
Average nonagricultural employment	2,394	3,370	4,748	5,669^{P}	19.4
Income Data:					
Average monthly nonagricultural wage ($)	1,025	1,355	1,587	1,848^{P}	16.4
Annual nonagricultural payroll ($ thousands)	29,445	54,795	90,445^{R}	124,700^{P}	37.9
Total personal income ($ thousands)	68,609^{R}	82,262^{R}	110,053	na	–
Per capita personal income ($)	6,612^{R}	7,093^{R}	8,587	na	–
Tax Data:					
Total assessed valuation ($ thousands)	55,314	69,255	68,305	296,216	333.7
Property taxes charged, by all taxing units ($ thousands)	3,589	4,211	4,138	8,929	115.8
Gross taxable sales ($ thousands)	62,935	77,731	206,449	214,825	4.1
Net local sales tax allocations ($ thousands)	460	568	1,567	1,681	7.3
Construction (Permit-authorized):					
New dwelling units (number)	88	70	91	92	1.1
Value of new residential construction ($ thousands)	3,979	3,679	3,630	4,901	35.0
Value of new nonresidential construction ($ thousands)	1,572	2,472	5,709	997	–82.5
Value total construction ($ thousands)	5,972	6,904	9,908	6,096	–38.5
Miscellaneous:					
New car and truck sales (number)	269	396	562	470	–16.4
In lieu tax payments under Public Law 94-565 ($ thousands)	308	315	328	332	1.2

Morgan

	1982	1983	1984	1985	Percent Change 1984-85
Population	5,200	5,250	5,350^{R}	5,450	1.9
Labor Market Data:					
Average civilian labor force	2,238	2,014	2,134	1,700^{P}	–20.3
Average nonagricultural employment	996	904	942	980^{P}	4.0
Income Data:					
Average monthly nonagricultural wage ($)	1,263	1,331	1,329	1,386^{P}	4.3
Annual nonagricultural payroll ($ thousands)	15,089	14,442	15,023^{R}	16,100^{P}	7.2
Total personal income ($ thousands)	48,946^{R}	50,638^{R}	54,695	na	–
Per capita personal income ($)	9,524^{R}	9,815^{R}	10,490	na	–
Tax Data:					
Total assessed valuation ($ thousands)	23,419	24,916	24,702	27,204	10.1
Property taxes charged, by all taxing units ($ thousands)	1,381	1,683	1,696	1,885	11.1
Gross taxable sales ($ thousands)	13,428	16,224	23,289	21,036	–9.7
Net local sales tax allocations ($ thousands)	98	119	228	224	–1.8
Construction (Permit-authorized):					
New dwelling units (number)	24	61	17	20	17.6
Value of new residential construction ($ thousands)	1,383	2,647	1,055	1,847	75.1
Value of new nonresidential construction ($ thousands)	609	1,752	410	332	19.0
Value total construction ($ thousands)	2,162	4,622	1,615	2,470	52.9
Miscellaneous:					
New car and truck sales (number)	139	245	237	258	8.9
In lieu tax payments under Public Law 94-565 ($ thousands)	10	10	10	10	0.0

Piute

	1982	1983	1984	1985	Percent Change 1984-85
Population	1,350^{R}	1,450	1,500	1,550	3.3
Labor Market Data:					
Average civilian labor force	478	462	458	384^{P}	–16.2
Average nonagricultural employment	213	201	193	182^{P}	–5.7
Income Data:					
Average monthly nonagricultural wage ($)	965	876	968	962^{P}	–0.6
Annual nonagricultural payroll ($ thousands)	2,463	2,109	2,243^{R}	2,100^{P}	–6.4
Total personal income ($ thousands)	8,958^{R}	9,006^{R}	9,941	na	–
Per capita personal income ($)	6,426^{R}	6,324^{R}	6,865	na	–
Tax Data:					
Total assessed valuation ($ thousands)	6,489	6,343	5,681	6,021	6.0
Property taxes charged, by all taxing units ($ thousands)	339	365	322	348	8.1
Gross taxable sales ($ thousands)	2,810	3,287	2,398	2,634	9.8
Net local sales tax allocations ($ thousands)	21	24	34	39	14.7
Construction (Permit-authorized):					
New dwelling units (number)	1	0	1	1	0.0
Value of new residential construction ($ thousands)	40	0	62.5	70	12.0
Value of new nonresidential construction ($ thousands)	176	0	5.5	11	100.0
Value total construction ($ thousands)	216	0	68	81	19.1
Miscellaneous:					
New car and truck sales (number)	25	41	44	35	–20.5
In lieu tax payments under Public Law 94-565 ($ thousands)	55	57	60	61	1.7

Rich

	1982	1983	1984	1985	Percent Change 1984-85
Population	2,400	2,300	2,150	2,100	–2.3
Labor Market Data:					
Average civilian labor force	961	959	962	877^{P}	–8.8
Average nonagricultural employment	435	421	421	394^{P}	–6.4
Income Data:					
Average monthly nonagricultural wage ($)	923	964	998	950^{P}	–4.8
Annual nonagricultural payroll ($ thousands)	4,816	4,873	5,040^{R}	4,200	–16.7
Total personal income ($ thousands)	14,698^{R}	15,152^{R}	16,126	na	–
Per capita personal income ($)	5,798^{R}	5,905^{R}	6,361	na	–
Tax Data:					
Total assessed valuation ($ thousands)	25,930	29,205	30,995	36,578	18.0
Property taxes charged, by all taxing units ($ thousands)	1,291	1,629	1,599	1,879	17.5
Gross taxable sales ($ thousands)	9,328	10,118	12,168	9,992	–17.9
Net local sales tax alllocations ($ thousands)	68	74	101	88	–12.9
Construction (Permit-authorized):					
New dwelling units (number)	10	18	4	4	0.0
Value of new residential construction ($ thousands)	488	682	224	363	62.0
Value of new nonresidential construction ($ thousands)	355	810	781	173	–77.8
Value total construction ($ thousands)	872	1,522	1,037	536	–48.3
Miscellaneous:					
New car and truck sales (number)	64	71	62	58	–6.5
In lieu tax payments under Public Law 94-565 ($ thousands)	92	94	118	118	0.0

Salt Lake

	1982	1983	1984	1985	Percent Change 1984-85
Population	654,000^{R}	667,000^{R}	678,000^{R}	690,000	1.8
Labor Market Data:					
Average civilian labor force	292,062	301,779	315,210	329,091^{P}	4.4
Average nonagricultural employment	289,281	295,568	313,412	325,356^{P}	3.8
Income Data:					
Average monthly nonagricultural wage ($)	1,366	1,436	1,493	1,510^{P}	1.1
Annual nonagricultural payroll ($ thousands)	4,741,832	5,092,475	5,615,653^{R}	5,903,000	5.1
Total personal income ($ thousands)	6,477,254^{R}	6,930,331^{R}	7,638,976	na	–
Per capita personal income ($)	9,769^{R}	10,155^{R}	10,954	na	–
Tax Data:					
Total assessed valuation ($ thousands)	2,656,153	2,852,034	3,221,333	3,483,414	8.1
Property taxes charged, by all taxing units ($ thousands)	218,096	242,954	268,981	308,968	14.9
Gross taxable sales ($ thousands)	5,065,584	5,309,279	6,046,959	6,439,347	6.5
Net local sales tax allocations (4 ($ thousands)	37,042	38,824	49,171	52,200	6.2
Construction (Permit-authorized):					
New dwelling units (number)	2,722	7,169	11,417	6,961	–39.0
Value of new residential construction ($ thousands)	112,409	286,125	419,947	292,154	–30.4
Value of new nonresidential construction ($ thousands)	272,458	149,395	246,652	336,945	36.6
Value total construction ($ thousands)	477,610	502,913	757,395	702,738	–7.2
Miscellaneous:					
New car and truck sales (number)	19,559	30,417	37,732	37,520	–.6
In lieu tax payments under Public Law 94-565 ($ thousands)	59	54	54	61	13.0

San Juan

	1982	1983	1984	1985	Percent Change 1984-85
Population	12,600^{R}	13,000^{R}	12,800^{R}	12,500	–2.3
Labor Market Data:					
Average civilian labor force	4,073	4,204	4,061	3,571^{P}	–12.1
Average nonagricultural employment	2,964	2,927	2,999	2,895^{P}	–3.5
Income Data:					
Average monthly nonagricultural wage ($)	1,338	1,342	1,287	1,201^{P}	–6.7
Annual nonagricultural payroll ($ thousands)	47,579	47,143	46,320^{R}	41,400^{P}	–10.6
Total personal income ($ thousands)	66,098^{R}	69,096^{R}	72,944	na	–
Per capita personal income ($)	5,296^{R}	5,557^{R}	6,000	na	–
Tax Data:					
Total assessed valuation ($ thousands)	211,113	210,490	199,836	180,866	–9.5
Property taxes charged, by all taxing units ($ thousands)	11,734	11,808	11,119	10,007	–10.0
Gross taxable sales ($ thousands)	60,556	47,228	50,161	59,365	18.3
Net local sales tax allocations ($ thousands)	443	345	518	601	16.0
Construction (Permit-authorized):					
New dwelling units (number)	21	16	15	6	–60.0
Value of new residential construction ($ thousands)	697	667	690	348	–49.6
Value of new nonresidential construction ($ thousands)	547	1,065	1,355	190	–86.0
Value total construction ($ thousands)	1,347	1,910	2,679	688	–74.3
Miscellaneous:					
New car and truck sales (number)	168	184	181	160	–11.6
In lieu tax payments under Public Law 94-565 ($ thousands)	347	358	364	373	2.5

Sanpete

Population	16,100^{R}	16,900^{R}	17,000^{R}	16,900	–0.6
Labor Market Data:					
Average civilian labor force	6,208	6,772	6,914	6,089^{P}	–11.9
Average nonagricultural employment	3,364	3,642	3,792	3,631^{P}	–4.2
Income Data:					
Average monthly nonagricultural wage ($)	850	843	952	969^{P}	1.8
Annual nonagricultural payroll ($ thousands)	34,318	36,844	43,343^{R}	41,600^{P}	–4.0
Total personal income ($ thousands)	97,172^{R}	102,518^{R}	115,117	na	–
Per capita personal income ($)	6,053^{R}	6,238^{R}	6,849	na	–
Tax Data:					
Total assessed valuation ($ thousands)	49,968	53,476	59,273	63,730	7.5
Property taxes charged, by all taxing units ($ thousands)	3,117	3,702	3,901	4,301	10.3
Gross taxable sales ($ thousands)	47,124	47,582	52,739	57,283	8.6
Net local salex tax allocations ($ thousands)	345	348	572	632	10.5
Construction (Permit-authorized):					
New dwelling units (number)	136	46	38	65	71.1
Value of new residential construction ($ thousands)	3,772	1,835	1,719	1,961	14.1
Value of new nonresidential construction ($ thousands)	680	7,375	1,825	4,780	161.9
Value total construction ($ thousands)	9,842	9,661	3,872	15,881	310.1
Miscellaneous:					
New car and truck sales (number)	229	345	488	418	–14.3
In lieu tax payments under Public Law 94-565 ($ thousands)	351	362	368	372	1.1

Sevier

Population	15,500^{R}	15,800^{R}	16,100^{R}	16,200	0.6
Labor Market Data:					
Average civilian labor force	7,712	7,927	8,372	6,046^{P}	–27.8
Average nonagricultural employment	4,772	4,818	5,127	4,900^{P}	–4.4
Income Data:					
Average monthly nonagricultural wage ($)	1,139	1,179	1,267	1,224^{P}	–3.4
Annual nonagricultural payroll ($ thousands)	65,226	68,184	77,921^{R}	71,400	–8.4
Total personal income ($ thousands)	129,790^{R}	137,873^{R}	153,885	na	–
Per capita personal income ($)	8,356^{R}	8,738^{R}	9,593	na	–
Tax Data:					
Total assessed valuation ($ thousands)	69,348	72,234	81,590	86,724	6.3
Property taxes charged, by all taxing units ($ thousands)	3,675	4,254	4,564	5,132	12.4
Gross taxable sales ($ thousands)	108,625	103,984	107,645	111,971	4.0
Net local sales tax allocations ($ thousands)	794	760	926	970	4.8
Construction (Permit-authorized):					
New dwelling units (number)	56	41	37	7	–81.1
Value of new residential construction ($ thousands)	2,013	2,137	1,880	385	–79.5
Value of new nonresidential construction ($ thousands)	2,840	2,539	1,824	129	–92.9
Value total construction ($ thousands)	5,328	6,460	4,490	598	–86.7
Miscellaneous:					
New car and truck sales (number)	295	447	483	474	–1.9
In lieu tax payments under Public Law 94-565 ($ thousands'	391	403	413	419	1.5

Summit

	1982	1983	1984	1985	Percent Change 1984-85
Population	11,300^{R}	11,800^{R}	12,200^{R}	12,400	1.6
Labor Market Data:					
Average civilian labor force	7,794	8,069	9,089	6,602^{P}	–27.4
Average nonagricultural employment	4,610	4,780	5,670	5,726^{P}	1.0
Income Data:					
Average monthly nonagricultural wage ($)	1,050	1,092	1,121	1,088^{P}	–2.9
Annual nonagricultural payroll ($ thousands)	58,082	62,626	76,283^{R}	76,000^{P}	–.4
Total personal income ($ thousands)	120,876^{R}	135,445^{R}	151,256	na	–
Per capita personal income ($)	10,503^{R}	11,281^{R}	11,979	na	–
Tax Data:					
Total assessed valuation ($ thousands)	265,160	299,018	527,490	663,703	25.8
Property taxes charged, by all taxing units ($ thousands)	14,566	17,802	23,623	32,422	37.2
Gross taxable sales ($ thousands)	112,310	135,399	168,469	183,178	8.7
Net local sales tax allocations ($ thousands)	821	990	1,314	1,419	8.0
Construction (Permit-authorized):					
New dwelling units (number)	386	660	602	99	–83.6
Value of new residential construction ($ thousands)	30,623	43,733	43,343	9,139	–78.9
Value of new nonresidential construction ($ thousands)	4,291	11,205	18,948	22,694	19.8
Value total construction ($ thousands)	37,141	58,352	67,408	34,253	–49.2
Miscellaneous:					
New car and truck sales (number)	475	810	958	955	–.3
In lieu tax payments under Public Law 94-565 ($ thousands)	287	294	320	323	0.9

Tooele

Population	27,100^{R}	27,300^{R}	28,200^{R}	28,300	0.4
Labor Market Data:					
Average civilian labor force	12,335	9,657	9,834	11,645^{P}	18.4
Average nonagricultural employment	9,942	9,691	10,146	10,484^{P}	3.3
Income Data:					
Average monthly nonagricultural wage ($)	1,455	1,563	1,728	1,772^{P}	2.5
Annual nonagricultural payroll ($ thousands)	173,548	181,722	210,447^{R}	222,600^{P}	5.8
Total personal income ($ thousands)	242,132^{R}	262,943^{R}	284,865	na	–
Per capita personal income ($)	8,641^{R}	9,264^{R}	9,912	na	–
Tax Data:					
Total assessed valuation ($ thousands)	93,581	103,933	147,425	119,454	–19.0
Property taxes charged, by all taxing units ($ thousands)	6,042	7,059	7,565	8,400	11.0
Gross taxable sales ($ thousands)	100,140	104,471	116,181	121,169	4.3
Net local sales tax allocations ($ thousands)	732	764	1,163	1,244	7.0
Construction (Permit-authorized):					
New dwelling units (number)	48	60	111	126	13.5
Value of new residential construction ($ thousands)	1,748	3,315	4,853	6,201	27.8
Value of new nonresidential construction ($ thousands)	22,045	2,420	11,076	1,456	–86.9
Value total construction ($ thousands)	26,659	6,953	16,566	9,274	–44.0
Miscellaneous:					
New car and truck sales (number)	510	851	1,079	1,096	1.6
In lieu tax payments under Public Law 94-565 ($ thousands)	606	622	670	679	1.3

Uintah

Population	24,300^{R}	25,300^{R}	24,500^{R}	24,000	–2.0
Labor Market Data:					
Average civilian labor force	11,520	11,479	11,465	9,786^{P}	–14.6
Average nonagricultural employment	8,615	8,047	8,466	7,826^{P}	–7.6
Income Data:					
Average monthly nonagricultural wage ($)	1,466	1,490	1,593	1,551^{P}	–2.6
Annual nonagricultural payroll ($ thousands)	151,574	143,914	161,809^{R}	144,700^{P}	–10.6
Total personal income ($ thousands)	232,269^{R}	227,548^{R}	251,510	na	–
Per capita personal income ($)	9,369^{R}	8,621^{R}	8,984	na	–
Tax Data:					
Total assessed valuation ($ thousands)	252,757	326,404	360,525	406,229	12.7
Property taxes charged, by all taxing units ($ thousands)	10,493	15,529	18,248	21,033	15.3
Gross taxable sales ($ thousands)	374,958	303,882	304,789	253,408	–16.9
Net local sales tax allocations ($thousands)	2,742	2,222	2,440	2,036	–16.6
Construction (Permit-authorized):					
New dwelling units (number)	519	163	74	23	–68.9
Value of new residential construction ($ thousands)	28,978	8,431	5,113	1,965	–61.6
Value of new nonresidential construction ($ thousands)	19,458	9,169	30,195	7,265	–75.9
Value total construction ($ thousands)	49,779	18,536	36,950	12,594	–65.9
Miscellaneous:					
New car and truck sales (number)	863	942	1,155	1,018	–11.9
In lieu tax payments under Public Law 94-565 ($ thousands)	511	528	613	622	1.5

	1982	1983	1984	1985	Percent Change 1984-85
Utah					
Population	235,500	242,000^R	247,000^R	251,000	1.6
Labor Market Data:					
Average civilian labor force	86,162	87,421	90,446	92,631^P	2.4
Average nonagricultural employment	63,893	64,290	68,050	70,072^P	3.0
Income Data:					
Average monthly nonagricultural wage ($)	1,092	1,120	1,175	1,213^P	3.2
Annual nonagricultural payroll ($ thousands)	837,504	864,180	959,246^R	1,021,300^P	6.5
Total personal income ($ thousands)	1,498,724^R	1,587,711^R	1,753,293	na	–
Per capita personal income ($)	6,446^R	6,676^R	7,287	na	–
Tax Data:					
Total assessed valuation ($ thousands)	636,603	706,523	805,990	842,481	4.5
Property taxes charged, by all taxing units ($ thousands)	43,479	50,189	54,518	58,501	7.3
Gross taxable sales ($ thousands)	1,040,425	1,054,992	1,194,885	1,317,562	10.3
Net local sales tax allocations ($ thousands)	7,608	7,715	11,207	12,356	10.3
Construction (Permit-authorized):					
New dwelling units (number)	729	1,271	1,323	1,022	–22.8
Value of new residential construction ($ thousands)	32,320	66,727	67,768	57,978	–14.4
Value of new nonresidential construction ($ thousands)	37,868	45,785	74,370	53,800	–27.7
Value total construction ($ thousands)	88,287	128,776	158,907	132,518	–16.6
Miscellaneous:					
New car and truck sales (number)	4,135	6,333	7,476	7,171	–4.1
In lieu tax payments under Public Law 94-565 ($ thousands)	455	468	476	482	1.3
Wasatch					
Population	8,750^R	9,050	9,200	9,200	0.0
Labor Market Data:					
Average civilian labor force	3,292	3,112	3,043	3,928^P	29.1
Average nonagricultural employment	2,251	1,974	2,036	1,923^P	–5.6
Income Data:					
Average monthly nonagricultural wage ($)	1,202	1,020	1,034	1,001^P	–3.2
Annual nonagricultural payroll ($ thousands)	32,469	24,172	25,256^R	22,800^P	–9.7
Total personal income ($ thousands)	74,073^R	73,346^R	78,946	na	–
Per capita personal income ($)	7,953^R	7,759^R	8,100	na	–
Tax Data:					
Total assessed valuation ($ thousands)	45,672	46,921	55,288	57,427	3.9
Property taxes charged, by all taxing units ($ thousands)	2,688	3,089	3,498	3,817	9.1
Gross taxable sales ($ thousands)	42,880	40,525	44,351	46,977	5.9
Net local sales tax allocations ($ thousands)	314	296	420	450	7.1
Construction (Permit-authorized):					
New dwelling units (number)	78	94	72	33	–54.2
Value of new residential construction ($ thousands)	3,996	5,324	3,828	1,986	–48.1
Value of new nonresidential construction ($ thousands)	3,286	963	2,768	1,171	–57.7
Value total construction ($ thousands)	7,891	6,990	7,016	3,459	–50.7
Miscellaneous:					
New car and truck sales (number)	262	326	437	409	–6.4
In lieu tax payments under Public Law 94-565 ($ thousands)	292	300	306	308	0.7
Washington					
Population	29,400^R	30,700^R	32,600^R	35,700	9.5
Labor Market Data:					
Average civilian labor force	10,056	10,794	11,823	13,264^P	12.2
Average nonagricultural employment	6,596	7,029	8,047	9,249^P	14.9
Income Data:					
Average monthly nonagricultural wage ($)	958	1,005	1,044	1,080^P	3.4
Annual nonagricultural payroll ($ thousands)	75,814	84,740	100,854^R	121,300^P	20.3
Total personal income ($ thousands)	210,056^R	229,122^R	261,704	na	–
Per capita personal income ($)	7,147^R	7,360^R	7,918	na	–
Tax Data:					
Total assessed valuation ($ thousands)	103,693	119,652	133,121	180,463	35.6
Property taxes charged, by all taxing units ($ thousands)	7,140	8,490	9,497	12,068	27.1
Gross taxable sales ($ thousands)	163,943	171,481	210,630	263,519	25.1
Net local sales tax allocations ($ thousands)	1,199	1,254	1,771	2,151	21.5
Construction (Permit-authorized):					
New dwelling units (number)	416	648	905	3,128	245.6
Value of new residential construction ($ thousands)	16,195	25,399	42,151	118,483	181.1
Value of new nonresidential construction ($ thousands)	10,192	12,997	18,608	42,015	125.8
Value total construction ($ thousands)	36,398	40,742	63,389	164,758	159.9
Miscellaneous:					
New car and truck sales (number)	583	992	1,205	1,390	15.4
In lieu tax payments under Public Law 94-565 ($ thousands)	573	596	688	690	0.3

	1982	1983	1984	1985	Percent Change 1984-85
Wayne					
Population	2,000^R	2,150	2,150^R	2,100	–2.3
Labor Market Data:					
Average civilian labor force	850	906	929	887^P	–4.5
Average nonagricultural employment	358	388	390	417^P	6.9
Income Data:					
Average monthly nonagricultural wage ($)	1,036	1,128	1,068	1,243^P	16.4
Annual nonagricultural payroll ($ thousands)	4,454	5,255	4,995^R	6,300^P	26.1
Total personal income ($ thousands)	12,249^R	13,670^R	14,377	na	–
Per capita personal income ($)	6,019^R	6,373^R	6,859	na	–
Tax Data:					
Total assessed valuation ($ thousands)	6,682	7,757	8,752	9,119	4.2
Property taxes charged, by all taxing units ($ thousands)	309	428	463	486	5.0
Gross taxable sales ($ thousands)	7,895	6,113	6,787	6,956	2.5
Net local sales tax allocations ($ thousands)	58	45	66	71	7.6
Construction (Permit-authorized):					
New dwelling units (number)	4	3	8	1	–87.5
Value of new residential construction ($ thousands)	175	135	285	75	–73.7
Value of new nonresidential construction ($ thousands)	18	0	221	1,051	375.6
Value total construction ($ thousands)	316	157	506	1,129	123.1
Miscellaneous:					
New car and truck sales (number)	37	67	62	97	56.5
In lieu tax payments under Public Law 94-565 ($ thousands)	89	91	99	100	1.0
Weber					
Population	151,000	154,000^R	155,000^R	156,000	0.6
Labor Market Data:					
Average civilian labor force	68,816	70,375	72,727	74,910^P	3.0
Average nonagricultural employment	49,404	50,283	53,600	57,292^P	6.9
Income Data:					
Average monthly nonagricultural wage ($)	1,159	1,202	1,257	1,297^P	3.2
Annual nonagricultural payroll ($ thousands)	686,916	725,505	808,697^R	893,000^P	10.4
Total personal income ($ thousands)	1,445,471^R	1,540,910^R	1,680,227	na	–
Per capita personal income ($)	9,521^R	9,874^R	10,593	na	–
Tax Data:					
Total assessed valuation ($ thousands)	511,916	547,407	598,369	606,468	1.4
Property taxes charged, by all taxing units ($ thousands)	40,528	44,659	46,739	48,863	4.5
Gross taxable sales ($ thousands)	867,653	922,038	1,049,340	1,140,866	8.7
Net local sales tax allocations ($ thousands)	6,345	6,742	9,092	9,808	7.9
Construction (Permit-authorized):					
New dwelling units (number)	515	984	862	1,072	24.4
Value of new residential construction ($ thousands)	25,198	55,243	45,667	52,957	16.0
Value of new nonresidential construction ($ thousands)	17,350	25,542	64,566	22,220	–65.6
Value total construction ($ thousands)	58,407	98,504	137,349	99,259	–27.7
Miscellaneous:					
New car and tuck truck sales (number)	3,562	5,981	7,148	7,443	4.1
In lieu tax payments under Public Law 94-565 ($ thousands)	38	39	42	41	–2.4
State Totals					
Population	1,558,000^R	1,596,000^R	1,623,000^R	1,649,000	1.6
Labor Market Data:					
Average civilian labor force	676,000	694,000	721,000	730,000^P	1.2
Average nonagricultural employment	559,763	566,997	601,098	624,239^P	3.8
Income Data:					
Average monthly nonagricultural wage ($)	1,300	1,352	1,409	1,440^P	2.2
Annual nonagricultural payroll ($ thousands)	8,734,171	9,196,630	10,163,045^R	10,792,200^P	6.2
Total personal income ($ thousands)	13,700,498^R	14,594,364^R	16,045,756	17,011,000^P	6.0
Per capita personal income ($)	8,718^R	9,022^R	9,715	10,166^P	4.6
Tax Data:					
Total assessed valuation ($ thousands)	6,626,820	7,227,786	8,242,459	9,102,091	10.4
Property taxes charged, by all taxing units ($ thousands)	471,396	535,333	586,306	660,327	12.6
Gross taxable sales ($ thousands)	10,026,338	10,190,987	11,656,035	12,415,776	6.5
Net local salex tax allocations ($ thousands)	73,321	74,522	99,047	105,595	6.6
Construction (Permit-authorized):					
New dwelling units (number)	7,671	14,664	18,823	15,247	–19.0
Value of new residential construction ($ thousands)	347,630	657,808	786,679	706,195	–10.2
Value of new nonresidential construction ($ thousands)	440,007	321,011	535,211	567,695	6.1
Value total construction ($ thousands)	963,349	1,115,150	1,494,805	1,441,536	–3.6
Miscellaneous.					
New car and truck sales (number)	39,851	61,234	77,904*	78,196**	.4
In lieu tax payments under Public Law 94-565 ($ thousands)	7,930	8,156	8,750	8,852	1.2

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*Includes 2,906 cars and trucks sold in Utah to out-of-state residents.

^{R}Revised. ^{P}Preliminary na - Not available

Utah Business Statistics

UTAH DATA

	Feb. 1986	Feb. 1985	% Change From Year Ago	12 Month Average		
				1986	1985	% Chg.
Total Personal Income (seasonally adjusted)(mil. of dol.)(qtly.)	16,752	NA	NA	NA	16,246.8	NA
New Corporations (no.)	449	468	4.2%	445.4	470.3	-5.3%
New Cars, Truck and Motorhome Sales (no.)	5,706	NA	NA	NA	6,495.0	NA
Agriculture						
Average Prices Recorded by Farmers (dol.):						
Beef Steers and Heifers (cwt)(thous.)	61.70	53.90	-12.6%	55.0	60.8	-9.4%
Lambs (cwt)	61.00	66.30	8.7%	63.3	58.0	9.2%
Milk Wholesale (cwt)	13.20	11.80	-10.6%	11.9	12.9	-8.0%
Alfalfa Hay, Baled (per ton)(mid-month price)	77.00	78.00	1.3%	72.1	78.2	-7.8%
Cattle Slaughtered[6] (live weight)(thous. of lbs.)	30,501	32,944	8.0%	33,676.9	29,901.4	12.6%
Construction						
Total Construction[1] (thous. of dol.):	86,500	111,170	28.5%	133,201.1	125,375.0	6.2%
Residential	49,100	45,608	-7.1%	60,497.5	62,666.7	-3.5%
Nonresidential	28,900	39,914	38.1%	42,974.4	36,083.3	19.1%
Public Works and Utilities	8,500	25,648	201.7%	29,729.2	24,558.3	21.1%
Total Permit Construction[2] (thous. of dol.):	54,296.5	61,121.1	12.6%	120,299.3	124,617.2	-3.5%
Residential	33,236.0	35,940.6	8.1%	60,009.9	66,015.5	-9.1%
Nonresidential	11,865.4	16,011.3	34.9%	45,837.7	44,386.4	3.3%
Additions, Alterations and Repairs	9,195.1	9,169.2	-0.3%	13,951.7	14,215.3	-1.9%
New Dwelling Units (no.)	694	766	10.4%	1,310.8	1,548.3	-15.3%
Employment						
Civilian Labor Force (thous.)	737.0	736.2	-0.1%	750.0	728.2	3.0%
Total Employed Persons	679.5	690.2	1.6%	705.0	681.1	3.5%
Unemployed Persons	57.5	46.0	-20.0%	44.9	47.1	-4.7%
Percent Total Labor Force	7.8	6.2	-20.5%	6.0	6.5	-7.5%
Employees on Nonagricultural Payrolls (thous. of jobs):	611.4	629.4	2.9%	627.3	606.5	3.4%
Manufacturing	95.5	92.5	-3.1%	95.2	94.9	0.3%
Mining	11.2	8.6	-23.2%	9.4	12.3	-23.5%
Contract Construction	32.6	30.9	-5.2%	35.9	35.8	0.4%
Transportation, Communication and Utilities	36.1	37.0	2.5%	36.8	36.4	1.2%
Wholesale Trade	35.1	35.3	0.6%	35.8	35.0	2.4%
Retail Trade	107.5	113.1	5.2%	113.1	107.4	5.3%
Finance, Insurance and Real Estate	30.7	32.3	5.2%	31.4	30.1	4.4%
Services[3]	127.8	136.7	7.0%	132.1	122.9	7.5%
Federal Government	38.0	39.9	5.0%	39.5	37.6	4.9%
State Government[4]	36.1	38.7	7.2%	36.0	35.2	2.3%
Local Government[4]	60.6	64.2	5.9%	62.2	59.0	5.3%
Average Weekly Hours:						
Manufacturing	39.9	40.1	0.5%	40.4	39.9	1.2%
Mining	44.4	44.6	0.5%	44.7	43.4	2.8%
Contract Construction	38.4	36.3	-5.5%	37.7	38.2	-1.4%
Wholesale Trade	35.8	35.4	-1.1%	35.3	36.8	-4.1%
Retail Trade	28.1	26.8	-4.6%	28.4	29.0	-1.9%
Amount of Unemployment Compensation (thous. of dol.)	9,656.9	10,219.5	5.8%	7,333.2	5,957.4	23.1%
Finance						
Savings, Savings and Loan Association (mil. of dol.)	2,339.2	2,374.6	1.5%	2,343.2	2,146.1	9.2%
Tax Collections by the State of Utah (thous. of dol.):						
Total Tax Collections	238,050.3	242,153.6	1.7%	126,601.6	116,231.9	8.9%
Sales and Use Tax	128,295.2	123,765.9	-3.5%	45,023.0	43,598.4	3.3%
Motor Fuel Tax	7,500.4	2,309.4	-69.2%	7,706.2	6,655.0	15.8%
Individual Income Tax	53,474.0	67,767.8	26.7%	38,983.3	34,128.0	14.2%
Corporation Franchise Tax	(658.5)	773.0	-217.4%	5,575.9	3,668.9	52.0%
Production						
Net Electric Power Utilized (mil. of kwh)	1,082.7	NA	NA	NA	1,127.2	NA
Crude Oil to Refineries (thous. of bbls.)	3,660.0	3,105.3	-15.2%	3,952.7	4,228.8	-6.5%
Crude Oil (thous. of bbls.)	2,982.4	3,326.8	11.5%	3,464.1	3,023.8	14.6%
Natural Gas (mil. of cu. ft.)	15,998.7	19,430.2	21.4%	18,030.6	14,047.1	28.4%
Coal (thous. short tons)	695	1,030	48.2%	998.1	1,072.1	-6.9%
Tourism/Travel						
Air Passengers (total no. on and off)(S.L. Int'l. Airport)	623,084	752,069	20.7%	753,961.8	642,549.6	17.3%
Highway Traffic Count Across State Lines	25,029	25,798	3.1%	34,831.5	33,735.7	3.2%
Transient Room Taxes (thous. of dol.)	878.2	1,361.1	55.0%	453.7	390.2	16.3%
Visits, State, Nat'l. Parks, Monuments (thous.)	276.4	NA	NA	NA	922.6	NA
Utilities						
Telephone Lines in Service (Mt. Bell)(residential)	460,600	470,911	2.2%	463,617.8	453,634.3	2.2%
Telephone Lines in Service (Mt. Bell)(nonresidential)	164,973	167,138	1.3%	165,927.9	163,783.4	1.3%
Electric Customers (residential)	439,000	NA	NA	NA	428,203.7	NA
Electric Customers (commercial)	42,638	NA	NA	NA	41,721.1	NA
Natural Gas Customers (residential & commercial)	425,866	439,794	3.3%	425,202.0	413,663.4	2.8%
Natural Gas Customers (industrial)	525	566	7.8%	565.2	526.7	7.3%

Utah Business Statistics

	Feb. 1986	Feb. 1985	% Change From Year Ago	12 Month Average		
				1986	1985	% Chg.
Davis County						
Non-Ag. Employment (thous.)	317.0	326.8	3.1%	326.2	316.2	3.2%
Unemployment Rate	7.3	6.0	-17.8%	5.9	6.2	-5.0%
Auth. Permit Construction (thous. of dol.)	26,626.5	40,067.7	50.5%	59,936.9	63,494.1	-5.6%
New Dwelling Units (no.)	376	574	52.7%	598.0	919.1	-34.9%
Postal Receipts[5] (thous. of dol.)	6,717.3	6,301.5	-6.2%	7,286.8	6,559.1	11.1%
Electric Customers (residential)	222,246	NA	NA	NA	217,289.6	NA
Electric Customers (commercial)	18,565	NA	NA	NA	18,054.4	NA
Natural Gas Customers (residential)	206,570	215,290	4.2%	206,720.1	199,838.3	3.4%
Natural Gas Customers (industrial)	242	257	6.2%	259.3	238.4	8.7%
Telephone Lines in Service (Mt. Bell)(residential)	215,458	220,938	2.5%	217,946.8	212,686.2	2.5%
Telephone Lines in Service (Mt. Bell)(nonresidential)	108,211	107,378	-0.8%	107,560.1	107,920.9	-0.3%
Salt Lake County						
Non-Ag. Employment (thous.)	69.7	72.2	3.6%	71.2	69.0	3.1%
Unemployment Rate	8.5	6.5	-23.5%	6.6	6.8	-2.6%
Auth. Permit Construction (thous. of dol.)	6,297.7	3,860.4	-38.7%	10,797.4	13,501.4	-20.0%
New Dwelling Units (no.)	32	25	-21.9%	84.8	107.7	-21.2%
Postal Receipts[5] (thous. of dol.)	809.2	970.7	20.0%	918.0	816.9	12.4%
Electric Customers (residential)	49,713	NA	NA	NA	47,450.9	NA
Electric Customers (commercial)	5,711	NA	NA	NA	5,563.0	NA
Natural Gas Customers (residential)	59,114	60,141	1.7%	58,755.8	57,658.4	1.9%
Natural Gas Customers (industrial)	65	70	7.7%	70.1	66.3	5.8%
Telephone Lines in Service (Mt. Bell)(residential)	62,153	62,862	1.1%	61,325.0	60,596.2	1.2%
Telephone Lines in Service (Mt. Bell)(nonresidential)	14,577	15,632	7.2%	14,971.5	14,497.3	3.3%
Utah County						
Non-Ag. Employment (thous.)	56.6	58.6	3.5%	57.2	54.1	5.7%
Unemployment Rate	7.6	5.7	-25.0%	5.7	6.6	-14.9%
Auth. Permit Construction (thous. of dol.)	2,889.0	3,503.0	21.3%	8,301.4	11,028.6	-24.7%
New Dwelling Units (no.)	41	38	-7.3%	83.3	71.9	15.8%
Postal Receipts[5] (thous. of dol.)	319.0	577.0	80.9%	590.3	559.4	5.5%
Electric Customers (residential)	50,824	NA	NA	NA	50,162.1	NA
Electric Customers (commercial)	4,615	NA	NA	NA	4,489.0	NA
Natural Gas Customers (residential)	47,400	48,326	2.0%	47,166.1	46,387.0	1.7%
Natural Gas Customers (industrial)	71	86	21.1%	83.7	76.1	10.0%
Telephone Lines in Service (Mt. Bell)(residential)	44,865	45,351	1.1%	45,091.2	44,574.5	1.2%
Telephone Lines in Service (Mt. Bell)(nonresidential)	10,223	10,549	3.2%	10,439.3	10,220.6	2.1%
Weber County						
Non-Ag. Employment (thous.)	49.0	51.0	4.1%	51.5	49.4	4.2%
Unemployment Rate	5.0	4.2	-16.0%	4.0	4.5	-11.4%
Auth. Permit Construction (thous. of dol.)	5,806.8	5,627.0	-3.1%	14,031.4	11,932.0	17.6%
New Dwelling Units (no.)	62	48	-22.6%	190.7	186.4	2.3%
Postal Receipts[5] (thous. of dol.)	278.3	354.4	27.3%	319.1	326.9	-2.4%
Electric Customers (residential)	32,348	NA	NA	NA	31,132.1	NA
Electric Customers (commercial)	2,393	NA	NA	NA	2,348.6	NA
Natural Gas Customers (residential)	43,908	46,193	5.2%	44,536.8	42,607.6	4.5%
Natural Gas Customers (industrial)	48	50	4.2%	50.0	45.6	9.7%
Telephone Lines in Service (Mt. Bell)(residential)	38,779	51,175	32.0%	46,792.0	38,152.8	22.6%
Telephone Lines in Service (Mt. Bell)(nonresidential)	7,377	9,858	33.6%	8,994.0	7,061.8	27.4%

Sources:
Personal Income: Bureau of Economic Analysis, U.S. Department of Commerce
New Corporations: Utah Secretary of State
New Cars and Truck Sales: Utah State Tax Commission, Economic and Statistical Unit
Agriculture: U.S. Department of Agriculture, Agriculture, Utah: Utah Crop and Livestock Reporting Service (U.S. Department of Agriculture)
Construction Data: F.W. Dodge and Utah Construction Report
Employment Data: Utah Department of Employment Security
Savings, Savings and Loan Associations: Utah Savings and Loan Institutions
Tax Collections: Utah State Tax Commission
Net Electric Power Utilized: Cooperating Utah power companies
Crude Oil: Area oil refineries
Natural Gas: Utah Division of Oil, Gas, and Mining
Coal: Department of Energy
Air Passengers: Salt Lake International Airport, Statistics Service
Highway Traffic Count: Utah Department of Transportation, Travel Analysis Unit
Visits to State and National Parks and Monuments: U.S. Forest Service, Utah State Parks and Recreation Department
Utilities Data: Cooperating Utah utility companies
Postal Receipts: Postmasters in Davis, Salt Lake, Utah, and Weber Counties

r = revised
f = final
na = not available
fo = forecast

Footnotes:

[1] Obtained from F.W. Dodge Statistics

[2] Obtained from Utah Construction Report

[3] Includes services by nonprofit and religious institutions

[4] Includes public schools and colleges institutions

[5] Postal receipts are reported every four weeks. Sales report for one month during each year includes total sales of two four-week periods. In 1985, this double-reporting occurred in the month of August.

[6] Cattle slaughtered statistics were reported incorrectly for the months July through November 1985. Twelve-month averages reflect corrections.

UTAH DATA

	Mar. 1986	Mar. 1985	Change From Year Ago	12 Month Average 1986	1985	% Chg.
Total Personal Income (seasonally adjusted)(mil. of dol.)(qtly.)	16,752	NA	NA	NA	16,347.5	NA
New Corporations (no.)	493	526	6.7%	448.2	462.9	3.2%
New Cars, Truck, and Motorhome Sales (no.)	6,845	NA	NA	NA	6,477.8	NA
Agriculture						
Average Prices Recorded by Farmers (dol.):						
Beef Steers and Heifers (cwt)(thous.)	57.50	54.10	5.9%	54.8	60.4	-9.4%
Lambs (cwt)	63.30	63.40	0.2%	63.3	58.7	7.9%
Milk Wholesale (cwt)	13.00	11.40	12.3%	11.8	13.0	9.1%
Alfalfa Hay, Baled (per ton)(mid-month pr.)	74.00	70.00	5.4%	71.8	77.3	-7.2%
Cattle Slaughtered[6] (live weight)(thous. of lbs.)	31,654	34,585	9.3%	33,921.2	30,293.4	12.0%
Construction						
Total Construction[1] (thous. of dol.):	118,300	105,481	-10.8%	132,132.8	123,725.0	6.8%
Residential	63,300	57,941	-8.5%	60,050.9	62,666.7	4.2%
Nonresidential	36,700	30,373	-17.2%	42,447.2	36,083.3	17.6%
Public Works and Utilities	18,300	17,167	-6.2%	29,634.8	24,933.3	18.9%
Total Permit Construction[2] (thous. of dol.):	110,448.1	131,989.5	19.5%	122,094.4	123,407.9	-1.1%
Residential	55,129.0	59,733.3	8.4%	60,393.6	63,293.3	4.6%
Nonresidential	45,145.8	58,325.8	29.2%	46,936.0	46,033.0	2.0%
Additions, Alterations and Repairs	10,173.3	13,930.4	36.9%	14,264.8	14,081.6	1.3%
New Dwelling Units (no.)	1,226	1,046	14.7%	1,295.8	1,538.5	15.8%
Employment						
Civilian Labor Force (thous.)	734.2	734.2	0.0%	750.0	730.6	2.7%
Total Employed Persons	678.1	692.1	2.1%	706.2	683.1	3.4%
Unemployed Persons	56.1	42.1	25.0%	43.7	47.5	-8.0%
Percent Total Labor Force	7.6	5.7	25.0%	5.8	6.5	10.4%
Employees on Nonagricultural Payrolls (thous. of [illegible])	616.1	631.9	2.6%	628.7	609.0	3.2%
Manufacturing	95.4	92.0	3.6%	94.9	95.2	0.3%
Mining	11.1	8.8	20.7%	9.2	12.0	23.6%
Contract Construction	32.4	31.0	4.3%	35.8	36.0	0.7%
Transportation, Communications and Utilities	36.2	37.0	2.2%	36.9	36.4	1.3%
Wholesale Trade	35.6	35.4	0.6%	35.8	35.1	2.0%
Retail Trade	108.6	113.1	4.1%	113.5	108.0	5.1%
Finance, Insurance and Real Estate	30.8	32.5	5.5%	31.5	30.2	4.3%
Services[3]	129.3	138.0	6.7%	132.9	123.8	7.3%
Federal Government	38.6	40.4	4.7%	39.6	37.8	5.0%
State Government[4]	36.3	38.9	7.2%	36.2	35.2	2.8%
Local Government[4]	61.9	64.8	4.7%	62.4	59.3	5.3%
Average Weekly Hours:						
Manufacturing	39.9	40.6	1.8%	40.5	39.9	1.5%
Mining	44.6	44.0	1.3%	44.6	43.6	2.3%
Contract Construction	38.5	36.1	6.2%	37.5	38.2	1.9%
Wholesale Trade	36.1	35.9	0.5%	35.3	36.7	3.9%
Retail Trade	28.2	27.1	3.9%	28.3	28.9	2.1%
Amount of Unemployment Compensation (thous. of dol.)	9,186.9	9,807.9	6.8%	7,384.9	6,130.8	20.5%
Finance						
Savings, Savings and Loan Associations (mil. of dol.)	2,341.4	2,399.3	2.5%	2,348.1	2,177.1	7.9%
Tax Collections by the State of Utah (thous. of dol.):						
Total Tax Collections	69,816.7	57,464.1	17.7%	125,572.3	118,302.5	6.1%
Sales and Use Tax	7,290.0	3,068.1	137.8%	45,171.2	43,413.6	4.0%
Motor Fuel Tax	10,871.9	9,850.2	9.4%	7,621.0	7,152.6	6.5%
Individual Income Tax	25,341.6	12,422.5	51.0%	37,906.7	34,849.7	8.8%
Corporation Franchise Tax	3,749.3	6,053.9	61.5%	5,768.0	3,813.9	51.2%
Production						
Net Electric Power Utilized (mil. of kwh)	1,088.2	NA	NA	NA	1,122.5	NA
Crude Oil to Refineries (thous. of bbls.)	4,114.1	3,014.4	26.7%	3,861.0	4,233.2	8.8%
Crude Oil (thous. of bbls.)	3,355.7	3,548.4	5.7%	3,480.2	3,141.7	10.8%
Natural Gas (mil. of cu. ft.)	16,418.3	19,517.4	18.9%	18,288.8	14,659.6	24.8%
Coal (thous. short tons)	761	1,056	38.8%	1,022.7	1,029.7	0.7%
Tourism/Travel						
Air Passengers (total no. on and off)(S.L. Int'l. Airport)	795,257	961,826	20.9%	767,842.6	651,277.9	17.9%
Highway Traffic Count Across State Lines	28,487	30,887	8.4%	35,031.5	33,676.2	4.0%
Transient Room Taxes (thous. of dol.)	77.0	(560.1)	827.4%	400.6	395.5	1.3%
Visits, State, Nat'l. Parks, Monuments (thous.)	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
Utilities						
Telephone Lines in Service (Mt. Bell)(residential)	461,128	471,199	2.2%	464,457.0	454,356.8	2.2%
Telephone Lines in Service (Mt. Bell)(nonresidential)	164,776	166,869	1.3%	166,102.3	164,210.4	1.2%
Electric Customers (residential)	438,135	NA	NA	NA	429,337.3	NA
Electric Customers (commercial)	42,958	NA	NA	NA	41,879.2	NA
Natural Gas Customers (residential & commercial)	427,118	438,842	2.7%	426,179.0	414,770.1	2.8%
Natural Gas Customers (industrial)	531	565	6.4%	568.0	527.5	7.7%

	Mar. 1986	Mar. 1985	% Change From Year Ago	12 Month Average 1986	1985	% Chg.
Davis County						
Non-Ag. Employment (thous.)	49.2	51.2	4.1%	51.7	49.6	4.1%
Unemployment Rate	4.9	3.7	-24.5%	3.9	4.4	-12.3%
Auth. Permit Construction (thous. of dol.)	6,424.7	15,405.1	139.8%	14,779.7	11,658.3	26.8%
New Dwelling Units (no.)	75	167	122.7%	198.3	181.3	9.4%
Postal Receipts[5] (thous. of dol.)	357.9	328.4	-8.2%	316.7	332.9	-4.9%
Electric Customers (residential)	32,465	NA	NA	NA	31,289.7	NA
Electric Customers (commercial)	2,439	NA	NA	NA	2,358.3	NA
Natural Gas Customers (residential)	44,154	46,253	4.8%	44,711.8	42,757.9	4.6%
Natural Gas Customers (industrial)	47	50	6.4%	50.3	45.8	9.8%
Telephone Lines in Service (Mt. Bell)(residential)	38,927	51,321	31.8%	47,824.8	38,262.4	25.0%
Telephone Lines in Service (Mt. Bell)(nonresidential)	7,398	9,898	33.8%	9,202.3	7,127.1	29.1%
Salt Lake County						
Non-Ag. Employment (thous.)	319.6	329.8	3.2%	327.1	317.4	3.1%
Unemployment Rate	6.9	5.5	20.3%	5.7	6.2	7.0%
Auth. Permit Construction (thous. of dol.)	65,761.4	88,576.6	34.7%	61,838.1	62,491.4	-1.0%
New Dwelling Units (no.)	364	562	54.4%	614.5	876.9	-29.9%
Postal Receipts[5] (thous. of dol.)	6,658.2	6,768.9	1.7%	7,296.0	6,605.1	10.5%
Electric Customers (residential)	223,040	NA	NA	NA	217,968.1	NA
Electric Customers (commercial)	18,699	NA	NA	NA	18,137.1	NA
Natural Gas Customers (residential)	207,264	214,361	3.4%	207,311.5	200,475.4	3.4%
Natural Gas Customers (industrial)	245	257	4.9%	260.3	239.1	8.9%
Telephone Lines in Service (Mt. Bell)(residential)	215,749	221,168	2.5%	218,398.3	213,055.8	2.5%
Telephone Lines in Service (Mt. Bell)(nonresidential)	107,961	107,097	0.8%	107,488.1	108,126.1	0.6%
Utah County						
Non-Ag. Employment (thous.)	70.6	73.3	3.8%	71.4	69.3	3.0%
Unemployment Rate	9.0	5.8	35.6%	6.4	6.9	7.7%
Auth. Permit Construction (thous. of dol.)	9,920.1	6,331.1	36.2%	10,498.3	13,718.5	-23.5%
New Dwelling Units (no.)	72	75	4.2%	85.1	106.3	-20.0%
Postal Receipts[5] (thous. of dol.)	1,001.5	952.0	4.9%	913.9	841.4	8.6%
Electric Customers (residential)	48,107	NA	NA	NA	47,529.4	NA
Electric Customers (commercial)	5,790	NA	NA	NA	5,589.0	NA
Natural Gas Customers (residential)	59,279	60,031	1.3%	58,818.4	57,805.1	1.8%
Natural Gas Customers (industrial)	68	71	4.4%	70.3	66.7	5.5%
Telephone Lines in Service (Mt. Bell)(residential)	62,183	62,804	1.0%	61,376.8	60,640.8	1.2%
Telephone Lines in Service (Mt. Bell)(nonresidential)	14,565	15,648	7.4%	15,061.8	14,544.2	3.6%
Weber County						
Non-Ag. Employment (thous.)	57.1	59.6	4.4%	57.4	54.5	5.3%
Unemployment Rate	7.7	5.2	32.5%	5.4	6.6	-17.9%
Auth. Permit Construction (thous. of dol.)	6,266.1	6,332.4	1.1%	8,306.9	10,974.1	-24.3%
New Dwelling Units (no.)	45	57	26.7%	84.3	70.2	20.1%
Postal Receipts[5] (thous. of dol.)	581.0	610.3	5.0%	592.7	567.1	4.5%
Electric Customers (residential)	50,713	NA	NA	NA	50,224.8	NA
Electric Customers (commercial)	4,616	NA	NA	NA	4,503.3	NA
Natural Gas Customers (residential)	47,439	48,294	1.8%	47,237.3	46,457.8	1.7%
Natural Gas Customers (industrial)	81	86	6.2%	84.1	76.5	9.9%
Telephone Lines in Service (Mt. Bell)(residential)	44,918	45,330	0.9%	45,125.5	44,609.5	1.2%
Telephone Lines in Service (Mt. Bell)(nonresidential)	10,239	10,525	2.8%	10,463.2	10,232.9	2.3%

Sources:
Personal Income: Bureau of Economic Analysis, U.S. Department of Commerce
New Corporations: Utah Secretary of State
New Cars and Truck Sales: Utah State Tax Commission, Economic and Statistical Unit
Agriculture: U.S. Department of Agriculture, Agriculture, Utah: Utah Crop and Livestock Reporting Service (U.S. Department of Agriculture)
Construction Data: F.W. Dodge and Utah Construction Report
Employment Data: Utah Department of Employment Security
Savings, Savings and Loan Associations: Utah Savings and Loan Institutions
Tax Collections: Utah State Tax Commission
Net Electric Power Utilized: Cooperating Utah power companies
Crude Oil: Area oil refineries
Natural Gas: Utah Division of Oil, Gas, and Mining
Coal: Department of Energy
Air Passengers: Salt Lake International Airport, Statistics Service
Highway Traffic Count: Utah Department of Transportation, Travel Analysis Unit
Visits to State and National Parks and Monuments: U.S. Forest Service, Utah State Parks and Recreation Department
Utilities Data: Cooperating Utah utility companies
Postal Receipts: Postmasters in Davis, Salt Lake, Utah, and Weber Counties

Footnotes:

[1] Obtained from F.W. Dodge Statistics

[2] Obtained from Utah Construction Report

[3] Includes services by nonprofit and religious institutions

[4] Includes public schools and colleges institutions

[5] Postal receipts are reported every four weeks. Sales report for one month during each year includes total sales of two four-week periods. In 1985, this double-reporting occurred in the month of August.

[6] Cattle slaughtered statistics were reported incorrectly for the months July through November 1985. Twelve-month averages reflect corrections.

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NATIONAL DATA

	Mar. 1986	Mar. 1985	% Change From Year Ago	12 Month Average 1986	12 Month Average 1985	% Chg.
U.S. Gross National Product[1] (seasonally adjusted)(bil.)(qtly.)	3,917.5	4,121.3	5.2%	4,040.1	3,834.9	5.3%
Total Personal Income[1] (seasonally adjusted)(bil. of dol.)	3,258.2	3,407.5	4.6%	3,332.9	3,163.7	5.3%
Industrial Production Indexes (seasonally adjusted)(1977=100)	124.0	124.9	0.7%	125.0	122.9	1.7%
Total Bus. Expend. for New Plants & Equip. (bil.)(qtly.)	371.2	390.7	5.3%	389.3	362.0	7.5%
Index of Leading Indicators (1967=100)	167.8	176.6	5.2%	170.6	166.0	2.8%
Price Indexes						
Consumer Price Indexes (not seasonally adjusted)(1967=100):						
CPI-U (All Urban Consumers) All Items	318.8	326.0	2.3%	324.7	313.9	3.4%
CPI-U (All Urban Consumers) Food & Beverages	301.6	307.8	2.1%	303.7	297.0	2.3%
CPI-U (All Urban Consumers) Housing	344.7	357.0	3.6%	353.2	339.7	4.0%
CPI-U (All Urban Consumers) Transportation	316.7	309.6	-2.2%	320.5	314.0	2.1%
CPI-U (All Urban Consumers) Medical Care	396.5	425.8	7.4%	410.2	384.9	6.6%
CPI-U (All Urban Consumers) Energy	416.6	381.3	-8.5%	424.2	422.5	0.4%
Producer Price Index (not seasonally adjusted)(1967=100):						
Producer Price Index, All Finished Goods	292.1	288.1	-1.4%	293.8	291.6	0.7%
GNP Price Deflator[1] (1982=100)(qtly.)	110.4	113.7	3.0%	112.5	109.1	3.2%
Employment (seasonally adjusted):						
Civilian Labor Force (mil.)	107.0	117.2	9.5%	109.8	105.7	3.8%
Total Employed Persons (mil.)	115.3	108.8	-5.6%	113.9	114.2	-0.2%
Unemployment Rate	7.3	7.2	1.4%	7.1	16.2	-56.0%
Construction:						
Total Construction (mil. of dol.)	19,025.1	17,733.4	6.8%	18,532.2	17,677.8	4.8%
Residential	9,373.9	9,069.1	-3.3%	8,731.5	8,357.9	4.5%
Nonresidential	6,442.9	5,588.6	13.3%	6,460.5	6,251.6	3.3%
Non-Building	3,208.3	3,075.7	4.1%	3,340.2	3,068.4	8.9%
New Dwelling Units (no.)	156,339	140,207	10.3%	141,104.8	142,676.5	-1.1%
Interest Rates:						
Short Term (3-month Treasury Bill rate)	8.57	6.59	23.1%	7.2	9.3	-23.3%
Long Term (10-year Treasury Bond yields)	11.78	8.13	31.0%	10.1	12.0	-15.3%
Prime Rates Charged by Banks on Short-term Business Loans (ave.)	10.50	9.10	13.3%	9.6	11.9	-19.0%
Mortgage Rates (new homes)	11.42	10.04	12.1%	10.8	11.8	-9.2%

^{p}Preliminary ^{r}Revised na – Not available ^{a}Anticipated ^{ra}Revised Anticipated

Sources:

Business Conditions Digest, U.S. Department of Commerce: U.S. Gross National Product, Total National Personal Income, Industrial Production Indexes, Total Business Expenditures for New Plant and Equipment, Index of Leading Indicators, GNP Price Deflator, National Employment Data, Interest Rates.

F. W. Dodge Report, McGraw-Hill: National Construction Data.

Survey of Current Business, U.S. Department of Commerce: New Home Mortgage Rates.

Utah Labor Market Report, Utah Department of Employment Security: Consumer Price Indexes, Producer Price Indexes (data from Bureau of Labor Statistics).

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Public School Enrollment Projections:

THE JORDAN SCHOOL DISTRICT PROJECT

By Frank C. Hachman, Associate Director

During the decade of the 1970's the enrollment of the Jordan School District roughly doubled--from about 24,000 to 48,000 students -- for an extraordinarily high average annual growth rate of more than 7 percent per year. This school district, which covers the region of Salt Lake County south of 6600 South that is not in the City of Murray, happened during that decade to be an area of widespread conversion of land from uses with low residential densities into relatively high density residential neighborhoods. There is little new in this process of change -- metropolitan areas in general have shared this experience as a direct consequence of long term increases in family incomes and lowering in cost of personal transportation (i.e., the automobile). However, a specific and very significant consequence occurs during the initial stages in this pattern of change -- an in-migration of families with highly similar characteristics in tastes, incomes, and especially, in age composition.

Population Impacts of Suburbanization on School Districts

Estimates were made from detailed census reports that the population of the Jordan School District was 62,724 in 1970 and 169,348 in 1980. For the larger region of Salt Lake County, the Censuses of Population reported 458,607 residents in 1970 and 619,066 in 1980; hence, between 1970 and 1980, the population of the Jordan School District part of Salt Lake County increased by 106,624. This magnitude of change amounted to approximately two-thirds of the county's total change in population of 160,459, but it produced a two-and-one-halffold increase in the district's population.

Naturally, the conversion of land from low density to high density residential use can result in exceptionally high growth rates as the increase occurs on an initially small base. Still, an unusual aspect of the Jordan District experience between 1970 and 1980 was the length of time during which this high growth occurred over such a broad expanse of area. Although the district as a whole cannot be impacted in the same proportions as it was between 1970 and 1980 (fewer than 25 more years at that phenomenal 10.4 percent per year rate of increase yields populations larger than the present population of the entire state), the future absolute magnitudes of change can be even larger than before. It should be realized that the consequences for population and school enrollments in local neighborhoods can be increasingly momentous as further land conversion occurs.

In the context of present-day concerns with increases in numbers of students, it is perhaps not widely recognized that the projected state-wide numbers, considered in their relationship to the size of the Utah economy, are not relatively large and are not newly burdensome. Nor is there anything new in the manner in which a continuing process of residential relocation escalates the costs of education beyond the increasing costs of achieving improvements in quality of education.

State-Wide Enrollments Not Relatively Large

Close attention is being properly given to projections of expanding school-aged numbers. For example, an August, 1985 projection by the Office of Planning and Budget of the State of Utah sketches a future to 1995 where the population of ages 5-to-17 increases by nearly 110,000. However, this increase of 26.3 percent on the 1985 base of 413,000 is only about one-half the relative increase of 48.9 percent experienced by the 5-to-17 year old age group between 1950 and 1960. And, this seemingly large expected increase, in the sense of persons of student age either per working age adult or per employed worker, is shown in Table 1 to be considerably smaller as relative burdens than they were in either 1960 or 1970.

Great Importance to the Geographical Concentration of Impact

The element of real burden not disclosed by the aggregated data of Table 1 and that perhaps should be more widely appreciated, is the expansion in education costs resulting from the shifting residential patterns of families with children. Residents of metropolitan Utah can identify this with the reality of overcrowded facilities only a few miles away from where schools are being closed because of decreasing enrollments.

The data provided in Table 2 sketch the fact of the enormous change in the pattern of location that has been an on-going process in Utah since World War II. Although the four "metropolitan" counties (Weber, Davis, Salt Lake and Utah) contained 68 percent of Utah's 1950 population and 77 percent in 1980, the central metropolitan cities of Ogden, Salt Lake, Murray, and Provo fell from 40 percent to 22 percent of the state's population in that interval. The detailed data of Table 2 further show that while the total populations of Ogden and Salt Lake City were falling between 1960 and 1980, these decreases were in fact concentrated in the young age groups. Since 1960 the population 18 and over has remained nearly constant in Salt Lake City and actually increased in Ogden.

Table 1

Population of Utah by Broad Age Groups
Census Years 1950, 1960, and 1970
with an
Estimate for 1985
and Projections for 1990 and 1995

Year	1950	1960	1970	1980	1985	1990	1995
Age Group							
0-4	93,307	126,209	111,798	189,959	198,859	202,415	207,547
5-17	171,865	255,876	312,052	350,143	413,582	485,183	522,523
18-64	381,272	448,585	557,862	811,712	896,962	1,011,150	1,112,970
65+	42,418	59,957	77,561	109,220	141,083	170,665	191,795
Total	688,862	809,627	1,059,273	1,461,037	1,650,486	1,869,413	2,034,835
Employed	250,300	325,500	407,700	596,000	693,000	804,000	907,000
Supportability Measures:							
a) persons 5-17 per person 18-64:	0.45	0.57	0.56	0.43	0.46	0.48	0.47
b) persons 5-17 per employed worker:	0.69	0.79	0.77	0.59	0.60	0.60	0.58
c) persons 5-17 as a percentage of total population:	24.9%	28.7%	29.5%	24.0%	25.1%	26.0%	25.7%

Sources: Historical Data, Censuses of Population and Reports of the Utah Department of Employment Security; Projection Data, August 1985 "UPED" Projection of the Office of Planning and Budget, State of Utah.

A specification of the changes in the population 5-to-17 years of age is provided by Table 3. Statewide, this age group more than doubled between 1950 and 1980; but significantly, the numbers outside the four metropolitan counties show only a modest increase. Even this, however, is in striking contrast to the circumstances of the four metropolitan city school districts.

In 1950, the cities of Ogden, Salt Lake City, Murray, and Provo together contained one-third of the state's population of ages 5 through 17. While somewhat offset by relatively small expansions in Murray and Provo, the proportion in the four cities combined fell by more than 50 percent to become less than one-sixth of the school age state population in 1980. At the same time a phenomenal, more than fourfold expansion was taking place in the "Rest of Metro Utah" area comprised of the six school districts of Weber, Davis, Granite, Jordan, Alpine, and Nebo. Chart 1 displays the surprising fact that not only has most of the state's increase in school age population involved just these six districts, but that between 1960 and 1980 the school age population actually decreased in the remainder of the State of Utah outside these six districts.

Table 2

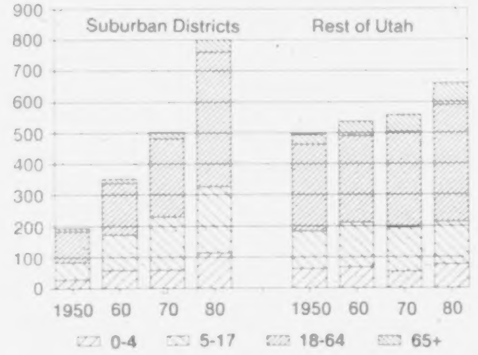
Census Populations by Broad Age Groups
Utah and Selected Utah Areas: 1950, 1960, 1970, and 1980

		Metropolitan Counties				Metropolitan Area Cities with School Districts			
	State of Utah	Weber	Davis	Salt Lake	Utah	Ogden	Salt Lake	Murray	Provo
1950									
0-4	93,307	11,462	4,955	35,724	11,221	7,172	22,104	1,276	3,491
5-17	171,865	19,919	8,039	61,389	21,715	12,595	36,347	2,344	6,092
18-24	381,272	46,879	16,504	159,197	44,575	33,305	109,363	4,922	17,694
65+	42,418	5,059	1,369	18,585	4,401	4,040	14,307	464	1,660
Total	688,862	83,319	30,867	274,895	81,912	57,112	182,121	9,006	28,937
1960									
0-4	126,209	15,309	11,114	54,077	14,871	8,918	21,288	2,816	4,228
5-17	255,876	32,396	20,657	105,096	30,711	19,152	44,584	4,980	7,323
18-64	448,585	55,390	30,675	196,872	55,230	36,119	103,805	8,300	22,113
65+	59,957	7,649	2,314	26,990	6,179	6,008	19,777	710	2,383
Total	890,627	110,744	64,760	383,035	106,991	70,197	189,454	16,806	36,047
1970									
0-4	111,798	12,550	11,624	48,727	15,067	6,498	15,473	2,153	4,908
5-17	312,052	36,779	35,171	132,118	36,303	17,736	36,563	6,704	8,686
18-64	557,862	67,132	48,784	242,755	78,243	37,943	100,471	11,147	36,706
65+	77,561	9,817	3,449	35,007	8,163	7,301	23,378	1,202	2,831
Total	1,059,273	126,278	99,028	458,607	137,776	69,478	175,885	21,206	53,131
1980									
0-4	189,962	16,274	20,217	76,584	32,340	6,407	14,472	2,693	8,201
5-17	350,143	33,458	40,562	143,592	49,386	12,432	25,008	5,353	10,132
18-64	811,712	81,807	79,255	352,358	123,104	37,194	99,528	15,523	51,372
65+	109,220	13,077	6,506	46,532	13,276	8,374	24,025	2,181	4,403
Total	1,461,037	144,616	146,540	619,066	218,106	64,407	163,033	25,750	74,108

Source: Bureau of the Census, Census of Population, 1960, 1970, 1980 (Washington, D.C., Government Printing Office).

Chart 1

Population by Broad Age Groups
Suburban Districts and Rest of Utah



Salt Lake County is the geographical center of "metropolitan" Utah and the site of the most dramatic change in numbers living outside the "School District" cities. The 1950 Census of Population found 83,768 (or 30.5 percent of the county's population) living in Salt Lake County but not in Salt Lake City or Murray. For 1960, 1970, and 1980 the corresponding numbers are 176,775 (46.2%), 261,516 (57.0%), and 430,283 (69.5%). Mid-1985 estimates of county populations by the Utah Population Estimates Committee[1] indicates a further increase of approximately 71,000 in Salt Lake County population since 1980. the Bureau of Economic and Business Research estimated that approximately 58,000 (or more than 80%) of the last five year's increase of 71,000 occurred in the Granite and Jordan School Districts, for a total Population now residing in those two districts of something close to one-half million persons.

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1. Utah Economic and Business Review, Bureau of Economic and Business Research, University of Utah, Vol. 46, No. 1, January 1986.

Table 3

Population of Age Group 5-17 and Selected Percentages for Broad Areas: 1950, 1960, 1970, 1980

	State of Utah	Non-Metro Utah[a]	Metro Utah[a]	Metro City School Districts[a]	Rest of Metro Utah[a]
1950	171,865	60,803	111,062	57,378	53,684
1960	255,876	67,016	188,860	76,039	112,821
1970	312,052	71,681	240,371	69,689	170,682
1980	350,143	83,145	266,998	52,925	214,073
		Percent of State			
1950		35.4%	64.6%	33.4%	31.2%
1960		26.2%	73.8%	29.7%	44.1%
1970		23.0%	77.0%	22.3%	54.7%
1980		23.8%	76.2%	15.1%	61.1%
		Percentage Change over Interval			
1950-60	48.9%	10.2%	70.1%	32.5%	110.2%
1960-70	22.0%	7.0%	27.3%	-8.4%	51.3%
1970-80	12.2%	16.0%	11.1%	-24.1%	25.4%

[a] Non-Metro Utah: All Utah Counties other than Weber, Davis, Salt Lake, and Utah Counties
Metro Utah: Weber, Davis, Salt Lake, and Utah Counties
Metro City School Districts: the Cities of Ogden, Salt Lake City, Murray, and Provo
Rest of Metro Utah: Metro Utah not in the Metro City School Districts.

Source: Calculated by the Bureau of Economic and Business Research from the data presented in Table 2.

Importance of Age Composition in Small Areas Undergoing Change

In terms of rates of expansion in the Jordan School District, the years since 1980 have produced a far lower growth rate in enrollment--3.77 percent per year--but the yearly changes in absolute numbers of students are not all that different from the 1970 to 1980 experience. Between 1970 and 1980 the Jordan enrollment expanded by about 2,400 students per year, while the absolute change between September, 1980 and September, 1985 averaged 1,952 per year. The September enrollments for these latter years as reported by the Jordan District's Student Services office were:

Year	September Enrollment	Annual Percentage Change
1980	48,009	
1981	49,935	4.0%
1982	51,967	4.1%
1983	53,544	3.0%
1984	55,819	4.2%
1985	57,768	3.5%

Year-to-year growth rates this high in a population with an age composition matching that of the State of Utah would signal high rates of net in-migration. But, an examination of the changes in cohorts (that is, populations grouped by intervals of birth rather than by some other classification such as grade of enrollment) strongly suggests that negligible net migration took place over the 1980 to 1985 interval and that the 1982 to 1983 period was actually one of some net out-migration from the Jordan District.

The fact is that the Jordan School District population of 1980 had a very unusual age distribution. The recent growth in enrollment was nothing more than just the direct result of the aging with time of an extraordinary concentration of persons previously in the pre-school ages.

The proportion of the Jordan District population by each year of age as of 1980 is graphed in Chart 2 with the proportionate distribution by age of the entire population of the rest of Utah shown for comparison. As striking as the differences are for the populations under the age of 20, the secondary peaking of the Jordan population in the ages of the late 20's and early 30's is a confirmation of the supposition that the intense in-migration of the previous ten years was dominated by young families finding suburban housing.[2]

When projecting populations for small areas it is clearly important to recognize the particular age composition of the area's population and, especially for school enrollments, to specify closely the timing of migration.

A School District Specific Program to Project Population

The recognition that the future could well hold even larger changes in building and staffing requirements than those that had been experienced over the 1970's prompted the Jordan Board of Education to contract with the Utah firm of A/P Associates for a close analysis of the likely patterns and magnitudes of growth. A/P Associates in turn subcontracted with the Bureau of Economic and Business Research of the University of Utah for specific demographic projection components of the study.[3]

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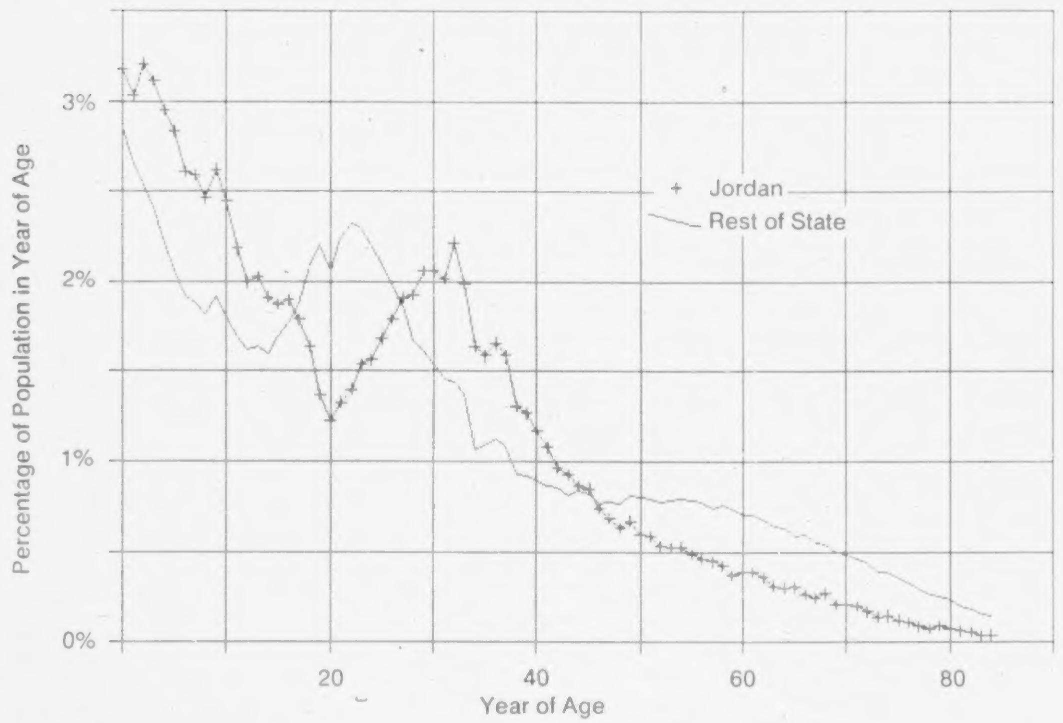
[2] The secondary peak in the distribution for the population of the rest of the state that is about 10 years younger in age is not particularly influenced by migration but just reflects the first wave of births that occurred after the Second World War -- the so-called "baby boom."

Chart 2
Distribution of Population by Age: 1980
Jordan School District and Rest of Utah



Just the task of generating the starting point estimates--1980 Census populations by sex by single year of age for each of the 219 projection units--would simply not have been feasible even as recently as ten years ago. That starting point task involved distributing the detailed census tract populations over the square mile projection units. Census tracts are the generally irregularly shaped, geographical units that are the minimum area for which population counts by single year of age are available. Still, as the Jordan District involves only 28 tracts (parts or whole tracts), there could be considerable estimation error in allocating these populations to 219 projection units. However, these errors were closely controlled by matching the population of school ages against the detailed data base of this school district which permitted the assignment, by single year of age by sex, of each student enrolled as of April, 1980 to individual projection units.

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The total populations in the school ages over all the tracts were distributed over the 219 projection units just as the enrolled students were known to be located. The older-than-school ages in a given tract were then allocated over projection areas in the same proportions as the tract's school-aged population had been distributed. Special attention was given to the population five years old and younger by distributing them in correspondence to the imputed distribution of females of parenting ages.

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[3] The population projections described in this review are but a portion of the larger project with, in particular, the geographical specification of the population futures being controlled by the major study of land use conversion potential carried out by Eugene Carr and Gary Jones of A/P Associates. A Jordan School District team headed by Dr. C. Devon Sanderson, Administrator of Planning, Evaluation, Technology and Student Services, closely coordinated the project and integrated it into the district's planning process.

Once the assumptions on fertility and survival rates were formulated and migration factors arrived at, the enormous computational effort was largely a mechanical task carried out on a modern "main-frame" computer. While the production of the necessary computer programs was itself a major task, it is expected that the substantial investment will be repaid many times over as the Jordan School District utilizes the now existing software in its ongoing planning process. A major design commitment was exactly that of providing for routine updating and revision of the projection series as each new year adds to the enrollment experience, and as market conditions for land and housing change from what earlier had been expected. Still, the fundamental design consideration was that of controlling the mechanical calculations with an analytical foundation based on the detailed study of current land use and land use conversion potential performed for the Jordan School District by A/P Associates.

Projections for Metropolitan Utah

The controlling population projection for these specific results is the set of demographic and economic projections for the whole of the Wasatch Front Multi-County District (MCD) generated in August, 1984 by the Office of Planning and Budget of the State of Utah. That set of projections was generated from provisional estimates for 1983 and had yielded a projection for July, 1985 of 1,053,675. (This figure happens to be slightly higher than the estimate of a 1985 midyear population of 1,050,750 for this area recently released by the Utah Population Estimates Committee.)

The regional projection for 1985 implied a population growth rate of 2.2 percent per year from the 1980 census count of 941,172 which was then expected to pick up to a rate of 3.1 percent per year for the 1985 to 1990 interval. More recent revisions to the regional projections have lowered that rate of expansion, an adjustment which now seems to be very plausible. However, given the range of reasons for uncertainty in regional projections, and the high plausibility for more easily available mortgage money quickening the housing market (even in a less rapidly growing regional economy), the work in revising the Jordan projections to be consistent with a slower regional growth assumption did not promise sufficient improvements as to justify the extra expense.

Jordan District's 1985 Starting Point and High Fertility Rates

The process of change in the Jordan District between 1980 and 1985 has already been noted to be one of aging with negligible net in-migration for the district as a whole. This is in contrast to the entire region which has shown some tendency toward net out-migration in recent years. But, at the detailed level of square-mile by square-mile units, the school enrollment data indicated some net out-migration in some older sections and a few sections where in-migration since 1980 had certainly occurred.

Section-by-section adjustments were made to the aged and survived populations in a calibration program to establish 1985 as a projection starting point. This detailed examination of the data then led to a major change in the projection assumptions from what otherwise would have been used. Specifically, aging and surviving the Jordan District population with currently used fertility rate assumptions for the Wasatch Front region seriously understates the number of 5 year olds just enrolling in the district's schools.

Examination of completed cohort fertility data from the 1980 Census (specifically, imputing completed cohort fertility rates to the remainder of Salt Lake County from the published data for the County and for the Cities of Murray and Salt Lake City) strongly suggests fertility rates for the Jordan District well above those for the area as a whole. The fertility rate assumptions thus used for the district follow an average of Wasatch Front and Central Utah age relatives but are adjusted to a steady-state completed cohort fertility of approximately 3.7 live births per surviving female 45 to 49 years of age. This assumption is slightly below the imputed rate of 3.9 from the 1980 Census, but still is relatively high given the recognized recent declines in Utah fertility rates.

There are two aspects to the acceptability of a high fertility rate assumption. First, it is plausible that if there are neighborhoods of relatively large families then the Jordan School District will be one of them. Second, while the resulting projections may be construed as being the appropriate planning assumption for the plausible exposure to elementary enrollments in the near future, the more critical planning parameters on high school enrollments need not be considered "locked-up" until more birth experience has unfolded with time.

The composition of increments to the population resulting from net in-migration into the district was calculated to be the population of "school related households" (persons under 60 years of age) distributed in future years as the projected Wasatch Front population less the population projected then to be in the Jordan District. This approach may tend to understate temporary concentrations of new school age children to be expected in sections with concentrations of "starter" homes but this error will tend to be offset by the possibly too-high fertility rate used. Clearly there is room for further improvement in this projection process but extending the degree of complication to the incorporation of income and household age considerations would result in rapid escalations in complexity, data requirements, and costs.

The amount of in-migrating population added to the Jordan District population, year-by-year, was produced for a "baseline" scenario by extending in time the 1970 to 1980 proportion of the Wasatch Front's increase in population occurring in the combined Jordan and Granite School Districts with a shifting share of this increment assigned to the Jordan District on the basis of the A/P Associates study of housing expansion potential. The broadly sketched results of these assumptions are presented in Table 4.

Table 4

Population of the Jordan School District
by Broad Age Groups

Estimated for 1980 and 1985
with
"Baseline" Projections for 1990 and 1995

Age	1980	1985	1990	1995
0-4	26,225	27,787	31,385	39,419
5-18	52,311	66,100	79,242	93,055
19-44	68,006	76,834	92,315	111,380
45-64	17,457	22,892	34,832	51,233
65+	5,349	6,839	8,781	11,948
All Ages	169,348	200,452	246,555	307,035

Source: November, 1985 projections by the Bureau of Economic and Business Research for A/P Associates and the Jordan School District.

The scenario presented in Table 4 combines a very plausible future of decreasing growth rates in the Wasatch Front with a further shift of expansion into the Jordan District. More recent work at the Bureau of Economic and Business Research supports the already noted contemporary concern for the 1984 Wasatch Front projections but even considering an overall slowdown in that series produces no significant alteration in the Jordan projection out to 1995.

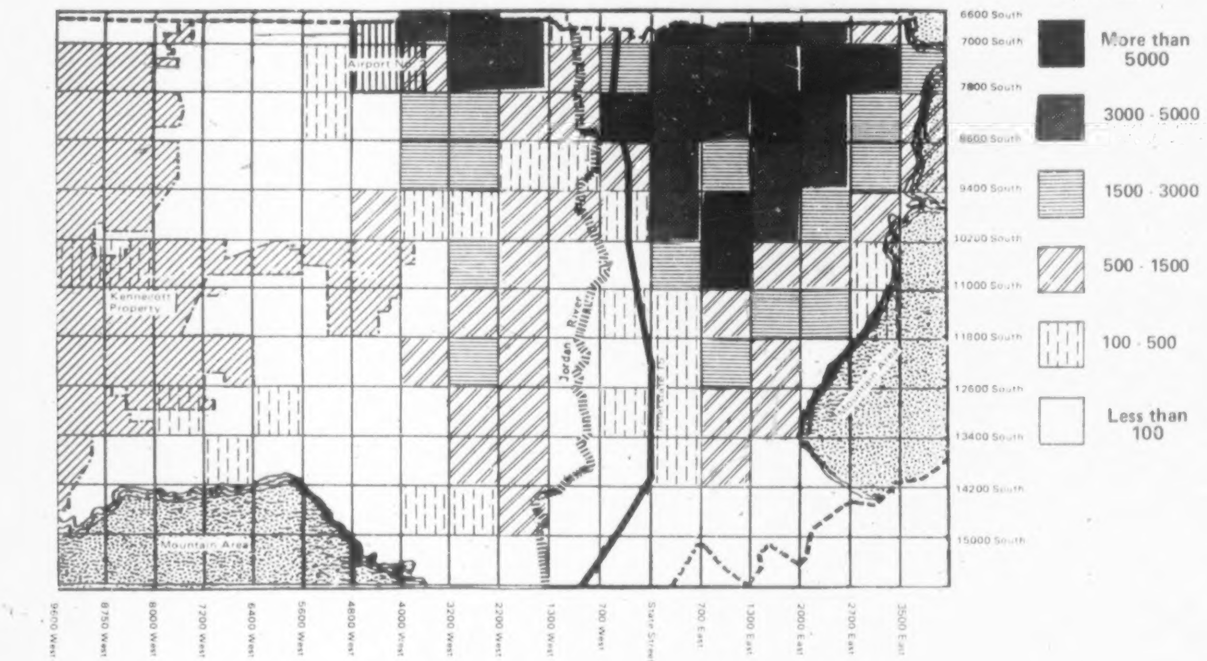
The Jordan District's population growth in the years following 1995 is necessarily more problematical. Which of the possible patterns will develop when we look out more than 10 years in the future is not only uncertain from this vantage point but will be decisively influenced by decisions that are to be made over the next few years in such areas as transportation system development -- to name but one. But, in both the near term scenario sketched here and in longer term scenarios provided to the Jordan School District, the expansion in population and households falls significantly below the potential for conversion of land to residential housing use.

Patterns of Change in Land Use

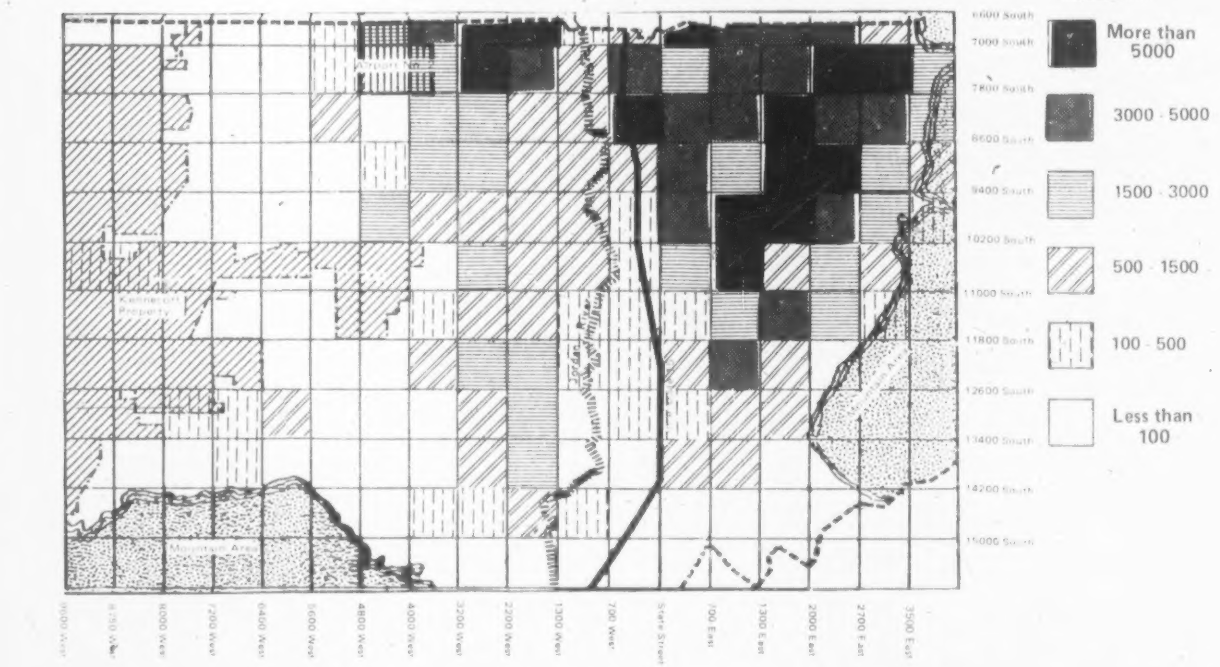
The projections allocate, year-by-year, the net in-moving population to sections on the basis of a section's proportion of the Jordan District's residential development potential for the given development period. The land use analysis was structured around four periods of interest. These periods correspond to imminency of development in terms of feasibility in 0 to 2 years, 3 to 5 years, 6 to 10 years, or 11 or more years off in the future. It is most significant that in each of these periods the expansion projected in numbers of houses fell short of the identified potential for absorption.

In this projection process a simple time path of development was followed where the land conversion potential for a period was exhausted before the allocations were shifted to the next period's potential. Hence, a high degree of accuracy cannot be imputed to either the specific timing nor the particular, section-by-section magnitudes that were projected. Still, the patterns of change sketched by the maps of population density as estimated for 1980 and 1985 and projected for 1990 and 1995 are highly reasonable pictures of what the future can look like for this area. Detailed, year-by-year population and household numbers generated in this project have been reported to the Jordan School District and are also available at reproduction cost from the Bureau of Economic and Business Research. Importantly, the maps presented in this article (on pages 8 and 9) should be understood to indicate only generally the remarkable scope and depth of the analytical capability now operational in the Jordan School District.

Map 1
Estimated Population Densities in Jordan School District Sub-Areas 1980


Population per Square Mile
More than 5000
3000 - 5000
1500 - 3000
500 - 1500
100 - 500
Less than 100
Airport
Kennecott Property
Jordan River
Mountain Area
6600 South
7000 South
7800 South
8600 South
9400 South
10200 South
11000 South
11800 South
12600 South
13400 South
14200 South
15000 South
9600 West
8750 West
8000 West
7200 West
6400 West
5600 West
4800 West
4000 West
3200 West
2200 West
1300 West
700 West
State Street
700 East
1300 East
2000 East
2700 East
3500 East

Map 2
Estimated Population Densities in Jordan School District Sub-Areas 1985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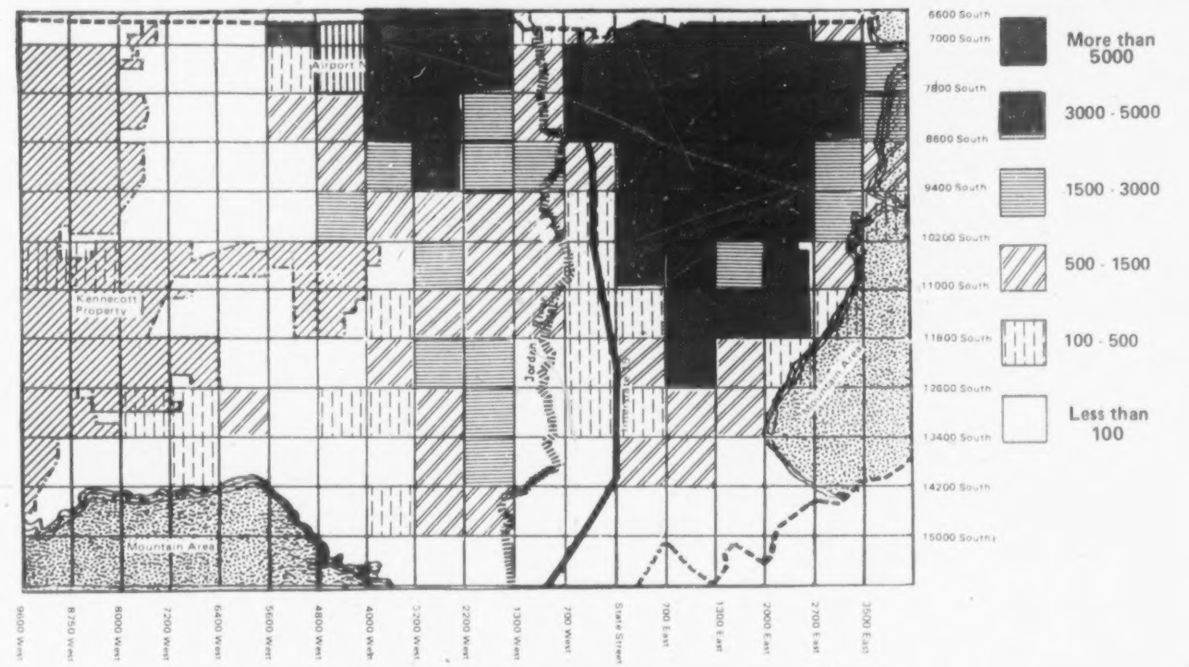
7200 West
6400 West
5600 West
4800 West
4000 West
3200 West
2200 West
1300 West
700 West
State Street
700 East
1300 East
2000 East
2700 East
3500 East

Source: Calculated by the Bureau of Economic and Business Research from projections reported to A/P Associates and the Jordan School District in November, 1985. Plotted on Map of Major Features developed by A/P Associates.

Map 3
Projected Population Densities in Jordan School District Sub-Areas 1990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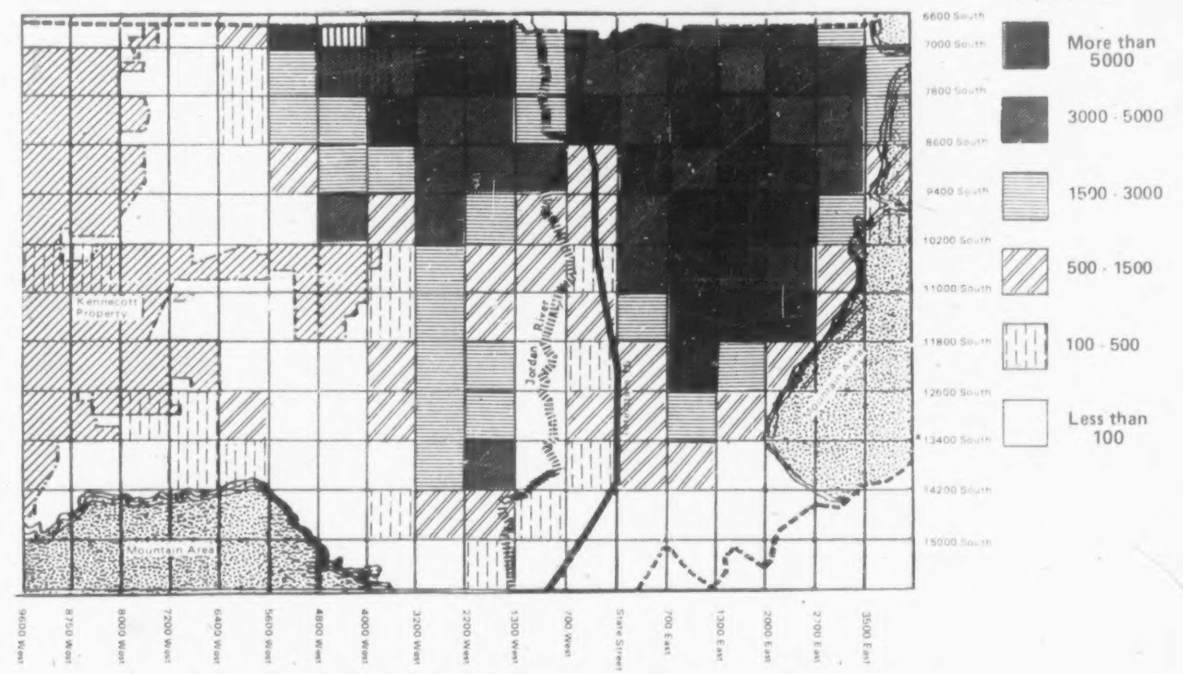
14200 South
15000 South
9600 West
8750 West
8000 West
7200 West
6400 West
5600 West
4800 West
4000 West
3200 West
2200 West
1300 West
700 West
State Street
700 East
1300 East
2000 East
2700 East
3500 East

Map 4
Projected Population Densities in Jordan School District Sub-Areas 1995


Population per Square Mile
More than 5000
3000 - 5000
1500 - 3000
500 - 1500
100 - 500
Less than 100
Airport
Kennecott Property
Jordan River
Mountain Area
6600 South
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11000 South
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5600 West
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4000 West
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2200 West
1300 West
700 West
State Street
700 East
1300 East
2000 East
2700 East
3500 East

Source: Calculated by the Bureau of Economic and Business Research from projections reported to A/P Associates and the Jordan School District in November, 1985. Plotted on Map of Major Features developed by A/P Associates.

Utah Business Statistics

UTAH DATA	Apr. 1985	Apr.1986	% Change From Year Ago	12 Month Average This Year	12 Month Average Last Year	12 Month Average % Change
Total Personal Income (seasonally adjusted) (mil. of dol.) (qtly.)	16,976	NA	NA	15,756.1	16,435.7	-4.1%
New Corporations (no.)	456	512	12.3%	452.8	461.3	-1.8%
New Car, Truck and Motorhome Sales (no.)	6,686	NA	NA	NA	6,494.2	NA
Agriculture						
Average Prices Recorded by Farmers (dol.)						
Beef Steers and Heifers (cwt) (thous.)	56.70	52.1	-8.1%	54.4	59.9	-9.2%
Lambs (cwt)	59.50	64	7.6%	63.7	59.1	7.8%
Milk Wholesale (cwt)	12.50	11.6	-7.2%	11.7	13.0	-9.7%
Alfalfa Hay, Baled (per ton)	75.00	72.7	-3.1%	71.6	76.3	-6.2%
Cattle Slaughtered (live weight) (thous. of lbs.)	32,031	38,026	18.7%	34,420.8	30,924.9	11.3%
Construction						
Total Construction (thous. of dol.) [1]	171,000	169,459	-0.9%	132,004.4	126,216.7	4.6%
Residential	65,600	63,323	-3.5%	59,861.2	62,991.7	-5.0%
Nonresidential	37,100	59,639	60.8%	44,325.4	36,633.3	21.0%
Public Works and Utilities	68,300	46,497	-31.9%	27,817.8	26,541.7	4.8%
Total Permit Construction (thous. of dol.) [2]	144,364.8	130,083	-9.9%	120,904.3	126,120.6	-4.1%
Residential	71,234.7	66,173	-7.1%	59,971.8	63,915.2	-6.2%
Nonresidential	53,866.2	43,983	-18.3%	46,112.4	48,061.2	-4.1%
Additions, Alterations and Repairs	19,263.9	19,928	3.4%	14,320.1	14,144.3	1.2%
New Dwelling Units (no.)	1,555	1,324	-14.9%	1,276.5	1,532.3	-16.7%
Employment						
Civilian Labor Force (thous.)	730.9	739.0	1.1%	750.7	732.2	2.5%
Total Employed Persons	683.0	699.5	2.4%	707.5	684.6	3.4%
Unemployed Persons	48.0	39.4	-17.9%	43.0	47.7	-9.8%
Percent Total Labor Force	6.6	5.3	-19.7%	5.7	6.5	-12.2%
Employees on Nonagricultural Payrolls (thous. of jobs)	620.4	634.3	2.2%	629.8	611.2	3.0%
Manufacturing	95.7	92.3	-3.6%	94.6	95.4	-0.8%
Mining	10.0	8.6	-14.0%	9.1	11.7	-22.7%
Contract Construction	33.8	32.4	-4.1%	35.7	36.2	-1.5%
Transportaion, Communication and Utilities	36.5	37	1.4%	36.9	36.5	1.3%
Wholesale Trade	35.7	35.5	-0.6%	35.8	35.2	1.6%
Retail Trade	109.8	114.2	4.0%	113.9	108.6	4.8%
Finance, Insurance and Real Estate	30.8	32.7	6.2%	31.7	30.3	4.5%
Services [3]	129.8	137.4	5.9%	133.5	124.6	7.2%
Federal Government	39.3	40.9	4.1%	39.8	37.9	4.9%
State Government [4]	36.6	38.8	6.0%	36.4	35.3	3.1%
Local Government [4]	62.5	64.5	3.2%	62.6	59.5	5.2%
Average Weekly Hours						
Manufacturing	40.1	40.0	-0.2%	40.4	39.8	1.5%
Mining	43.9	42.5	-3.2%	44.5	43.7	1.8%
Contract Construction	38.6	33.6	-13.0%	37.1	38.4	-3.3%
Wholesale Trade	35.6	37.3	4.8%	35.4	36.6	-3.3%
Retail Trade	28.0	27.3	-2.5%	28.3	28.8	-2.0%
Amount of Unemployment Compensation (thous. of dol.)	8,184.3	9,192.2	12.3%	7,468.9	6,378.0	17.1%
Finance						
Savings, Savings and Loan Association (mil. of dol.)	2,327.9	2,362.3	1.5%	2,350.9	2,202.8	6.7%
Tax Collections by the State of Utah (thous. of dol.)						
Total Tax Collections	78,992.5	84,147.3	6.5%	126,001.8	120,380.6	4.7%
Sales and Use Tax	9,328.7	11,115.5	19.2%	45,320.1	43,738.4	3.6%
Motor Fuel Tax	1,753.2	3,605.0	105.6%	7,775.4	6,848.8	13.5%
Individual Income Tax	28,696.8	29,980.8	4.5%	38,013.7	35,911.0	5.9%
Corporation Franchise Tax	26,530.8	26,062.5	-1.8%	5,728.9	4,524.4	23.9%
Production						
Net Electric Power Utilized (mil. of kwh)	1,009.7	NA	NA	NA	1,118.9	NA
Crude Oil to Refineries (thous. of bbls.)	4,214.4	3,258.0	-22.7%	3,781.3	4,234.8	-10.7%
Crude Oil (thous. of bbls.)	3,185.6	3,390.1	6.4%	3,497.2	3,261.0	7.2%
Natural Gas (mil. of cu. ft.)	15,202.2	19,287.7	26.9%	18,629.3	15,402.6	20.9%
Coal (thous. short tons)	743	1,091.0	46.8%	1,051.7	1,004.8	4.7%
Tourism/Travel						
Air Passengers (total no. on and off) (S.L. Int'l Airport)	691,809	811,969	17.4%	777,855.9	660,416.3	17.8%
Highway Traffic Count Across State Lines	31,956	32,269	1.0%	35,057.6	33,808.0	3.7%
Transient Room Taxes (thous. of dol.)	5.7	103.7	1719.3%	408.8	394.9	3.5%
Visits, State, Nat'l. Parks, Monuments (thous.)	761.1	786.6	3.4%	1,011.3	930.8	8.6%
Utilities						
Telephone Lines in Service (Mt. Bell) (Residential)	459,769	470,964	2.4%	465,389.9	455,133.5	2.3%
Telephone Lines in Service (Mt. Bell)(Nonresidential)	165,420	167,216	1.1%	166,252.0	164,626.9	1.0%
Electric Customers (Residential)	433,341	NA	NA	NA	429,841.6	NA
Electric Customers (Commercial)	42,364	NA	NA	NA	41,935.2	NA
Natural Gas Customers (Residential & Commercial)	426,943	436,532	2.2%	426,978.1	415,793.2	2.7%
Natural Gas Customers (Industrial)	543	568	4.6%	570.1	529.0	7.8%

Utah Business Statistics

UTAH DATA	Apr., 1985	Apr 1986	% Change From Year Ago	12 Month Average This Year	12 Month Average Last Year	12 Month Average % Change
Davis County[fo]						
Non-Ag. Employment (thous.)	50.1	51.8	3.4%	51.8	49.8	3.9%
Unemployment Rate	4.3	3.4	-20.9%	3.8	4.4	-13.2%
Auth. Permit Construction (thous. of dol.)	12,699.1	9,555.9	-24.8%	14,517.8	11,425.1	27.1%
New Dwelling Units (no.)	139	86	-38.1%	193.9	174.2	11.3%
Postal Receipts (thous. of dol.)	320.1	348.8	9.0%	319.1	335.2	-4.8%
Electric Customers (Residential)	39,637	NA	NA	NA	32,035.9	NA
Electric Customers (Commercial)	2,843	NA	NA	NA	2,401.5	NA
Natural Gas Customers (Residential)	44,263	46,142	4.2%	44,868.3	42,927.3	4.5%
Natural Gas Customers (Industrial)	49	50	2.0%	50.3	46.1	9.2%
Telephone Lines in Service (Mt. Bell)(Residential)	39,006	52,562	34.8%	48,954.5	38,367.4	27.6%
Telephone Lines in Service (Mt. Bell)(Nonresidential)	7,433	10,032	35.0%	9,418.9	7,189.1	31.0%
Salt Lake County						
Non-Ag. Employment (thous.)[fo]	322.5	332.7	3.2%	327.9	318.5	3.0%
Unemployment Rate	6.0	5.1	-15.0%	5.7	6.2	-7.9%
Auth. Permit Construction (thous. of dol.)	72,651.6	86,623.7	19.2%	63,002.5	64,771.6	-2.7%
New Dwelling Units (no.)	914	925	1.2%	615.4	889.9	-30.8%
Postal Receipts (thous. of dol.)	7,142.6	7,107.7	-0.5%	7,293.1	6,694.0	9.0%
Electric Customers (Residential)	211,402	NA	NA	NA	217,590.9	NA
Electric Customers (Commercial)	17,860	NA	NA	NA	18,133.3	NA
Natural Gas Customers (Residential)	207,179	212,906	2.8%	207,788.8	201,089.6	3.3%
Natural Gas Customers (Industrial)	251	258	2.8%	260.6	240.2	8.5%
Telephone Lines in Service (Mt. Bell)(Residential)	215,737	221,468	2.7%	218,875.9	212,479.0	3.0%
Telephone Lines in Service (Mt. Bell)(Nonresidential)	108,483	107,154	-1.2%	107,376.8	108,327.9	-0.9%
Utah County						
Non-Ag. Employment (thous.)[fo]	70.3	72.9	3.7%	71.6	69.5	3.0%
Unemployment Rate	7.7	[illegible]	[illegible]	6.2	7.0	-11.7%
Auth. Permit Construction (thous. of dol.)	14,018.5	[illegible]	[illegible]	9,962.3	14,137.1	-29.5%
New Dwelling Units (no.)	118	[illegible]	[illegible]	81.9	106.3	[illegible]
Postal Receipts (thous. of dol.)	923.4	979.7	[illegible]	918.6	854.7	7.5%
Electric Customers (Residential)	[illegible]	NA	NA	NA	47,495.8	NA
Electric Customers (Commercial)	[illegible]	NA	NA	NA	5,576.5	NA
Natural Gas Customers (Residential)	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	57,930.5	[illegible]
Natural Gas Customers (Industrial)	[illegible]	71	[illegible]	70.5	67.0	5.2%
Telephone Lines in Service (Mt. Bell)(Residential)	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Telephone Lines in Service (Mt. Bell)(Nonresidential)	14,564	15,677	7.6%	15,154.5	14,566.4	[illegible]
Weber County						
Non-Ag. Employment (thous.)[fo]	[illegible]	[illegible]	4.4%	[illegible]	54.8	[illegible]
Unemployment Rate	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Auth. Permit Construction (thous. of dol.)	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
New Dwelling Units (no.)	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Postal Receipts (thous. of dol.)	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Electric Customers (Residential)	50,564	NA	NA	NA	[illegible]	NA
Electric Customers (Commercial)	[illegible]	NA	NA	NA	[illegible]	NA
Natural Gas Customers (Residential)	47,422	48,003	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Natural Gas Customers (Industrial)	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Telephone Lines in Service (Mt. Bell)(Residential)	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Telephone Lines in Service (Mt. Bell)(Nonresidential)	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]

na - Not available   fo Forecast

Sources:
Personal Income: Bureau of Economic Analysis, U.S. Department of Commerce
New Corporations: Utah Secretary of State
New Cars and Truck Sales: Utah State Tax Commission, Economic and Statistical Unit
Agriculture: U.S. Department of Agriculture, Agriculture, Utah: Utah Crop and Livestock Reporting Service
Construction Data: F.W. Dodge and Utah Construction Report
Employment Data: Utah Department of Employment Security
Savings, Savings and Loan Associations: Utah Savings and Loan Institutions
Tax Collections: Utah State Tax Commission
Net Electric Power Utilized: Cooperating Utah Power Companies
Crude Oil: Area oil refineries
Natural Gas: Utah Division of Oil, Gas and Mining
Coal: Department of Energy
Air Passengers: Salt Lake City International Airport, Statistics Service
Highway Traffic Count: Utah Department of Transportation, Travel Analysis Unit
Visits to State and National Parks and Monuments: U.S. Forest Service, Utah State Parks and Recreation Department
Utilities Data: Cooperating Utah utility companies
Postal Receipts: Postmasters in Davis, Salt Lake, Utah, and Weber Counties

Footnotes:
[1] Obtained from F.W. Dodge Statistics
[2] Obtained from Utah Construction Report
[3] Includes services by nonprofit and religious institutions
[4] Includes public schools and colleges

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NATIONAL DATA

	Apr. 1985	Apr 1986	% Change From Year Ago	12 Month Average This Year	12 Month Average Last Year	12 Month Average % Change
U.S. Gross National Product (seasonally adjusted) (bil $) (qtly.)	3,960.6	4182.3[p]	5.6%	4,065.5[r]	3,851.9	5.5%
Total Personal Income (seasonally adjusted) (bil. of dol.)	3,288.6	3485.1	6.0%	3,357.8[r]	3,181.7	5.5%
Industrial Production Indexes (seasonally adjusted) (1977=100)	124.1	125.2[p]	0.9%	125.1	123.2	1.5%
Total Non-Farm Bus. Expend. on New Plants & Equip. (bil.) (qtly.)	387.8	387.4[a]	-0.1%	385.5	365.2	5.6%
Index of Leading Indicators (1967=100)	166.3	178.3	7.2%	171.6	165.9	3.4%
Price Indexes						
Consumer Price Indexes (not seasonally adjusted) (1967=100)						
CPI-U (All Urban Consumers) All Items	320.1	325.3	1.6%	325.1	314.8	3.3%
CPI-U (All Urban Consumers) Food & Beverages	301.6	398.5	32.1%	311.8	297.5	4.8%
CPI-U (All Urban Consumers) Housing	345.9	358.0	3.5%	354.2	340.8	3.9%
CPI-U (All Urban Consumers) Transportation	320.0	303.3	-5.2%	319.1	314.8	1.4%
CPI-U (All Urban Consumers) Medical Care	398.0	428.0	7.5%	412.7	386.8	6.7%
CPI-U (All Urban Consumers) Energy	424.4	361.8	-14.8%	419.0	422.8	-0.9%
Producer Price Index (not seasonally adjusted) (1967=100)						
Producer Price Index, All Finished Goods	293.1	286.9	-2.1%	293.2	291.8	0.5%
GNP Price Deflator (1982=100) (qtly.)	111.3	114.1[p]	2.5%	112.8	109.4	3.1%
Employment (seasonally adjusted)						
Civilian Labor Force (mil.)	106.9	117.2	9.6%	110.6	106.0	4.4%
Total Employed Persons (mil.)	115.3	108.9	-5.6%	113.4	114.3	-0.8%
Unemployment Rate	7.3	7.1	-2.7%	7.1	16.2	-56.0%
Construction						
Total Construction (mil. of dol.)	19,917.1	22,437.5	12.7%	18,742.2	17,866.4	4.9%
Residential	9,443.5	11,791.4	24.9%	8,927.1	8,351.7	6.9%
Nonresidential	6,676.2	6,634.2	-0.6%	6,457.0	6,352.2	1.7%
Non-Building	3,797.4	4,011.9	5.6%	3,358.1	3,162.5	6.2%
New Dwelling Units (no.)	153,817	172,706	12.3%	142,678.9	142,017.6	0.5%
Interest Rates						
Short Term (3-month Treasury bill rate)	8.00	6.06	-24.3%	7.0	9.2	-23.8%
Long Term (30-year Treasury bond yields)	11.47	7.59	-33.5%	9.8	11.9	-17.6%
Prime Rates Charged by Banks on Short-term Business Loans (ave.)	10.50	8.83	-15.9%	9.5	11.8	-19.4%
Mortgage Rates (new homes)	11.55	9.87	-14.5%	10.6	11.8	-10.4%

[p] Preliminary [r] Revised na - Not available [a] Anticipated

Sources: Business Conditions Digest, U.S. Department of Commerce: U.S. Gross National Product, Total National Personal Income, Industrial Production Indexes, Total Business Expenditures for New Plant and Equipment, Index of Leading Indicators, GNP Price Deflator, National Employment Data, Interest Rates.

F. W. Dodge Report, McGraw-Hill: National Construction Data.

Survey of Current Business, U.S. Department of Commerce: New Home Mortage Rates.

Utah Labor Market Report, Utah Department of Employment Security: Consumer Price Indexes, Producer Price indexes.

Chase N. Peterson, *President, University of Utah*
Iver E. Bradley, *Dean, Graduate School of Business*

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